WHEEL LACQUER, Metallic Silver, 340 g

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 11/18/2022
4.0	12/06/2023	4761865-00007	Date of first issue: 08/19/2019

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : WHEEL LACQUER, Metallic Silver, 340 g

Product code : 893.339108

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 : Solvent-borne coatings
Paint

Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the Hazardous Products Regulations

Aerosols : Category 1

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 2 (Central nervous system)
Simple Asphyxiant	:	Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements :

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

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:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
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.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C (122 °F).

Disposal:

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	Dimethylmethane	74-98-6	>= 10 - < 30 *
Toluene	Benzene, methyl-	108-88-3	>= 10 - < 30 *
n-Butyl acetate	Acetic acid, butyl ester	123-86-4	>= 10 - < 30 *
Butane	Butyl hydride	106-97-8	>= 10 - < 30 *
Aluminium	No data available	7429-90-5	>= 1 - < 5 *
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No data available	64742-47-8	>= 1 - < 5 *

* 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 advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing 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 : Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.
Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

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 products : Carbon oxides
Metal oxides

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances 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.

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 emergency procedures	:	Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate the area. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective 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 absorbent. 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 ventilation.
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 assessment
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 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 temperature : <= 48.9 °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/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	250 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	500 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	250 ppm	CA QC OEL
		STEV	500 ppm	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	CA QC OEL

			1,800 mg/m³	
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	50 ppm 188 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV	20 ppm	CA QC OEL
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
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
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	1,000 ppm	CA AB OEL
		TWAEV	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA	1,000 ppm	CA BC OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Aluminium	7429-90-5	TWA (Dust)	10 mg/m³	CA AB OEL
		TWA (Respirable)	1 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	CA BC OEL
		TWAEV (respirable dust)	5 mg/m³	CA QC OEL
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m³ (Aluminum)	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
		TWA	525 mg/m³	CA ON OEL
		TWAEV	200 mg/m³	CA QC OEL

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

				after exposure ceases)		
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 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 ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Self-contained breathing apparatus

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 product. Change gloves often!

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
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 working place.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Aerosol containing a liquefied gas
Propellant	:	Propane, Butane
Color	:	silver
Odor	:	aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	:	-110 °C
Flash point	:	-19 °C
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	:	1.5 %(V)
Vapor pressure	:	2,750 hPa
Relative vapor density	:	Not applicable
Relative density	:	0.77 - 0.85

Density	:	No data available
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 reactions	:	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.
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 inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor 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

Toluene:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 28.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

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

Butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Aluminium:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 0.888 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity

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): > 20 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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Toluene:

Species : Rabbit
Method : Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.4.
Result : Skin irritation

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Aluminium:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

Toluene:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

n-Butyl acetate:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405

Aluminium:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

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

Toluene:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.6.
Result	:	negative

n-Butyl acetate:

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

Aluminium:

Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Test Type	:	Maximization Test
Routes of exposure	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

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
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

Toluene:

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: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis) Species: Rat Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection Result: negative Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo) Species: Mouse Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 478 Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:

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

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

Aluminium:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test Method: OECD Test Guideline 476 Result: negative
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion

Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
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: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

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

Toluene:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	103 weeks
Result	:	negative

Species	:	Mouse
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	24 Months
Result	:	negative

Aluminium:

Species	:	Rat
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	86 weeks
Result	:	negative

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging 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

Toluene:

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: positive
Reproductive toxicity - Assessment	:	Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on animal experiments.

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

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

Aluminium:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapor)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Toluene:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

n-Butyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Butane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Components:

Toluene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation
Target Organs : Central nervous system
Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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

Toluene:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	1.875 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	6 Months

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	625 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

n-Butyl acetate:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	2.4 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	90 Days

Butane:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	9000 ppm
Application Route	:	inhalation (gas)
Exposure time	:	6 Weeks
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 422

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	> 100 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	> 1 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time	:	90 Days
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	500 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Skin contact
Exposure time	:	28 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.

Toluene:

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.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Toluene:

Inhalation	:	Target Organs: Central nervous system Symptoms: Neurological disorders

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Acetone:

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 plants	:	NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7,000 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic 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

Toluene:

Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 5.5 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.78 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 1.39 mg/l Exposure time: 40 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.74 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d
Toxicity to microorganisms	:	EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 84 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 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 (Chronic 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

Aluminium:

Toxicity to fish	:	NOEC (Salmo trutta (brown trout)): > 80 µg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 0.135 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Ecotoxicology Assessment

Chronic aquatic toxicity : No toxicity at the limit of solubility.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 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)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

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

Toluene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 80 %
Exposure time: 20 d

n-Butyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 83 %

Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Butane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 385.5 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Acetone:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.27 - -0.23

Toluene:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.73

n-Butyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.3

Butane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.31

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

		Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Contaminated packaging	:	Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. 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	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.1
Environmentally hazardous	:	no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	Aerosols, flammable
Class	:	2.1
Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	Flammable Gas
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft)	:	203
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft)	:	203

IMDG-Code

UN number	:	UN 1950
Proper shipping name	:	AEROSOLS
Class	:	2.1
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
Class	:	2.1

Packing group	:	Not assigned by regulation
Labels	:	2.1
ERG Code	:	126
Marine pollutant	:	no

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: 57.1 % / 365 g/l
Remarks: VOC content excluding water and exempt compounds

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 safety, Schedule 1, Part 1: Permissible exposure values for airborne 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 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 Agency, 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.

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