

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : DRY PRO
Product code : 53-D 502 (400 mL)
SDS no. : L-151E
Product type : Aerosol

Identified uses

Dry PTFE Lubricant

Manufacturer : Walter Surface Technologies Inc.
 Bio-Circle – A Division of Walter Surface Technologies Inc.
 5977 Trans Canada Highway
 Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1
 Canada
 info@walter.com
 www.walter.com
 General Information: 1-888-592-5837

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CANUTEC: +1-613-996-6666 or *666 (cellular) (24/7)

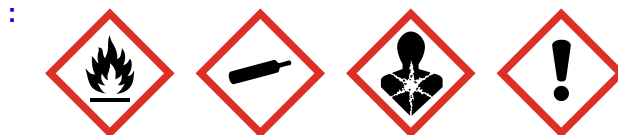
Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
 H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
 H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility.
 H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** :
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 - P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 - P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
 - P280 - Wear eye or face protection.
 - P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 - P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
 - P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
 - P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 - P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
 - P261 - Avoid breathing vapor.
 - P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Response** :
- P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
 - P304 + P340 + P312 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
 - P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 - P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
- Storage** :
- P405 - Store locked up.
 - P410 - Protect from sunlight.
 - P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
 - P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** :
- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Physical hazards not otherwise classified (PHNOC) : None known.

Health hazards not otherwise classified (HHNOC) : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Product code** : 53-D 502 (400 mL)

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Acetone	30 - 60	67-64-1
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	5 - 10	64742-49-0
n-Hexane	0.1 - 1	110-54-3

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion** : 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- : Extremely flammable aerosol. 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. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

- : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
halogenated compounds

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

- : Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

- : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- For non-emergency personnel** : 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.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

United States

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Acetone	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). STEL: 1782 mg/m³ 15 minutes. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 1188 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p>
n-Hexane	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 180 mg/m³ 10 hours. TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours.</p>

Canada

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			Notations
Ingredient	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	
Acetone	US ACGIH 4/2014	500	1188	-	750	1782	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	500	1200	-	750	1800	-	-	-	-	
	BC 7/2013	250	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	500	1188	-	750	1782	-	-	-	-	
	QC 1/2014	500	1190	-	1000	2380	-	-	-	-	
Butane	US ACGIH 4/2014	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 7/2013	600	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 1/2014	800	1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Propane	AB 4/2009	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 7/2013	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	QC 12/2012	1000	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Isobutane	US ACGIH 4/2014	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	
	AB 4/2009	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	BC 7/2013	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	ON 1/2013	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appropriate engineering controls : No personal respiratory protective equipment normally required. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.
- Individual protection measures**
- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Recommended: Butyl rubber gloves. Recommended thickness of the material: $\geq 0,5$ mm
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure at levels exceeding the exposure limits. Advice should be sought from respiratory protection specialists.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]
- Color** : Light yellow.
- Odor** : Characteristic.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not applicable.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -60°C (-76°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not applicable.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Extremely flammable aerosol.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 1.5%
Upper: 13%
- Vapor pressure** : 310 kPa (2325.2 mm Hg) [$@ 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ (68°F)]
- Vapor density** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Relative density	: 0.7 g/ml @ 20°C (68°F)
Solubility	: Immiscible with water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Product is not self igniting.
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
VOC content (g/l)	: 935
Aerosol product	
Type of aerosol	: Spray
Heat of combustion	: 30.88 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
n-Hexane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	48000 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	15840 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 µL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
n-Hexane	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 mg	-

Sensitization

There is no data available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP	ACGIH	EPA	NIOSH
Acetone	-	-	-	A4	-	-
Isobutane	-	-	-	-	-	- None.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
n-Hexane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
n-Hexane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light n-Hexane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Potential delayed effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

There is no data available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/L Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
n-Hexane	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/L Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.016 ml/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Daphniidae	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Acute LC50 113000 µg/L Fresh water	Fish - Oreochromis mossambicus	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

There is no data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Acetone	-0.23	-	low
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	2.2 to 5.2	10 to 2500	high
n-Hexane	4	501.187	high

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.





Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

United States - RCRA Toxic hazardous waste "U" List

Ingredient	CAS #	Status	Reference number
Acetone	67-64-1	Listed	U002

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT	TDG	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity) RQ (Acetone)	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

Section 14. Transport information

Additional information	Reportable quantity 9615.4 lbs / 4365.4 kg [1647.4 gal / 6236.3 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.	-	-	-
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AERG : 126

DOT-RQ Details : Acetone 5000 lbs / 2270 kg [758.12 gal / 2869.8 L]

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage. Protect from freezing. Freezing will damage product and render it unusable.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Butane; Propane; Isobutane

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Sudden release of pressure
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Acetone	30 - 60	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	5 - 10	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.
n-Hexane	0.1 - 1	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.

SARA 313

No products were found.

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: Acetone; Butane; Propane; Isobutane

New York : The following components are listed: Acetone

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Acetone; Butane; Propane; Isobutane

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Acetone; Butane; Propane; Isobutane

California Prop. 65

No products were found.

Canada

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: Acetone; Butane; Propane; Isobutane

CEPA Toxic substances : The following components are listed: Acetone

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International lists

National inventory

Australia : All components are listed or exempted.

China : All components are listed or exempted.

New Zealand : All components are listed or exempted.

Philippines : All components are listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of issue mm/dd/yyyy : 12/30/2015

Date of previous issue : 08/01/2015

Version : 2.1

Revised Section(s) : 2, 8, 16.

Prepared by : KMK Regulatory Services Inc.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever 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 hazards that exist.