Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 18-May-2018 **Revision date** 12-Mar-2019 **Revision Number** 2

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier	Kent® Leak Check Water Leak Sealer
Other means of identification	P50087
Recommended use	Sealant
Restrictions on use	For industrial use only

Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:
Kent Automotive
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave.- Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60631
(888)-937-5368

Canadian Distribution Center:
Lawson Canada
7315 Rapistan Court
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z4
(800) 323-5922

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (888) 426-4851 (Prosar)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol

Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

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.

Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
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 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Response

General

P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention

Eyes

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

Skin

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Inhalation

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

Ingestion

P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Fire

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate method to extinguish

Spill

P391 - Collect spillage

Storage

P405 - Store locked up
P410 - Protect from sunlight
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)

None known.

Unknown acute toxicity

unknown toxicity: 36% inhalation, 78.1%dermal, 50.3% oral

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition

Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Toluene	108-88-3	25-50
Propane	74-98-6	10-25
Butane	106-97-8	10-25
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10-25
Hydrocarbon Polymer	68132-00-3	<10
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	<10
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	<5
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	108-32-7	<3
Methyl Clyclohexane	108-87-2	<1
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	<0.3

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention immediately. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Most important symptoms (acute)	Causes serious eye irritation. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Most important symptoms (over-exposure)	Adverse symptoms may include the following:. eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Skin irritation. Redness. Reduced fetal weight. Increased fetal deaths. Skeletal malformations.
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 action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that vapors or fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	None known.
Specific hazards	Extremely Flammable Aerosol. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Fire water contained with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer, or drain. Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products:. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. metal oxide/oxides.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information for 'non-emergency personnel'. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the

product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. See section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not take internally. Avoid breathing dusts and fumes from burning materials. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Toluene	300 ppm Ceiling 200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	150 ppm STEL 560 mg/m³ STEL 100 ppm TWA 375 mg/m³ TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA
Butane	-	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m³ TWA
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	15 mg/m³ TWA 5 mg/m³ TWA	-	10 mg/m³ TWA 5 mg/m³ TWA
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	500 ppm TWA 2000 mg/m³ TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 1600 mg/m³ TWA
Carbon Black	3.5 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3.5 mg/m³ TWA 0.1 mg/m³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin and body protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves (Nitrile or Viton) complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use the the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

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

Hygiene measures

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

Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland & Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
Toluene	50 ppm TWA 188 mg/m^3 TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 188 mg/m^3 TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWAEV 188 mg/m^3 TWAEV	60 ppm STEL 50 ppm TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 ppm TWAEV 1800 mg/m^3 TWAEV	1250 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Butane	1000 ppm TWA	750 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWAEV	1250 ppm STEL

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland & Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
				1900 mg/m³ TWA					1900 mg/m³ TWAEV	1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	10 mg/m³ TWA	20 mg/m³ STEL 10 mg/m³ TWA 3 mg/m³ TWA	-	10 mg/m³ TWA	-	-	-	-	10 mg/m³ TWAEV	20 mg/m³ STEL 10 mg/m³ TWA
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	400 ppm TWA 1610 mg/m³ TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 1610 mg/m³ TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWAEV 1610 mg/m³ TWAEV	500 ppm STEL 400 ppm TWA
Carbon Black	3.5 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3.5 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3 mg/m³ TWA	3.5 mg/m³ TWAEV	7 mg/m³ STEL 3.5 mg/m³ TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state Liquid

Odor Not available

Odor threshold Not available

pH Not available

Melting point/range °C Not available

Melting point/range °F Not available

Boiling point/range °C Not available

Boiling point/range °F Not available

Flash point °C -29

Flash point °F -20.2

Flash point method used Pensky-Martens C.C.

Evaporation rate 2 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

Flammability (Solid, Gas) Not available

Lower explosion limit 0.9 %

Upper explosion limit	21 %
Vapor pressure	Not available
Vapor density	1.55(Air=1)
Relative density	0.74
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available
Autoignition temperature °C	Not available
Autoignition temperature °F	Not available
Decomposition temperature °C	Not available
Decomposition temperature °F	Not available
Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.07cm²/s (<7 cSt) Kinematic (room temperature): <0.07 cm²/s (<7 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure	Dermal. Inhalation. Ingestion. Eyes.
Symptoms	Causes serious eye irritation. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Adverse symptoms may include the following:. eye pain, redness, and watering. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Coughing. Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Fatigue. Skin irritation. Redness. Reduced fetal weight. Increased fetal deaths. Skeletal malformations.
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Toluene	= 12.5 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	= 12000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 2600 mg/kg (Rat)
Propane	> 800000 ppm (Rat) 15 min	-	-
Butane	= 658 g/m³ (Rat) 4 h	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	= 73680 ppm (Rat) 4 h	> 3160 mg/kg (Rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat) > 4300 mg/kg (Rat)
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	= 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	-
Calcium Carbonate	-	-	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	-	> 3000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 29000 mg/kg (Rat)
Methyl Clyclohexane	-	> 86700 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 3200 mg/kg (Rat)
Carbon Black	-	> 3 g/kg (Rabbit)	> 15400 mg/kg (Rat)

ATEmix (dermal) Not available

ATEmix (oral) 1125.7 mg/kg

ATEmix (inhalation-gas) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-vapor) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Toluene	A4	Group 3	-	-
Propane	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	Group 3	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	-	-	-	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	-	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	-	-	-	-
Carbon Black	A3	Group 2B	Listed	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Toluene	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbon Black	-	IARC 2B	ACGIH A3	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A3	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
Toluene	433: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 12.5: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 static	15.22 - 19.05: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 54: 96 h Oryzias latipes mg/L LC50 static 12.6: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static 5.89 - 7.81: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through 5.8: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 semi-static 11.0 - 15.0: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 50.87 - 70.34: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 static 14.1 - 17.16: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static 28.2: 96 h Poecilia reticulata mg/L LC50 semi-static
Propane	-	-
Butane	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	258: 96 h Salmo gairdneri mg/L LC50 static
Hydrocarbon Polymer	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	4700: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	-
Calcium Carbonate	-	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	500: 72 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50	1000: 96 h Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50 semi-static 5300: 96 h Leuciscus idus mg/L LC50 static
Methyl Clyclohexane	-	-
Carbon Black	-	-

Persistence and degradability Not available.

Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
Toluene 108-88-3	108-88-3	2.7
Propane 74-98-6	74-98-6	2.3 <=2.8
Butane 106-97-8	106-97-8	2.89 <=2.8
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light 64742-49-0	64742-49-0	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer 68132-00-3	68132-00-3	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent 64742-89-8	64742-89-8	-
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	-

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
1317-65-3		
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one 108-32-7	108-32-7	0.48 25 °C
Methyl Clyclohexane 108-87-2	108-87-2	-
Carbon Black 1333-86-4	1333-86-4	-

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal information The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Contaminated packaging Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its containers must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Descriptions

DOT

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Subsidiary Risk	
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

TDG

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IATA

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Subsidiary Risk	
Packing group	
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Packing group	
EmS No	F-D, S-U

Special Provisions LTD QTY

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Toluene	108-88-3	-	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	68132-00-3	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	-	-	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	108-32-7	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	108-87-2	X	X	X
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	-	-	-

Special Precautions

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container size. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

State regulations

U.S. state Right-to-Know regulations

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X
Propane	74-98-6	X	X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X	X
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	X	X	X
Hydrocarbon Polymer	68132-00-3	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	X	X	X
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	108-32-7	-	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	108-87-2	X	X	X
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	X	X	X

California Prop. 65

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Toluene	108-88-3	Developmental
Propane	74-98-6	-
Butane	106-97-8	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	68132-00-3	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	108-32-7	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	108-87-2	-
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	Carcinogen

U.S. Federal Regulations

US EPA SARA 313

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lb 454 kg 1 lb 0.454 kg	1.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	68132-00-3	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	-	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	108-32-7	-	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	108-87-2	-	-
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	-	-

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization Not available

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Toluene	X	X	-
Propane	X	X	-
Butane	X	X	-
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	X	X	-
Hydrocarbon Polymer	X	X	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	X	X	-
Calcium Carbonate	X	X	-
4-Methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one	X	X	-
Methyl Clyclohexane	X	X	-
Carbon Black	X	X	-

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health Not available
Flammability Not available
Instability Not available

HMIS

Health	3 *
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	3
Personal protection	To be determined by customer.

Notice: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA).

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Revision note

Key to abbreviations

ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
ATE (Average Toxicity Estimate)
DSL/NDSL (Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List)
HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
IATA (International Air Transport Association)
IMDG/IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Orgnaization)
NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
NTP (National Toxicology Program)
OEL (Occupational Exposure Level)
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)

Disclaimer

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

End of Safety Data Sheet