



Premium Teak Brightener

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Revision Date: 11/10/2015

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Premium Teak Brightener

Product Code: TK91000, TK91000CN

Intended Use of the Product

Cleaner

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Whitecap Industries

131 Ethel Rd W #5

Piscataway Township, NJ 08854

(888)944-8322

www.whitecapteak.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : US: (800) 424-9300; International: (703) 527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 4 H227

Skin Irrit. 2 H315

Eye Dam. 1 H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal Word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) :

H227 - Combustible liquid.

H315 - Causes skin irritation.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) :

P210 - Keep away from extremely high or low temperatures, ignition sources, and incompatible materials. - No smoking.

P264 - Wash hands, forearms, and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, and eye protection.

P302+P352 - If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a poison center or doctor.

P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P332+P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media (see section 5) to extinguish.

P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

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Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	GHS-US classification
Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate	(CAS No) 6153-56-6	5 - 9	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Eye Dam. 1, H318
2-Butoxyethanol	(CAS No) 111-76-2	1 - 3	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	(CAS No) 112-34-5	1 - 3	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated	(CAS No) 68439-46-3	0.1 - 1	Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 2, H401

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret within the meaning of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]. A range of concentration as prescribed by Controlled Products Regulations has been used where necessary, due to varying composition.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for at least 60 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage.

Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in severe irritation leading to chemical burns.

Eye Contact: Causes serious eye damage. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂). Water may be ineffective but water should be used to keep fire-exposed container cool.

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Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. A heavy water stream may spread burning liquid.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Combustible liquid.

Explosion Hazard: May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: May release corrosive vapors. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Nitrogen oxides.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor, mist or spray. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use special care to avoid static electric charges.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Cautiously neutralize spilled liquid. Absorb and/or contain spill with inert material. Do not take up in combustible material such as: saw dust or cellulosic material. Use only non-sparking tools. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, and spray. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Take action to prevent static discharges. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep container tightly closed. Keep in fireproof place.

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Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Silver compounds. Plastic. Water reactive materials.

Specific End Use(s)

Cleaner

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government

Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate (6153-56-6)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	120 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL TWA (ppm)	26 ppm
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	360 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (ppm)	75 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	240 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
USA OSHA	Limit value category (OSHA)	prevent or reduce skin absorption
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	24 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	5 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	700 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	97 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	121 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	360 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	75 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	120 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	30 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	97 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	20 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	30 ppm

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Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	20 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	720 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	150 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	240 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	50 ppm
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (inhalable fraction and vapor)

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically and fire/flammable resistant/retardant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Avoid release to the environment.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear
Odor	: Characteristic
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: 1.4
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: Not available
Boiling Point	: 100 °C (212 °F)
Flash Point	: 67.7 °C (153.86 °F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 1.01

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Solubility	: Soluble in water
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Explosive Properties	: Risk of explosion if heated under confinement
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Static discharge could act as an ignition source

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Chemical Stability: Combustible liquid. May form flammable or explosive vapor-air mixture.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Silver compounds. Water reactive materials. Plastics.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition generates: Corrosive vapors. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Hydrocarbons. Nitrogen oxides. formic acid.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

ID50 and IC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation.

pH: 1.4

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes serious eye damage.

pH: 1.4

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. May be corrosive to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Redness, pain, swelling, itching, burning, dryness, and dermatitis. Prolonged skin contact may result in severe irritation leading to chemical burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Causes serious eye damage. Causes permanent damage to the cornea, iris, or conjunctiva.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion may cause adverse effects. May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

ID50 and IC50 Data:

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated (68439-46-3)	
ID50 Oral Rat	1400 mg/kg
ID50 Dermal Rat	> 2 g/kg
Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate (6153-56-6)	
ID50 Oral Rat	375 mg/kg
ATE US (dermal)	1,100.00 mg/kg body weight
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
ID50 Oral Rat	470 mg/kg

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IC50 Inhalation Rat	450 ppm/4h
ATE US (dermal)	1,100.00 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (vapors)	11.00 mg/l/4h
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)	
ID50 Oral Rat	5660 mg/kg
ID50 Dermal Rabbit	2700 mg/kg
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
IARC Group	3

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
IC50 Fish 1	1490 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	1000 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)
IC 50 Fish 2	2950 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus)
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)	
IC50 Fish 1	1300 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Lepomis macrochirus [static])
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 100 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna)

Persistence and Degradability

Premium Teak Brightener	
Persistence and Degradability	Not established.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Premium Teak Brightener	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not established.

2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
Log Pow	0.81 (at 25 °C)
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioconcentration expected)

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations

Additional Information: Handle empty containers with care because residual vapors are flammable.

Ecology - Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance With ICAO/IATA/DOT/TDG/IMDG

UN Number

DOT NA no. : NA1993

UN Proper Shipping Name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-Butoxyethanol; Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether), 3, III

Transport Document Description (DOT)

: NA1993 COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (2-Butoxyethanol; Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether), 3, III

Transport Hazard Class(es)

Department Of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120

DOT Symbols : D - Proper shipping name for domestic use only, G - Identifies PSN requiring a technical name

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Packing Group (DOT)	: III - Minor Danger
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	: IB3 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 2 for UN2672). T1 - 1.5 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(2) T4 - 2.65 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP1 - The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = 97 / (1 + a (tr - tf)) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and tf is the temperature in degrees Celsius of the liquid during filling.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 Cfr 173.xxx)	: 150
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 Cfr 173.xxx)	: 203
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 Cfr 173.xxx)	: 241
Marine Pollutant	: No
Additional Information	
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 128
Other Information	: This product meets the limited quantity exceptions as follows: DOT: Not regulated as dangerous goods except when shipped in bulk. Otherwise, the above descriptions apply.

Transport by sea

Dot Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger Aircraft/Rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 60 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo Aircraft Only (49 CFR 175.75) : 220 L
In Accordance With IMDG Not regulated for transport
In Accordance With IATA/ICAO Not regulated for transport
In Accordance With TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard
Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated (68439-46-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag	T - T - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 test rule under TSCA. Y2 - Y2 - indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

US State Regulations

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated (68439-46-3)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term

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U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate (6153-56-6)
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute
U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)
U.S. - Colorado - Groundwater Quality Standards
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2
RTK - U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual
RTK - U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
RTK - U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 1-Hour
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - Annual
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - Skin Designations
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 25 Feet to Less Than 40 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 40 Feet to Less Than 75 Feet
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term

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Canadian Regulations

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WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 3 - Combustible Liquid Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
	

Alcohols, C9-11, ethoxylated (68439-46-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
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Ethanedioic acid, dihydrate (6153-56-6)

WHMIS Classification	Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
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2-Butoxyethanol (111-76-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)

IDL Concentration 1 %

WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 3 - Combustible Liquid Class D Division 1 Subdivision A - Very toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 1 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing immediate and serious toxic effects Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
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Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (112-34-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

IDL Concentration 1 %

WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 3 - Combustible Liquid Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects
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This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 11/10/2015

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal)	Acute toxicity (dermal) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation: vapor)	Acute toxicity (inhalation: vapor) Category 4
Acute Tox. 4 (Oral)	Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4
Aquatic Acute 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Eye Irrit. 2A	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A
Flam. Liq. 4	Flammable liquids Category 4
Skin Irrit. 2	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
H227	Combustible liquid
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H332	Harmful if inhaled

Premium Teak Brightener

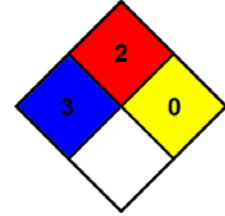
Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

H401

Toxic to aquatic life

- NFPA Health Hazard** : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
- NFPA Fire Hazard** : 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.
- NFPA Reactivity** : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

Whitecap Industries

Phone Number: (888)944-8322

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

NA GHS SDS