

GENERAL USE PRIMER, Light Grey, 340 g

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 05/23/2022 5.0 10/07/2022 10704246-00007 Date of first issue: 08/25/2017

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : GENERAL USE PRIMER, Light Grey, 340 g

Product code : 892.140001

Other means of identification : No data available

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier : Würth Canada Limited

Address : 345 Hanlon Creek Blvd

GUELPH, ON N1C 0A1

Telephone : +1 (905) 564 6225

Telefax : +1 (905) 564 3671

Emergency telephone : Emergencies involving a spill, fire, explosion or exposure:

CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300 Transport related emergencies:

CANUTEC (24/7): 1-613-996-6666 or * 666 (cell)

Urgences impliquant un déversement, incendie, explosion ou

exposition:

CHEMTREC (24/7): 1-800-424-9300

Urgences liées au transport:

CANUTEC (24/7): 1-613-996-6666 ou * 666 (cellulaire)

E-mail address : prodsafe@wurth.ca

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Paint

Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Flammable aerosols : Category 1

Gases under pressure : Dissolved gas

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity : Category 2

Reproductive toxicity : Category 1B



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Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity :

- repeated exposure

Category 2 (Central nervous system, Kidney)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms









Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system,

Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements : 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 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P260 Do not breathe spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection

and face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel

unwell.

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

to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to tempera-

tures exceeding 50 °C (122 °F).

Disposal:



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P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

Other hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	Common Name/Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Acetone	2-Propanone	67-64-1	>= 10 - < 30 *
Propane	Dimethylme- thane	74-98-6	>= 10 - < 30 *
Isobutyl acetate	Acetic acid, 2- methylpropyl ester	110-19-0	>= 5 - < 10 *
Butane	Butyl hydride	106-97-8	>= 5 - < 10 *
Propan-2-ol	Isopropyl alco- hol	67-63-0	>= 5 - < 10 *
Solvent naphtha (petro- leum), light aliphatic	No data availa- ble	64742-89-8	>= 5 - < 10 *
Titanium dioxide	Titanic anhy- dride	13463-67-7	>= 1 - < 5 *
Talc	Talc (Mg3H2(SiO3)4)	14807-96-6	>= 1 - < 5 *
n-Butyl acetate	Acetic acid, butyl ester	123-86-4	>= 1 - < 5 *
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No data availa- ble	64742-47-8	>= 1 - < 5 *
Diboron calcium tetraoxide	Boric acid (HBO2), calcium salt (2:1)	13701-64-9	>= 1 - < 5 *
Ethanol	Ethyl alcohol	64-17-5	>= 1 - < 5 *
	4-Methylpentan- 2-one	108-10-1	>= 0.1 - < 1 *
Methanol	Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	>= 0.1 - < 1 *

* Actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.



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Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention.

If swallowed : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of causing cancer.

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irrita-

tion.

Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ıcts

Carbon oxides Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.



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Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used.

Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventila-

tion.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe spray. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-



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sessment

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and

other ignition sources. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Conditions for safe storage : Store locked up.

Keep tightly closed.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides Oxidizing agents Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases Explosives Gases

Recommended storage tem: :

perature

< 40 °C

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	TWA	500 ppm 1,200 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	750 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	250 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	500 ppm 1,190 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		STEV	1,000 ppm 2,380 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
Propane	74-98-6	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL



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Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	TWA	150 ppm 713 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	150 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	150 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
Datario	100 01 0	TWAEV	800 ppm	CA QC OEL
			1,900 mg/m ³	071 00 022
		TWA	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	STEL	400 ppm	CA AB OEL
11004112 01	07 00 0		984 mg/m³	
		TWA	200 ppm	CA AB OEL
			492 mg/m³	04.00.00
		TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	400 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	200 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	400 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	400 ppm	ACGIH
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	TWA	10 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		TWA (Total dust)	10 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	3 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV (to- tal dust)	10 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Respi- rable particu- late matter)	2.5 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.2 mg/m³ (Titanium dioxide)	ACGIH
Talc	14807-96-6	TWAEV (respirable dust)	2 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Respirable particulates)	2 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA (Respirable)	2 mg/m³	CA BC OEL
		TWA	2 fibres per cubic centimeter	CA ON OEL
		TWA (Respirable fraction)	2 mg/m³	CA ON OEL
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m³	ACGIH



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n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	STEL	200 ppm 950 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	150 ppm 713 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	50 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	150 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	150 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA	200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA BC OEL
		TWA	200 mg/m³ (total hydrocarbon vapor)	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV (Mist)	5 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
		STEV (Mist)	10 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	525 mg/m ³	CA ON OEL
Diboron calcium tetraoxide	13701-64-9	TWAEV (in- halable dust)	2 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		STEV (inhal- able dust)	6 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Inhal- able)	2 mg/m³ (Borate)	CA BC OEL
		STEL (Inhal- able)	6 mg/m ³ (Borate)	CA BC OEL
		TWA (Inha- lable particu- late matter)	2 mg/m³ (Borate)	ACGIH
		STEL (Inha- lable particu- late matter)	6 mg/m³ (Borate)	ACGIH
Ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEV	1,000 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	TWA	50 ppm 205 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	75 ppm 307 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	75 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	20 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	75 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
1		STEL	75 ppm	ACGIH
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 262 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL
		STEL	250 ppm 328 mg/m ³	CA AB OEL



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TWA	200 ppm	CA BC OEL
STEL	250 ppm	CA BC OEL
STEV	250 ppm 328 mg/m ³	CA QC OEL
TWAEV	200 ppm 262 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Propan-2-ol	67-63-0	Acetone	Urine	End of shift at end of work- week	40 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Isobutyl methyl ketone	108-10-1	methyl isobutyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	1 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust venti-

lation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or expo-

sure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the re-

commended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Self-contained breathing apparatus



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Hand protection

Material Nitrile rubber

Remarks Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

> on the concentration specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the pro-

duct. Change gloves often!

Wear the following personal protective equipment: Eye protection

Safety goggles

Skin and body protection Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Wear the following personal protective equipment:

If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic

protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance aerosol

Propellant Propane, Butane

Color light gray

Odor aromatic

Odor Threshold No data available

No data available рΗ

Melting point/freezing point No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling : -110 °C

range



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Flash point : -19 °C

Flash point is only valid for liquid portion in the aerosol can.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable aerosol.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

10.9 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower

flammability limit

1.7 %(V)

Vapor pressure : 2,750 hPa

Relative vapor density : Not applicable

Relative density : 0.77 - 0.85

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle size : Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.



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Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Components:

Acetone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 7,426 mg/kg

Propane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm

Exposure time: 15 min Test atmosphere: gas

Isobutyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 13,413 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 21.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403



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LC50 (Rat): 21.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 17,400 mg/kg

Butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Propan-2-ol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 25 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 6.82 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhala-

tion toxicity

Talc:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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n-Butyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 21.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.28 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 423

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapor

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 2,080 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor Method: Expert judgment

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Methanol:



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Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

LD50 (Rat, female): 12.25 ml/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Expert judgment

Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg

Method: Expert judgment

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Talc:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation



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Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rabbit Result : Skin irritation

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 431

Species : reconstructed human epidermis (RhE)

Method : OECD Test Guideline 439

Result : No skin irritation

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Methanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rabbit



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Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Talc:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Species : Bovine cornea

Method : OECD Test Guideline 437

Species : Tissue Culture

Method : OECD Test Guideline 492

Result : No eye irritation

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Human

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Methanol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation



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Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Isobutyl acetate:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Propan-2-ol:

Test Type : Buehler Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse Result : negative

Talc:

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Humans Result : negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact



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Species : Guinea pig Result : negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Mouse

Method : OECD Test Guideline 429

Result : negative

Ethanol:

Test Type : Local lymph node assay (LLNA)

Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Mouse
Result : negative

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Methanol:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative



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Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Propane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Isobutyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Propan-2-ol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)



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Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OPPTS 870.5395

Result: negative

Titanium dioxide:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test

Species: Mouse Result: negative

Talc:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:



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Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: equivocal

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: equivocal

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Methanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative



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Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 424 days
Result : negative

Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor) Exposure time : 104 weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : negative

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : positive

Remarks : The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in hu-

mans.

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in inhalation studies with

animals.

Talc:

Species : Mouse

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 Years Result : negative

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials



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Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Species : Mouse

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 451

Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: Limited evidence of carcinogenicity in animal studies

Methanol:

Species : Mouse

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 18 Months

Result : negative

Reproductive toxicity

May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child.

Components:

Acetone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Propane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative



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Isobutyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Method: OPPTS 870.3800

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Propan-2-ol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Talc:

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development



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Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: positive

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Clear evidence of adverse effects on sexual function and fertility, based on animal experiments., Clear evidence of adverse

effects on development, based on animal experiments.

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative



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Methanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: positive

Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic dos-

es.

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Isobutyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propan-2-ol:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

n-Butyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Methanol:

Target Organs : Eye, Central nervous system Assessment : Causes damage to organs.



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STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Target Organs : Central nervous system, Kidney

Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at con-

centrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 900 mg/kg LOAEL : 1,700 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat NOAEL : 45 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 8 Weeks

Propane:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 7.214 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (gas)
Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 92 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat

NOAEL : > 2.4 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 9000 ppm
Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422



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Propan-2-ol:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 12.5 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 104 Weeks

Titanium dioxide:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 24,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 28 Days

Species : Rat NOAEL : 10 mg/m³

Application Route : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)

Exposure time : 2 y

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 2.4 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 750 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 90 Days

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Species : Rat

LOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 2 y

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 1,280 mg/kg LOAEL : 3,156 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 90 Days

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 250 mg/kg

LOAEL : 1,000 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 13 Weeks



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Species : Rat

NOAEL : 4.106 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 14 Weeks

Methanol:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 1.06 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Acetone:

plants

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5,540 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 79 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 61,150 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192

Isobutyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 16.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 24.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 397

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 196

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 23.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 487 mg/l

Exposure time: 6 h

Propan-2-ol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 9,640 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): > 1,050 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 8.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4.5 mg/l



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aguatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 3.1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.5

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Titanium dioxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Talc:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): > 100,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

n-Butyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 18 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia sp. (Water flea)): 44 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 397

mg/l



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Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 196

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 23.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 356 mg/l

Exposure time: 40 h

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2 - 5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.4 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1 - 3

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 0.48 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Diboron calcium tetraoxide:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): > 100 mg/l



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aguatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 100

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 1

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 34 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 210

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEC (activated sludge): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia (water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 9.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 9 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 6,500 mg/l

Exposure time: 16 h

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 179 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203



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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 200 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 30 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Methanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 15,400 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 10,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 22,000

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oryzias latipes (Orange-red killifish)): 15,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 200 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50: > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 3 h

Persistence and degradability

Components:

Acetone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

Propane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isobutyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 81 % Exposure time: 20 d

Butane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials



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Propan-2-ol:

Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable

BOD/COD : BOD: 1.19 (BOD5)COD: 2.23BOD/COD: 53 %

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: > 60 % Exposure time: 28 d

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

n-Butyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 58.6 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 84 % Exposure time: 20 d

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Methanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 95 % Exposure time: 20 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Acetone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.27 - -0.23



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Isobutyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 2.3

Butane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.31

Propan-2-ol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.05

Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Remarks: Expert judgment

n-Butyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.3

Ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.35

Isobutyl methyl ketone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.9

Methanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: -0.77

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.



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> Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty

(including propellant)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS**

Class

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. UN 1950

Aerosols, flammable Proper shipping name

Class 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels Flammable Gas 203

Packing instruction (cargo

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen-203

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS**

Class

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1 **EmS Code** F-D, S-U Marine pollutant no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

TDG

UN number UN 1950 Proper shipping name **AEROSOLS**

2.1 Class

Packing group Not assigned by regulation

Labels 2.1 **ERG Code** 126 Marine pollutant no



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Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999 -

Guidelines for VOC in Consumer Products

VOC content: 53.5 % / 575.9 g/l

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

DSL : All chemical substances in this product comply with the CEPA

1999 and NSNR and are on or exempt from listing on the

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

CA AB OEL : Canada. Alberta, Occupational Health and Safety Code (table

2: OEL)

CA BC OEL : Canada. British Columbia OEL

CA ON OEL : Ontario Table of Occupational Exposure Limits made under

the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

CA QC OEL : Québec. Regulation respecting occupational health and safe-

ty, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for air-

borne contaminants

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

CA AB OEL / TWA : 8-hour Occupational exposure limit
CA AB OEL / STEL : 15-minute occupational exposure limit

CA BC OEL / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average CA BC OEL / STEL : short-term exposure limit

CA ON OEL / TWA : Time-Weighted Average Limit (TWA)
CA QC OEL / TWAEV : Time-weighted average exposure value

CA QC OEL / STEV : Short-term exposure value

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International



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Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose): MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships: n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Sources of key data used to

compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

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Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

CA / Z8