



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** FLUROPON AIR DRY  
ALL COLORS  
**Synonym:** N.A.  
**Product Code:** FLUROPON AIR DRY

**Revision Date:** Nov 25, 2020 **Date Printed:** Jan 15, 2021  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.

**Manufacturer's Name:** Custom Aerosol Products Incorporated  
**Address:** 919 N. Louisiana Drive Celine, TX, US, 75009  
**Emergency Phone:** 3E COMPANY 1-800-451-8346  
**Information Phone Number:** (972) 382-4321  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** TOUCH UP PAINT

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4  
Aerosols Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 1A  
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3  
Flammable Liquids - Category 3  
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B  
Reproductive Toxicity - Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H350 - May cause cancer.  
H340 - May cause genetic defects.  
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child  
H318 - Causes serious eye damage  
H315 - Causes skin irritation  
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### **Hazardous Statements - Physical**

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol  
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated  
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

#### **Hazardous Statements - Environmental**

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### **Precautionary Statements - General**

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Prevention**

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.  
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Response**

P330 - Rinse mouth.  
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.  
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  
P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

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

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).

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

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

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

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulations.

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

Acute toxicity of 3% of the mixture is unknown

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	33.51% - 45.34%
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	9.25% - 13.88%
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.75% - 5.63%
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	3.60% - 5.41%
0000131-11-3	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	3.24% - 4.86%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	2.61% - 3.92%
0025265-77-4	2,2,4-TRIMETHYL PENTANEDIOL 1,3-MONOISOBUTYRAT	2.10% - 3.14%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	1.61% - 2.42%
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1.54% - 2.30%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.44% - 2.15%
NA	CHROMIUM COMPOUND	1.15% - 1.73%
NA	ANTIMONY COMPOUND	1.07% - 1.60%
0025551-13-7	TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.10% - 1.89%
0000112-07-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE	0.06% - 1.21%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.06% - 1.13%
0012001-26-2	SOAPSTONE	0.05% - 0.88%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.05% - 0.87%
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.04% - 0.79%
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.04% - 0.79%
0007727-43-7	BARIIUM SULFATE	0.02% - 0.32%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	0.01% - 0.28%
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.01% - 0.24%
0000526-73-8	1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.01% - 0.24%
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED	0 - 0.1 %

	(PETROLEUM)	
0000124-17-4	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE	0 - 0.1 %
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0 - 0.1 %
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	0 - 0.1 %
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	0 - 0.1 %
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0 - 0.1 %
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0 - 0.1 %
0000140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE	0 - 0.1 %
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0 - 0.1 %
0000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	0 - 0.1 %
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	0 - 0.1 %

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

### Skin Contact

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

### Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No specific treatment is required. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Runoff may pollute waterways Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Many liquids are lighter than water. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Fire will produce irritating and corrosive gases.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Isolate area until aerosol has dispersed. Do not walk through released material. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing aerosol. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Suppress aerosol with water spray jet. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Rinse away with water. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

### Skin Protection

Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product.

Full contact Material: butyl-rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M)

Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm Break through time: 30 min

Material tested: Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M) It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove

suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

## Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)
1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE								
ACETALDEHYDE				C 25	A2	Eye & URT irr	A2	360
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	[(L)[N159](L)[N800]]; [5 (I)[N159]5 (I)[N800]];	(L)[N159](L)[N800]			[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2[N800]]; [A4[N159]A4[N800]];	2000
BARIUM SULFATE	5 (I)(E )					Pneumoconiosis		[15]; [5 (a)];
BENZENE		0.5		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI	
CUMENE		50				Eye, skin, & URT irr; CNS impair		245
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER		10(IFV)				Hematologic, liver & kidney eff		
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	5					Eye & URT irr		5
ETHYL ACRYLATE		5		15	A4	URT, eye, & GI irr; CNS impair; skin sens	A4	100
ETHYL ALCOHOL				1000	A3	URT irr	A3	1900
ETHYLBENZENE		20			A3	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	435
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER		20			A3	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI	240
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE		20			A3	Hemolysis	A3	
FORMALDEHYDE		0.1		0.3	A1	URT & eye irr; URT cancer	DSEN; RSEN; A1	
MESITYLENE								
METHANOL		200		250		Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea	Skin; BEI	260
METHYL ETHYL KETONE		200		300		URT irr; CNS & PNS impair	BEI	590
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE		20		75	A3	URT irr; dizziness; headache	A3; BEI	410

NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREAT ED (PETROLEUM)	[(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I) [N800]];	(L)[N159](L) [N800]			[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	URT irr [N159]URT irr [N800]	[A2[N159]A2 [N800]]; [A4 [N159]A4 [N800]];	2000
NAPHTHALEN E		10			A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3; BEI	50
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL		20				Eye & amp; URT irr		300
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0.025 (R)				A2	Pulmonary fibrosis; lung cancer	A2	[10 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2 / 250 percent SiO2+5 mppcf]; [30 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2];
SOAPSTONE	3 (R)					Pneumoconiosi s		20 (a) mppcf
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	10				A4	LRT irr	A4	15
TOLUENE		20			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	0.2
TRIMETHYLBE NZENE		25				CNS impair; asthma hematologic eff		
XYLENE		100		150	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS imapir	A4; BEI	435

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
1,2,3- TRIMETHYLBE NZENEA							125	25
1,2,4- TRIMETHYLBE NZENE							125	25
ACETALDEHY DE	200					1		
AROMATIC HYDROCARBO N MIXTURE >C9	500					1		
BARIUM SULFATE						1	10,5a	
BENZENE	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1		1		0.1c
CUMENE	50				1	1	245	50
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER								
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE						1	5	
ETHYL ACRYLATE	25			1	1	1		a
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000					1	1900	1000
ETHYLBENZE NE	100					1	435	100
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	50				1	1	24	5

MONOBUTYL ETHER								
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE							33	5
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes	1		1,2		0.016b
MESITYLENE							125	25
METHANOL	200					1	260	200
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200					1	590	200
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	100					1	205	50
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	500					1		
NAPHTHALENE	10					1	50	10
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	100					1		
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	a					[1,3]; [3];	0.05e	
SOAPSTONE						1,3	3b	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE						1		b
TOLUENE	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)			1,2	375	100
TRIMETHYLBENZENE							125	25
XYLENE	100					1	435	100

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE			
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE			
ACETALDEHYDE			1
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9			
BARIUM SULFATE			
BENZENE		1c	1
CUMENE			
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER			
DIMETHYL			

PHTHALATE			
ETHYL ACRYLATE			1
ETHYL ALCOHOL			
ETHYLBENZE NE	545	125	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE			
FORMALDEHY DE			1
MESITYLENE			
METHANOL	325	250	
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	885	300	
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	300	75	
NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREAT ED (PETROLEUM)			
NAPHTHALEN E	75	15	
N-BUTYL ALCOHOL			
SILICA, CRYSTALLINE			1
SOAPSTONE			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE			1
TOLUENE	560	150	
TRIMETHYLBE NZENE			
XYLENE	655	150	

sens - sensitization, LRT - Lower respiratory tract, A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen, dam - Damage, repro - reproductive, (R) - Respirable fraction, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, eff - Effects, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, (C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, CNS - Central nervous system, RSEN - Respiratory sensitization, DSEN - Dermal sensitization, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, PNS - Peripheral nervous system, impair - Impairment, GI - Gastrointestinal

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.62137 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.03307
% VOC	78.02980%

Density VOC	6.72724 lb/gal
% HAPS	55.37670%
Density HAPS	4.77423 lb/gal
% VHAPS	52.58420%
Density VHAPS	4.53348 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	21.93120%

Appearance	N/A
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flammability	Flash point at or above 73°F/23°C and less than 100°F/38°C
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	24 °C
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity

Harmful if swallowed

Do not use water stream

Do not use water, foam or halogenated extinguishing agents

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray, fog or foam

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Breathing the vapor can cause headache, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Inhalation of high concentrations can cause CNS depression; Ingestion can cause aspiration into the lungs.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

### Reproductive Toxicity

May damage fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May be a teratogen in humans since it is a teratogen in animals.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Inhaling can irritate the lungs. May cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, dryness, redness and cracking of the skin.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. May cause dryness or cracking.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can irritate the skin causing a rash. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and redness. Breathing can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

Prolonged contact can cause a skin rash, dryness and redness.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May cause dryness and cracking.

## Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye damage

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Contact can irritate and burn the eyes.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be irritating to the eyes.

0000124-17-4 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE

Can be mildly irritating to the eyes.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Vapor is a mild eye irritant.

## Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can irritate and burn the skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

0000124-17-4 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE

Can be mildly irritating to the skin.

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Repeated high exposure can damage the nervous system and may affect the brain.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Exposure can irritate the nose, mouth and throat.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Can damage the liver and kidneys.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Exposure can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea, and blurred vision.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out.

May damage the liver and kidneys. Exposure to high concentrations can cause you to feel dizzy and lightheaded, and to pass out.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. ( Short-term exposure).

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, by ingestion and through the skin.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor and by ingestion.

The substance can be absorbed into the body in inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

### Chronic Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Cumene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000112-07-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE

May destroy red blood cells. May cause abnormal kidney function. May cause temporary upper respiratory and/or lung irritation with cough, difficult breathing, or shortness of breath. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, kidneys, liver, dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, kidneys, liver. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes,

kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

May cause abnormal blood forming function with anemia. Liquid splashes in the eye may result in chemical burns.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Material is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, dermatitis. High concentrations have caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage. Ingestion may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and drowsiness.

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000075-07-0 ACETALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 13300 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)  
LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)  
LC50 (hamster): 17000 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)  
LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 1930 mg/kg (19)

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

0000095-63-6 1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (rat): 18 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5 g/kg (1)

0000098-82-8 CUMENE

LC50 (inhalation, mouse): 10 mg/L; (2000 ppm); 7-hr exposure (1,3)  
LC50 (inhalation, rat): 39 mg/L (8000 ppm); 4-hr exposure (1,3,6)  
LD50 (oral, rat): Reported as 1.4 g/kg and 2.26 g/kg (1,3,4)  
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 10627 mg/kg (4)

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0000108-67-8 MESITYLENE

LC50 (rat): 24 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (2)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)  
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)  
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0000140-88-5 ETHYL ACRYLATE

LC50 (rat): less than 1000-2000 ppm/4-hr exposure (2).  
LC50 (rabbit): less than 1000-4000 ppm/4-hr exposure (2).  
LD50 (oral, rat): 1-2 g/kg (2)  
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 400 mg/kg (2)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1.8-2.0 g/kg (2)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)  
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)  
0025551-13-7 TRIMETHYLBENZENE

LD50(oral, rat): 8970 mg/kg

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

LC50 (male rat): 11,700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (3)

LC50 (male rat): 11,300 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 23.5 mg/L (7,990 ppm) (8-hour exposure) (4)

LD50 (oral, adult male rat): 2,740 mg/kg; cited as 3.4 mL/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 5,000 mg/kg (29)

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): greater than 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2510 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 790 mg/kg (16)\*

LD50 (oral, female rat): 2020 mg/kg (16)\* \*(Note: the rats used in this study appear to have been very young (60-100 grams).)

LD50 (oral, hamster): 1200 mg/kg (11, original)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000112-07-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000078-93-3 METHYL ETHYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

Readily biodegradable.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

0000112-07-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable.

0000124-17-4 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

#### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

#### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0000071-36-3 N-BUTYL ALCOHOL

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000112-07-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB

0000112-34-5 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0000124-17-4 DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT/vPvB

0064742-48-9 NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

SHIPPING AIR: HAZMAT UN1263, FLAMMABLE LIQUID 3, PGIII  
SHIPPING GROUND: LIMITED QUANTITY-DOT

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations**

The product has been evaluated against the following relevant regulations: U.S.A Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) California Proposition 65 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	33.51% - 45.34%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0000078-93-3	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	9.25% - 13.88%	CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0000071-36-3	N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	3.75% - 5.63%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	3.60% - 5.41%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0000131-11-3	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	3.24% - 4.86%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	2.61% - 3.92%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0025265-77-4	2,2,4-TRIMETHYL PENTANEDIOL 1,3-MONOISOBUTYRAT	2.10% - 3.14%	SARA312, TSCA
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	1.61% - 2.42%	SARA312, TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1.54% - 2.30%	SARA312, TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	1.44% - 2.15%	SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
NA	CHROMIUM COMPOUND	1.15% - 1.73%	SARA313, SARA312
NA	ANTIMONY COMPOUND	1.07% - 1.60%	SARA313, SARA312
0025551-13-7	TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.10% - 1.89%	SARA312, TSCA
0000112-07-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ACETATE	0.06% - 1.21%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.06% - 1.13%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0012001-26-2	SOAPSTONE	0.05% - 0.88%	SARA312
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.05% - 0.87%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA
0000095-63-6	1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.04% - 0.79%	SARA313, SARA312, TSCA
0000108-67-8	MESITYLENE	0.04% - 0.79%	SARA312, TSCA
0007727-43-7	BARIUM SULFATE	0.02% - 0.32%	SARA312, TSCA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	0.01% - 0.28%	SARA312, TSCA

NA	ANTIMONY (AS SB)	0.01% - 0.26%	SARA313, SARA312
0000098-82-8	CUMENE	0.01% - 0.24%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000526-73-8	1,2,3-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	0.01% - 0.24%	SARA312,TSCA
NA	CHROMIUM III (AS CR)	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, SARA312
NA	CHROMIUM	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, SARA312
0064742-48-9	NAPHTHA, HEAVY HYDROTREATED (PETROLEUM)	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,TSCA
0000124-17-4	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL BUTYL ETHER ACETATE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0070657-70-4	2-METHOXY-1-PROPANOL ACETATE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312
0000108-10-1	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental
0014808-60-7	SILICA, CRYSTALLINE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000140-88-5	ETHYL ACRYLATE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,SARA313_PBT - SARA313_Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Chemicals ,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Female - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Female
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65

			5 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male
0000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer
NA	LEAD (AS PB)	0 - 0.1 %	SARA313, SARA312

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

### DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.