Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: G1228A Gray Enamel - Aerosol    Product Code: G1228A
Trade Name: Glyptal
Manufactured by: GLYPTAL, INC.
305 Eastern Ave.
Chelsea, MA 02150
Telephone (617) 884-6918

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

Product Use: Coatings
Not recommended for: Nonindustrial Use

Section 2 - Hazards Communication

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

GHS Ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammable aerosol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Flammable aerosol class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosive</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: &gt;= 2.3 &lt; 4.0 or persistent inflammation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye corrosive</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ toxin single</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transient target organ effects- Narcotic effects- Respiratory tract irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspiration hazard</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aspiration Toxicity Category 1: Known (regarded)- human evidence - hydrocarbons with kinematic viscosity &lt; or = 20.5 mm²/s at 40°C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS Hazards

H222  Extremely flammable aerosol
H304  May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315  Causes skin irritation
H319  Causes serious eye irritation
H336  May cause drowsiness or dizziness

GHS Precautions

P202  Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P211  Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P261  Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/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/face protection
P331  Do NOT induce vomiting
P362  Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P304+P312 IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing
Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
<th>Weight Concentration %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>30.00% - 40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane</td>
<td>74-98-6</td>
<td>10.00% - 20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane</td>
<td>106-97-8</td>
<td>10.00% - 20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene (mixed isomers)</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>10.00% - 20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketone</td>
<td>78-93-3</td>
<td>1.00% - 5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether</td>
<td>111-76-2</td>
<td>1.00% - 5.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

INHALATION - Remove from area to fresh air. If symptomatic, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary. 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. If irritation persists, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary.

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. If symptoms persist, contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment may be necessary.

INGESTION - If material is ingested, seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Contact a poison control center, emergency room, or physician as further medical treatment will be necessary.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A
LEL: 1.00
UEL: 13.00
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), "alcohol" foam, dry chemical

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. Closed containers may explode or burst when exposed to extreme heat. May produce hazardous decomposition products when exposed to extreme heat.

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

FIRE FIGHTING: Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. 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).

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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.

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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 temperature.
temperatures, i.e., 50 to 85 F (10 to 30 C).

Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate, or expose to temperature above 120 F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Keep out of the reach of children.

**STORAGE:** Prevent from freezing. Do not store above 95 F (35 C).

Store only in original containers. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate, or expose to temperature above 120 F. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water, and other heat sources could cause container to burst. Keep out of the reach of children.

---

### Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name / CAS No.</th>
<th>OSHA Exposure Limits</th>
<th>ACGIH Exposure Limits</th>
<th>Other Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone 67-64-1</td>
<td>PEL 1000 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>TLV 500 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL 750 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propane 74-98-6</td>
<td>1000 ppm PEL</td>
<td>1000 ppm TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butane 106-97-8</td>
<td>1000 ppm PEL</td>
<td>1000 ppm TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7</td>
<td>PEL 100 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>TLV 100 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PEL 150 ppm - STEL</td>
<td>TLV 150 ppm - STEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3</td>
<td>PEL 200 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>TLV 200 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VPEL 200 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>TLV 300 ppm - STEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VPEL 300 ppm - STEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2</td>
<td>PEL 50 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>TLV 20 ppm - TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VPEL 25 ppm - TWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENGINEERING:** Provide general dilution of local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep concentration of ingredients listed in Section 2 below the lowest suggested exposure limits, the LEL below the stated limit, and to remove decomposition products during welding or flame cutting.

This coating may contain materials classified as nuisance particulates (listed "as Dust" in Section 2) which may be present at hazardous levels only during sanding or abrading of the dried film. If no specific dusts are listed in Section 2, the applicable limits for nuisance dusts are ACGIH TLV 10 mg/m\(^3\) (total dust), 3 mg/m\(^3\) (respirable fraction), OSHA PEL 15 mg/m\(^3\) (total dust), 5 mg/m\(^3\) (respirable fraction).

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. Refer to OSHA standards 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.

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**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

**EYES:**

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.

**PROTECTIVE GLOVES:**
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. If necessary, wear a chemical-resistant, butyl-rubber apron and other protective clothing, as deemed appropriate, to avoid skin contact with material.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Respiratory protection may not be needed if the local exhaust is sufficient to maintain levels of hazardous ingredients below occupational exposure limits. Where ventilation is inadequate, use a NIOSH/MSHA-approved, air-purifying respirator equipped with the appropriate chemical cartridges or positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Read the respirator manufacturer's instructions and literature carefully to determine the type of airborne contaminants against which the respirator is effective, its limitations, and how it is to be properly fitted and used.

CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Gray Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Faster than ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (SG)</td>
<td>0.969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs VOC/Gallon Less Water</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Solvent odor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density</td>
<td>Heavier than air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>61.8 kPa @ 21 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range</td>
<td>-42 to 173 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity
Stability:
STABLE

Components of this mixture are incompatible with the following materials:
- Strong oxidizing agents
- Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkali/base/caustic solutions, and reducing agents
- Copper, copper alloys, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents
- Aluminum, heat, salts of strong bases, strong acids, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents

This mixture is likely to exhibit the following combustion products:
- Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Component Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Toxicity Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Oral LD50: 6 g/kg (Rat)  Dermal LD50: 7 g/kg (Guinea Pig) Inhalation LC50: 50 g/m3 (Rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene (mixed isomers)</td>
<td>Oral LD50: 4,300 mg/kg (Rat)  Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketone</td>
<td>Oral LD50: 2,737 mg/kg (Rat)  Dermal LD50: 6 g/kg (Rabbit)  Inhalation LC50: 320 g/m3 (Mouse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether</td>
<td>Oral LD50: 470 mg/kg (Rat)  Inhalation LC50: 450 ppm (Rat)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Routes of Entry:
- Inhalation
- Skin Contact
- Eye Contact

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:
- Blood
- Kidneys
- Liver
- Lungs
- Central Nervous System
- Reproductive System

Effects of Overexposure

106-97-8  n-Butane
- Eye Contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.
- Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
- Inhalation: In high concentrations, may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.
- Skin Contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

111-76-2  Butyl Cellosolve
- Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.
- Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.
- Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.
- Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

1330-20-7  Xylene (mixed)
- Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:
- Redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, effects on memory, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma.
Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Skin Contact: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of the skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: skin blistering. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light**

**64742-47-8**

Eye Contact: May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye.

Ingestion: Liquid can directly enter the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs.

Inhalation: Toxic and harmful if inhaled. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

Skin Contact: May be slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in a burning sensation and a dried, cracked appearance.

**Acetone**

**67-64-1**

Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Propane**

**74-98-6**
Can cause rapid suffocation if in high enough concentrations. Extremely flammable liquified gas. Vapors may spread long distances and ignite.

Eye Contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Inhalation: In high concentrations, may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

Skin Contact: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frost bite.

78-93-3 Methyl Ethyl Ketone

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns.

Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Eye Contact: May cause mild irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Ingestion: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin.

Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (78-93-3)

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). See Section 15 for carcinogenicity assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>% Weight</th>
<th>Carcinogen Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological information: No Information available

Component Ecotoxicity
Acetone

12.1 Toxicity
Toxicity to fish
LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 5,540 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 h

Toxicity to algae Remarks: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
Biodegradability Result: 91 % - Readily biodegradable.
(OECD Test Guideline 301B)

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Does not bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil
no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
no data available

Propane

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available
Butane

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

Xylene (mixed isomers)

12.1 Toxicity
No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Toxic to aquatic life.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

12.1 Toxicity
Toxicity to fish mortality NOEC - Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow) - 400 mg/l - 96 h
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 3,130 - 3,320 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - > 520 mg/l - 48 h
other aquatic invertebrates

EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 7,060 mg/l - 24 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

12.1 Toxicity
Toxicity to fish LC50 - other fish - 220 mg/l - 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,815 mg/l - 24 h
other aquatic invertebrates

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available
Ratio BOD/ThBOD 88 %

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Proper Shipping Name</th>
<th>UN Number</th>
<th>Packing Group</th>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Aerosols</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May be classed as Consumer Commodity, ORM-D, Limited Quantity

### 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:
- None

**Carcinogenicity:**

**IARC** - No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

**ACGIH** - No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potention carcinogen by ACGIH.

**OSHA** - No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potention carcinogen by OSHA.

**NTP** - No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

- Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 111-76-2
- Methyl Ethyl Ketone 78-93-3
- Xylene (mixed isomers) 1330-20-7
- Butane 106-97-8
- Propane 74-98-6
- Acetone 67-64-1

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts "Right to Know":** This product contains the following toxic or hazardous substances which appear on the Massachusetts Substance List:

- Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 1 to 5 
- Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 
- Xylene (mixed) 10 to 20 
- Propane 10 to 20 
- Butane 10 to 20 
- Acetone 30 to 40 

**New Jersey Worker and Community Right To Know Hazardous Substance List:** The following substances appear on the New Jersey Right To Know Hazardous Substance List.

- Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether 1 to 5 
- Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1 to 5 
- Xylene (mixed) 10 to 20 
- Propane 10 to 20 
- Butane 10 to 20 
- Acetone 30 to 40 

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:** This product contains the following chemicals which appear on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List:
111-76-2
78-93-3
1330-20-7
106-97-8
74-98-6
67-64-1

WHMIS Classification  B2 Flammable Liquid / D2A Very Toxic Material
Xylene (mixed isomers)  1330-20-7

WHMIS Classification  B2 Flammable Liquid / D2B Toxic Material

Country  Regulation  All Components Listed

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:
- None

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.

78-93-3  Methyl Ethyl Ketone  1.0 - 5%
111-76-2  Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether  1.0 - 5%
1330-20-7  Xylene (mixed isomers)  10 - 20%

Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)  National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HMIS &amp; NFPA Hazard Rating</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABILITY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL HAZARD</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL PROTECTION</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend
- 0 = INSIGNIFICANT
- 1 = SLIGHT
- 2 = MODERATE
- 3 = HIGH

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Date Prepared:  2/4/2019

Reviewer Revision

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