

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

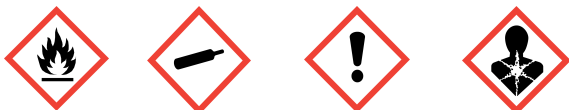
**Product ID:** 466009  
**Product Name:** ZenaColor Green  
**Revision Date:** Sep 17, 2018 **Date Printed:** Sep 17, 2018  
**Version:** 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Feb 16, 2017  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Zenex International  
**Address:** 1 Zenex Circle Cleveland, OH, US, 44146  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** (440)-232-4155  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Green Spray Paint

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Carcinogenicity - Category 2  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Gases Under Pressure Compressed Gas  
Skin Irritation - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown oral toxicity: 34.6%  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown dermal toxicity: 75.2%  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown inhalation toxicity: 81.5%

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

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

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

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

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.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

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

P260 - Do not breathe mist, vapors or spray.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

P314 - Get medical attention if you feel unwell.

P308 + P313 - IF EXPOSED or concerned: Get medical attention.

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

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

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

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

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

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

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

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

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

#### **Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**

DANGER: Rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue may spontaneously catch fire if improperly discarded. Immediately place rags, steel wool, other waste soaked with this product, and sanding residue in a sealed, water-filled, metal container. Dispose of in accordance with local fire regulations.

#### **Supplementary Information**

DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.

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## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	25% - 50%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 25%
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	10% - 25%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	1% - 10%
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	1% - 5%
0000763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	1% - 5%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 1%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 1%
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

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## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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### Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if needed. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Get medical attention.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Get medical attention.

### Eye Contact

Wash immediately with large volumes of fresh water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

### Skin Contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

### Ingestion

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

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

### Special Protective Actions

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

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Wash hands after use.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
Use good personal hygiene practices.  
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

### Ventilation Requirements

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

### Storage Room Requirements

Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 120°F. See product label for additional information.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

## Appropriate Engineering Controls

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

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	1000	2400			1			250	590			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
BUTANE								800	1900			
BUTYL ACETATE	150	710			1			150	710	200	950	
ETHYLBENZENE	100	435			1			100	435	125	545	
PROPANE	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b				1
XYLENE	100	435			1			100	435	150	655	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE	250		500	
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT				
BUTANE	1000			
BUTYL ACETATE	50		150	
ETHYLBENZENE	20			
PROPANE	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		10		
XYLENE	100	434	150	651

(C) - Ceiling limit

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	5.98 lb/gal
Density VOC	N.A.
% VOC	N.A.

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Appearance	Green liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.

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Odor Description	N.A.
pH	7
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
Flash Point	-29°C (closed cup)
Viscosity, Kinematic	<20.5 cSt (40°C)
Lower Explosion Level	0.9%
Upper Explosion Level	12.8%
Vapor Pressure	101.3 kPa (20°C)
Vapor Density	1.55 [Air = 1]
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

Stable.

### Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks, extreme temperature, flame, other sources of ignition and incompatible materials.

### Incompatible Materials

None known.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

### Carcinogenicity

Suspected of causing cancer.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

## Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause respiratory irritation

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

## Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

## Acute Toxicity

No data available

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000763-69-9 ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.<sup>4</sup>

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

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

## Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

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

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

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

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

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

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)

LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000123-86-4 BUTYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported.(11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value.

LD50 (oral, rat): 10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 7100 mg/kg (5)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

0000106-97-8 BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)

LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4- hour exposure) (9)

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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity

No data available

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

### Bio-Accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.



## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (LTD QTY)

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: N.A.

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

### IMDG Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) (LTD QTY)

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: N.A.

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

### IATA Information

UN number: UN1950

Hazard class: 2.1

Packaging group: N.A.

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	25% - 50%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC_exempt,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 25%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000123-86-4	BUTYL ACETATE	10% - 25%	CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	1% - 10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON	1% - 5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,OSHA

	SOLVENT		
0000763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	1% - 5%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.1% - 1%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.1% - 1%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,OSHA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	0.1% - 1%	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,OSHA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

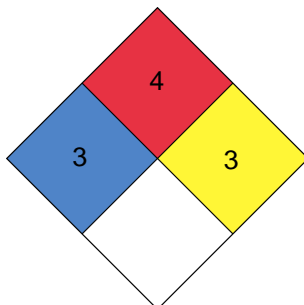
### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### HMIS

Health	* 3
FLAMMABILITY	4
Physical Hazard	3
Personal Protection	G

### NFPA



(\*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

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