

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: STEINWAY GOLD AEROSOLS Product Code: 10962C-A

**Manufactured by:**  
**Walter Wurdack, Inc.**  
**4977 Fyler Ave.**  
**St. Louis, MO 63139**  
**314-351-6600**  
**info@wurdack.com**  
**www.wurdack.com**

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:**  
**CHEMTREC**  
**1-800-424-9300**

Product Use: For paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer.

Not recommended for: Anything other than the paint and coatings application(s) designated by the Manufacturer .

## Section 2 - Hazards Identification

NFPA Raings, risk phrases, and suggested WHMIS Hazard Categories:

### GHS Ratings:

Flammable aerosol	1	Flammable aerosol class 1
Gas under pressure	Compressed gas:	Entirely gaseous at -50°C
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Organ toxin single exposure	3	Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation

### GHS Hazards

H222	Extremely flammable material
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### GHS Precautions

P102	Keep out of reach of children
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P251	Pressurized container – Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P304+340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+351+338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P337+313	Get medical advice/attention
P403+233	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
P410+403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place
P410+412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F

**Signal Word: Danger**



### Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Acetone	67-64-1	40.00% - 50.00%
Propane	74-98-6	10.00% - 20.00%
Toluene	108-88-3	10.00% - 20.00%
Butane	106-97-8	5.00% - 10.00%
Copper	7440-50-8	1.00% - 5.00%
PM Acetate	108-65-6	1.00% - 5.00%
Solvent Naptha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	1.00% - 5.00%

### Section 4 - First Aid Measures

**INHALATION** - If product solids are inhaled either as dust or in the form of a spray mist, remove the person from exposure immediately. If breathing is difficult, irregular, or has stopped, start resuscitation; call a physician. Administer oxygen if a qualified operator is available.

**EYE CONTACT** - In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

**SKIN CONTACT** - In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water.

**INGESTION** - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

**NOTES FOR PHYSICIAN** - Treat symptomatically as necessary. Consult Section 2 for composition information. Refer to Section 1 for more information if needed.

### Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: -18 C (0 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 13.00

#### SEE SECTION 9 FOR FLASH POINT AND AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURES

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Use carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or water spray/water fog extinguishing systems.

**UNUSUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** The product vapor is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback.

**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:** See section 10 for a list of hazardous decomposition products for this mixture.

**FIRE FIGHTING:** If evacuation of personnel is necessary, evacuate to an upwind area. Decontaminate personnel and equipment with a water wash-down after fire and smoke exposure.

**FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT:** Firemen and emergency responders: wear full turnout gear or Level A equipment, including positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES:** Spill supervisor - Ensure cleanup personnel wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including respiratory protection. Remove all ignition sources. Keep nonessential personnel away from the contaminated area.

**SMALL SPILLS:** Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

**LARGE SPILLS:** Prevent this material from entering sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding the spilled material. Advise authorities if the product has entered or may enter, sewers, watercourses, or extensive land areas .

Ventilate the contaminated area. Using nonsparking tools, mix the appropriate sorbent into the spilled material. Use an absorbent like sawdust for aqueous, waterborne, and solvent-borne coatings.

Collect the saturated sorbent and transfer it into a covered container. Steel containers are acceptable for all wastes except wastes which contain acid. Use suitable plastic containers for acid-bearing wastes.

Label the waste container. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:** Wear all appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Wear respiratory protection or ensure adequate ventilation at all times as vapors can accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Use the product in a manner which minimizes splashes and/or the creation of dust. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not handle or store material near heat, sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition. Store at room temperatures, i.e., 40 to 95 F (4 to 35 C).

**STORAGE:** Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 120 F (49 C). Store only in original containers. Do not expose to sparks, flame or other sources of heat.

**REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:** Follow local, state and federal regulations regarding the handling and storage of chemicals or mixtures. Consult supervisor for more information.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Acetone 67-64-1	Z1 STEL 1,000ppm/2,400mg/m3 OEL TWA 1,000ppm/2,400mg/m3 TWA 750ppm/1800mg/m3	TLV TWA 500ppm TLV STEL 750ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 250ppm/590mg/m3

Propane 74-98-6	The OSHA TWA and the DFG MAK is 1,000 ppm (1,800 mg/m3).	ACGIH defines propane as a simple asphyxiant and does not recommended a TLV because the limiting factor is the available oxygen; HSE does the same.	The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,100 ppm . The former USSR has set a MAC in workplace air of 300 mg/m3.
Toluene 108-88-3	Table Z1 TWA 100 ppm/375mg/m3 Table Z1 STEL 150 ppm/560mg/m3 OEL Z2 TWA 200ppm OEL CEIL 300ppm OEL Z2 Peak 500ppm	TLV TWA 20 ppm	NIOSH REL TWA 100ppm/375mg/m3 NIOSH REL ST 150ppm/560mg/m3
Butane 106-97-8	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	For both isomers, the OSHA PEL and ACGIH TWA value is 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	The HSE has set a TWA of 600 ppm (1,430 mg/m3) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,780 mg/m3). The DFG has set a MAK of 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m3) and Peak limitation of 2 × normal MAK, 60 min momentary value. Australia, Israel and Mexico all have TWA values of 800 ppm (1,900 mg/m3). Canadian TWA values range form 600 ppm in British Columbia to 800 ppm in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. The former USSR-UPEN/IRPTC project has set a MAC in workplace air of 300 mg/m3 and a momentary MAC of 200 mg/m3 for ambient air in residential areas. Several states have set forth guidelines or standards for butane in ambient air ranging from 19 mg/m3 (North Dakota) to 32 mg/m3 (Virginia) to 38 mg/m3 (Connecticut) to 45.2 mg/m3 (Nevada).

Copper 7440-50-8	The Federal standard (OSHA PEL 8-hour TWA) for copper fume is 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> , and 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for copper dusts and mists.	ACGIH recommends a TWA of 0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for copper fume and 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for dusts and mists.	NIOSH recommends the same level for a 10-hour workshift. The NIOSH IDLH is 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (as Cu). The DFG MAK for total dust is 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> for fine dust and Peak Limitation is 2 times MAK (30 min), not to be exceeded 4 times during a workshift.
PM Acetate 108-65-6	WEEL TWA 50ppm	No data.	No data.
Solvent Naptha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic 64742-95-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Table Z1A TWA 25ppm, 125mg/m <sup>3</sup>  1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Table Z1A TWA 25ppm, 125mg/m <sup>3</sup>  Xylene Table Z1 100ppm, 435mg/m <sup>3</sup>  Cumene Table Z1 PEL 50ppm, 245mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene TWA 25ppm  1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene TWA 25ppm  Xylene TWA 100ppm STEL 150ppm  Cumene TWA 50ppm	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene US CA OEL TWA PEL 25ppm, 125mg/m <sup>3</sup> NIOSH REL 25ppm, 125 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene NIOSH REL 25ppm, 125mg/m <sup>3</sup>  Xylene NIOSH REL 100ppm, 435mg/m <sup>3</sup> NIOSH STEL 150ppm, 655mg/m <sup>3</sup>  Cumene NIOSH REL 50ppm, 245mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**ENGINEERING:** Ensure processing (curing) ovens are properly vented to prevent the introduction of processing fumes into the workplace. Use explosion-proof equipment and good manufacturing practice.

**VENTILATION:** Use only with adequate ventilation, i.e., ventilation in compliance with occupational exposure limits.

**ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:** Follow all workplace procedures and rules. Consult supervisor if unsure of proper handling, storage, disposal or usage protocols. Ensure that all of the necessary personal protection equipment is available before using or handling.

**PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:** Wear splash goggles. If extra protection is required, wear a face shield over the splash goggles. Face shields are effective only if worn in addition to splash goggles.

Wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

Wear chemical-resistant gloves (butyl rubber or neoprene). Protective gloves should be inspected frequently and discarded when they exhibit cuts, tears, pinholes, or signs of excessive wear.

Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. If needed, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges. Do not use respirators beyond their capabilities. FOR EMERGENCIES AND UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS, use supplied-air respiratory protection or a positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:** Remove contaminated equipment to minimize exposure potential. Consult safety supervisor if needed. Dispose of the waste in compliance with all Federal, state, regional, and local regulations.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstances:

<p><b>Physical State</b> Liquid</p> <p><b>Vapor pressure:</b> 191.3 hPa 20C</p> <p><b>Vapor Density</b> Heavier than air</p> <p><b>Specific gravity:</b> 0.77</p> <p><b>Freezing point:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Boiling range:</b> 57 - 336°C</p> <p><b>Evaporation rate:</b> Slower than ether.</p> <p><b>Explosive Limits:</b> 1% - 13%</p> <p><b>Autoignition temperature:</b> 287°C</p> <p><b>Viscosity:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>% Weight Volatile (VOC)</b> 39.44</p>	<p><b>Odor:</b> Characteristic.</p> <p><b>Odor threshold:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>pH:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Melting point:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Solubility:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Flash point:</b> -18°C, 0°F</p> <p><b>Flammability:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b> No data.</p> <p><b>Decomposition temperature:</b> No data.</p> <p><b>% Weight Solids</b> 12.87</p> <p><b>Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water</b> 4.77</p>
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## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

UNSTABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:

Strong oxidizing agents  
Moisture and humidity  
Strong acids  
Strong bases  
Nitric or sulfuric acids  
Mineral acids and strong oxidizers  
Acid chlorides  
Halogens  
Reducing agents  
Bases

This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:

Oxides of carbon  
Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Mixture Toxicity

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 87mg/L

### Component Toxicity

108-65-6 PM Acetate  
Dermal LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) Inhalation LC50: 23 mL/kg (Rat)

Product toxicities may be based upon published information from the manufacturer, calculated from the worst offender(s) (most toxic)

Routes of Entry:

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood Eyes Kidneys Liver Lungs Central Nervous System Skin

### Effects of Overexposure

Short Term Exposure	Can cause headache, lightheadedness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness from lack of oxygen. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. Very high levels may produce the following symptoms, due primarily to lack of oxygen: dizziness, lightheadedness, disorientation, headache, numbness, vomiting, unconsciousness and death from suffocation. Narcotic at high levels. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. Copper salts act as irritants to the intact skin causing itching, erythema, and dermatitis. In the eyes, copper salts may cause conjunctivitis and even ulceration and turbidity of the cornea. Metallic copper may cause keratinization of the hands and soles of the feet, but it is not commonly associated with industrial dermatitis. The fumes and dust cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract, metallic taste in the mouth, nausea, metal fume fever. Inhalation of dusts, fumes, and mists of copper salts may cause congestion of the nasal mucous membranes. If the salts reach the gastrointestinal tract, they act as irritants producing salivation, nausea, vomiting, gastric pain, hemorrhagic gastritis, and diarrhea. It is unlikely that poisoning by ingestion in industry would progress to a serious point as small amounts induce vomiting, emptying the stomach of copper salts. Chronic human intoxication occurs rarely and then only in individuals with Wilson's disease (hepatolenticular degeneration). This is a genetic condition caused by the pairing of abnormal autosomal recessive genes in which there is abnormally high absorption, retention, and storage of copper by the body. The disease is progressive and fatal if untreated. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness.
Long Term Exposure	No effects reported. Copper may decrease fertility in both males and females. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization and allergy, thickening of the skin, and greenish color to the skin, teeth, and hair. Repeated exposure can cause chronic irritation of the nose and cause ulcers and hole in the septum dividing the inner nose. Repeated high exposure to copper can cause liver damage. There is evidence that workers in copper smelting plants have an increased risk of lung cancer, but this is thought to be due to arsenic trioxide and not copper. Repeated skin exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability), and fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles").
Inhalation	Inhalation of excessive concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). Persons with impaired lung function or asthma-like conditions may experience additional breathing difficulties due to the irritant properties of this material. Liquid and high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects: headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure and death.
Skin Contact	Skin contact - Xylene is moderately irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure will dry and defat the skin leading to redness, drying, cracking and dermatitis. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with liquid tends to remove skin oils which may lead to irritation and dermatitis.
Skin Absorbtion	Xylene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to total exposure. Toluene is practically nontoxic if absorbed (LD50 >2000 mg/kg); however, skin absorption may add significantly to exposure.

**Ingestion** Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the digestive tract and signs of central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue and loss of coordination). If vomiting occurs, breathing of vomitus into the lungs poses a pulmonary aspiration hazard. Toluene is moderately toxic if ingested and may cause vomiting. Small amounts aspirated (breathed) into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary injury or death.

**Systemic Effects** Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapor or mists may cause liver and kidney damage. Preexisting liver and kidney disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Prolonged, repeated, and excessive exposures may cause other effects - chronic, adverse systemic effects including liver and kidney damage. Noise interaction with toluene (mixed solvent) in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

**Eye Contact** Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Mists and liquid may cause moderate to severe irritation.

**Carcinogenicity:** The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA (mandatory listing), or ACGIH (optional listing).

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>% Weight</u>	<u>Carcinogen Rating</u>
None			No data.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

Do not let product enter drains, soil or bodies of water (moving and unmoving). Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Ensure that the proper personal protection equipment is available. Consult sections 6 and 13 for spillage and disposal information, respectively. Refer to component (M)SDS for specific ecotoxicity, biodegradability and other information as needed.

### Component Ecotoxicity

Acetone	Ecotoxicity in water (LC50): 5540 mg/l 96 hours [Trout]. 8300 mg/l 96 hours [Bluegill]. 7500 mg/l 96 hours [Fathead Minnow]. 0.1 ppm any hours [Water flea].
Toluene	<p>Toxicity to fish LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 7.63 mg/l - 96 h NOEC - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 5.44 mg/l - 7 d</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8.00 mg/l - 24 h Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 6 mg/l - 48 h</p> <p>Toxicity to algae EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 245.00 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 10.00 mg/l - 24 h</p>
Copper	<p>Toxicity to fish Mortality LOEC - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.022 mg/l - 96 h</p> <p>Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates Mortality NOEC - Daphnia - 0.004 mg/l - 24 h EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.04 - 0.05 mg/l - 48 h</p>



Toxicity to fish

Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) static test LC50 130-134 mg/L 96h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Salmo gairdneri Mortality LC50 100-180 mg/L - 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to fish is low

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Daphnia magna (water flea) immobilization EC50 373 mg/L 48h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Daphnia magna (Water flea) immobilization EC50 >500 mg/L 48 h

Method: Tested according to Annex V of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Low acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Toxicity to algae

Growth inhibition NOEC 1,000 mg/L 96h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Low toxicity to algae

Toxicity to bacteria

Sewage microbes respiration inhibition NOEC: 1,000 mg/L

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Low toxicity to sewage microbes

Chronic toxicity to fish

Oryzias latipes NOEC 47.5 mg/L 14d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 204

Chronic toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates

Daphnia magna (water flea) reproduction test NOEC 100 mg/L 21d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Low chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

Bioaccumulation factor (BCF) 3.16

Method: QSAR calculated value

This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Biodegradability >=83%

Solvent Naptha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic

Toxicity to fish

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
96h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow  
(Pimephales promelas): 7.19 - 8.28 mg/L  
Method: Flow through  
Mortality

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene  
96h LC 50 Goldfish (Carassius auratus): 9.89 - 15.05 mg/L  
Method: Flow through  
Mortality

Xylene  
96h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas):  
23.53 - 29.97 mg/L  
Method: Static  
Mortality

Cumene  
96h LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 2.70 mg/L  
Method: Renewal  
Mortality

Diethylbenzene  
No data

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquaic invertebrates

Naptha (Petroleum), light aromatic  
No data

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  
No data

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene  
24h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 50.00 mg/L  
Method: Static  
Intoxication

Xylene  
24h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 100.00 - < 1,000.00 mg/L  
Method: Static  
Mortality

Cumene  
48h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 7.90 - 14.10 mg/L  
Method: Static  
Mortality

Diethyl benzene  
No data

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

As the US EPA, state, regional, and other regulatory agencies may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's hazardous waste, it is incumbent upon you, the hazardous waste generator, to learn of and satisfy all the requirements which affect you. Dispose of the hazardous waste at a properly licensed and permitted disposal site or

facility. Ensure conformity to all applicable hazardous waste disposal regulations.

The US EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers which follow are applicable to this unadulterated product if the product enters the "waste stream." Refer to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261 (40 CFR 261). This part of the Code identifies solid wastes which are subject to regulation under various sections of the Code and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

**Section 14 - Transport Information**

This material is classified for transport as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	AEROSOLS FLAMABLE	UN1950	NA	2.1 Limited Quai
IATA	AEROSOLS FLAMABLE	UN1950	NA	2.1

**Section 15 - Regulatory Information**

Additional regulatory listings, where applicable:

**State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):** WARNING!

This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

- 108-88-3 Toluene 10 to 20 %
- 64742-95-6 Solvent Naptha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic 1 to 5 %

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>
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**EU Risk Phrases**

**Safety Phrase**

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory:

- 106-97-8 Butane 5 - 10%
- 74-98-6 Propane 10 - 20%

**Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).** This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act, and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 372.

- 7440-50-8 Copper 1.0 - 5%
- 108-88-3 Toluene 10 - 20%

**Section 16 - Other Information**

**Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)**

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	4
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	E

**HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating**

**Legend**

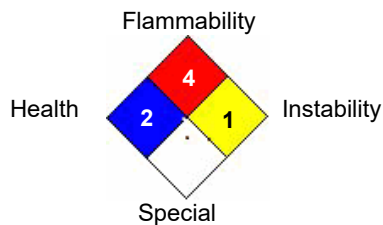
\* = Chronic Health Hazard

0 = INSIGNIFICANT

1 = SLIGHT

2 = MODERATE

3 = HIGH



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Date revised: 2017-06-20

Reviewer Revision

Date Prepared: 6/21/2017