



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|
| PRODUCT NUMBER: | 1158201 | COMPANY PHONE: | 1-800-241-8180 |
| PRODUCT NAME: | MARK OUT II | EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: | 1-800-535-5053 |
| PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: | Aerosol Vandal Mark & Graffiti Remover | INFOTRAC: | 1-800-535-5053 |
| COMPANY INFORMATION: | PRO CHEM, INC. 1475 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway Alpharetta, GA 30004 | | |

2. Hazards Identification

GHS CLASSIFICATION:

Aerosols - Category 1
Acute toxicity Inhalation Vapor - Category 4
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 2

**SIGNAL
WORD:
DANGER**

SYMBOL:



Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3
Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Hazardous Statements – Physical:

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H229 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Hazardous Statements – Health:

H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed.
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H370 - Causes damage to organs.
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements – Environmental:

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

General: P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Prevention:

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

Response:

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/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.
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P321 - For specific treatment see section 4 of SDS.

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

P405 - Store locked up.

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

Disposal: P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. 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.

HAZARDS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED (HNO):

None.

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

| Chemical Name | CAS | Concentration % by Weight |
|---|------------|---------------------------|
| TOLUENE | 108-88-3 | 20% - 31% |
| Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened | 68476-86-8 | 8% - 18% |
| ACETONE | 67-64-1 | 8% - 17% |
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL | 123-42-2 | 2% - 5% |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 64-17-5 | 2% - 5% |
| ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 64742-47-8 | 2% - 5% |
| Ethoxylated alcohols (C9 - C11) | 68439-46-3 | 2% - 5% |
| QUARTERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYLSALT | 68953-58-2 | 0.9% - 2% |
| XYLENE | 1330-20-7 | 0.1% - 2% |
| SODIUM BENZOATE | 532-32-1 | 0.1% - 2% |
| MORPHOLINE | 110-91-8 | 0.1% - 2% |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 100-41-4 | 0.0% - 0.8% |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER | 122-99-6 | 0.0% - 0.8% |
| QUARTZ | 14808-60-7 | Trace |
| BENZENE | 71-43-2 | Trace |
| 2-METHOXYETHANOL | 109-86-4 | Trace |

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

4. First Aid Measures

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

EYES: Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

SKIN: Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

INHALATION:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

INGESTION:

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

MOST IMPORTANT SYMPTOMS/EFFECTS, ACUTE AND DELAYED:

No data available.

IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION AND SPECIAL TREATMENT, IF NECESSARY:

No data available.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may result in frothing and increase fire intensity.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

No data available.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS IN CASE OF FIRE:

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE ACTIONS:

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

6. Accidental Release Measures

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). 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.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR CONTAINMENT AND CLEANING UP:

Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and Storage

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. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

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:

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:



Eye/Face 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.

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/m ³) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m ³) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin Designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 2-METHOXYETHANOL | 25 | 80 | | | 1 | | 1 | 0.1 |
| ACETONE | 1000 | 2400 | | | 1 | | | 250 |
| BENZENE | 1 (a) / 25ceiling | | 50(a) / 10 minutes. | | 1 | 1 | | 0.1c |
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL | 50 | 240 | | | 1 | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1000 | 1900 | | | 1 | | | 1000 |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 100 |
| ETHYLENEDIAMINE | 10 | 25 | | | 1 | | | 10 |
| ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | |
| MORPHOLINE | 20 | 70 | | | 1 | | 1 | 20 |
| Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened | 500 | 2000 | | | 1 | | | |
| QUARTZ | a | percent SiO ₂ +2 / 250 percent SiO ₂ +5 mppcf; [30 mg/m ³ percent SiO ₂ +2]; | | | [1,3]; [3]; | | | |
| SODIUM BENZOATE | | | | | | | | |
| TOLUENE | 200 (a) / 300 ceiling | 0.2 | 500 ppm / 10 minutes (a) | | 1,2 | | | 100 |
| XYLENE | 100 | 435 | | | 1 | | | 100 |

| Chemical Name | NIOSH TWA (mg/m ³) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m ³) | NIOSH Carcinogen | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³) |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2-METHOXYETHANOL | 0.3 | | | | 0.1 | | 500 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|---|------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| ACETONE | 590 | | | | 250 | | 2.5 | |
| BENZENE | | 1c | | 1 | 0.5 | | | |
| DIACETONE ALCOHOL | 240 | | | | 50 | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1900 | | | | | | 1000 | |
| ETHYLBENZENE | 435 | 125 | 545 | | 20 | | | |
| ETHYLENEDIAMINE | 25 | | | | 10 | | | |
| ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | | | | | (L)[N159](L) [N800] | [(L)[N159](L) [N800]]; [5 (I) [N159]5 (I)][N800]; | | |
| MORPHOLINE | 70 | 30 | 105 | | 20 | | | |
| Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened | | | | | | | | |
| QUARTZ | 0.05e | | | 1 | | | 0.025 (R) | |
| SODIUM BENZOATE | | | | | | | 2.5 | |
| TOLUENE | 375 | 150 | 560 | | 20 | | | |
| XYLENE | 435 | 150 | 655 | | 20 | | | |
| (R) - Respirable fraction | | | | | | | | |

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|---|----------------|
| Appearance: | N.A. | Flammability(solid/gas): | N.A. |
| Odor Description: | N.A. | Explosive Limit-Lower (%): | N.A. |
| Odor Threshold: | N.A. | Explosive Limit-Upper (%): | N.A. |
| pH: | N.A. | Vapor Density: | N.A. |
| Melting/Freezing Point: | N.A. | Vapor Pressure: | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point: | N.A. | Density VOC Less H2O and Exempts | 5.75318 lb/gal |
| High Boiling Point: | N.A. | VOC Regulatory(lb/gal): | 3.36929 lb/gal |
| Viscosity: | N.A. | VOC Actual(g/l): | 403.74200 g/l |
| Flash Point: | N.A. | VOC Regulatory(g/l): | 403.74200 g/l |
| Flash Point Symbol: | N.A. | Density: | 6.86189 lb/gal |
| Evaporation Rate: | N.A. | Density VOC: | 3.36929 lb/gal |
| Solubility (water): | N.A. | % VOC: | 49.10150% |
| Auto-Ignition Temp: | N.A. | VOC Composite Partial Pressure: | N/A |

10. Stability & Reactivity Information

STABILITY:

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials. Dropping containers may cause bursting.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

No data available.

11. Toxicological Information

LIKELY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION:

Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may dry and/or defat the skin. This product may be harmful if it is absorbed through the skin. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

May damage the liver and kidneys. Very high concentration can have a narcotic effect.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION:

Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Causes serious eye damage.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

Slightly irritating to the eye.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Can irritate the skin.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes.

RESPIRATORY/SKIN SENSITIZATION:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Can irritate the eyes.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY:

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Suspected of causing cancer.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

There is clear evidence in animals of adverse effects on fertility. There is clear evidence in animals of developmental toxicity effects in the absence of maternal toxicity.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE:

Causes damage to organs. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, blood, bone marrow, kidneys and liver. Exposure at high levels could cause unconsciousness. Medical observation is indicated.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

May cause effects on the central nervous system.

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE:

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

ASPIRATION HAZARD:

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

If inhaled, may cause dizziness, nausea, upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heart beats. Harmful if inhaled. May be harmful if swallowed.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

If swallowed, can easily enter the airways and could result in aspiration pneumonitis. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause dizziness, anesthesia, unconsciousness.

LIKELY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

If swallowed, aspiration into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and by ingestion.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS – MISCELLANEOUS:**0014808-60-7 QUARTZ**

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease.

Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: cardiovascular system, central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, skin, red blood cells. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver, red blood cells. Tests for mutagenic activity in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures have been inconclusive.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH EFFECTS:**0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL**

The substance may have effects on the blood and bone marrow. This may result in anemia and lesions of blood cells.

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.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Toluene 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.

0014808-60-7 QUARTZ

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

LD50 (oral, rat): 4000 mg/kg (12)

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000110-91-8 MORPHOLINE

LC50 (rat): 2250 ppm/duration not reported (male rat) (1,9); 2150 ppm/duration not reported (female rat) (1,9); greater than 22.2 mg/L (6240 ppm)/1-hr exposure (12)

LC50 (mouse): 1320 mg/m³ (371 ppm)/2-hr exposure (reported but cannot be confirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1600 mg/kg (7,12,13); 1050 mg/kg (3,7,9,12)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 525 mg/kg (16); 720 mg/kg (15)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 900 mg/kg (7,12,13)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): 0.5 mL/kg/24-hr (500 mg/kg/24-hr) (undiluted) (3,7,12,16)

Lethal dose (oral, rat or guinea pig): 0.1 g/kg (undiluted, not neutralized); all animals died rapidly. When diluted with 4 volumes of water, the minimum lethal dose was 0.9 g/kg (guinea pig) or 1.6 g/kg (rat) (13).

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)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)

LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

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)
0000107-15-3 ETHYLENEDIAMINE
LC50 (mouse): 300 mg/m³ (exposure duration not reported) (1) LETHAL CONCENTRATION (rat): 4000 ppm (8-hr exposure); 6 of 6 rats died. 2000 ppm (8-hr exposure); 0 of 6 rats died.(2)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 657 mg (730 mL)/kg body weight.(2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 1160 mg/kg body weight.(2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 500 mg/kg body weight.(1)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 470 mg/kg.(1)
0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL
LC50 (mouse): 1480 ppm (7-hour exposure) (1)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2460 mg/kg (19); 3250 mg/kg (18)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 950 mg/kg (18,19)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 890 mg/kg (18)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1300 mg/kg (cited as 1.34 mL/kg) (24-hours contact)(18)

12. Ecological Information

TOXICITY:

Toxic to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC)

Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY:

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

Readily biodegradable.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Expected to be inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL:

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow₃),

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL

No potential for bioaccumulation.

MOBILITY IN SOIL:

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-47-8 ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE

Floats on water. Contains volatile constituents. Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS:

No data available.

RESULTS OF THE PBT AND VPVB ASSESSMENT:

0000109-86-4 2-METHOXYETHANOL: The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0000123-42-2 DIACETONE ALCOHOL: The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

13. Disposal Consideration

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.

14. Transportation Information

U.S. DOT INFORMATION:

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): Limited Quantity

IMDG INFORMATION:

Shipping Name: Aerosols

UN/NA #: 1950

Hazard Class: 2.1

Required Placard: Limited Quantity

Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA INFORMATION:

We do NOT recommend this product to be shipped via air. It would need to be repacked by an authorized packing company and the DG would have to be completed by a licensed hazardous material shipping company.

15. Regulatory Information

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|------------|--|-------------|---|
| 108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 20% - 31% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 68476-86-8 | Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened | 8% - 18% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 67-64-1 | ACETONE | 8% - 17% | DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA, RCRA |
| 123-42-2 | DIACETONE ALCOHOL | 2% - 5% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 64-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 2% - 5% | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 64742-47-8 | ISOPARAFFINIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATE | 2% - 5% | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 68439-46-3 | Ethoxylated alcohols (C9 - C11) | 2% - 5% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 68953-58-2 | QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CPDS, BIS (HYDROGENATED TALLOW ALKYL) DIMETHYLSALT | 0.9% - 2% | Canada_NPRI, DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 1330-20-7 | XYLENE | 0.1% - 2% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA |
| 532-32-1 | SODIUM BENZOATE | 0.1% - 2% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 110-91-8 | MORPHOLINE | 0.1% - 2% | DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA |
| 100-41-4 | ETHYLBENZENE | 0.0% - 0.8% | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 122-99-6 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER | 0.0% - 0.8% | SARA313, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA |
| 14808-60-7 | QUARTZ | Trace | DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 71-43-2 | BENZENE | Trace | SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 109-86-4 | 2-METHOXYETHANOL | Trace | Canada_NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, TSCA, REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern, REACH_SVHC_ToxicForReproduction - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Toxic for Reproduction, REACH_SVHC_CM - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern_Carcinogenic, Mutagenic and/or toxic for Reproduction, CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |
| 107-15-3 | ETHYLENEDIAMINE | Trace | DSL, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, REACH_SVHC - REACH_Substances of Very High Concern |



WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ETHYLBENZENE which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and TOLUENE which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

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; N.A. - Not Available; 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.

DISCLAIMER:

To the best of our knowledge, information contained herein is accurate. However, there is no assumption of liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazard, which exists. The information contained in this SDS was obtained from current and reliable sources; however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturer will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this SDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this SDS. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product, which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.