

# Material Safety Data Sheet



## 1K Self Etch Weld-Thru Primer Red Brown

### 1. Product and company identification

3680001

**Product name** : 1K Self Etch Weld-Thru Primer Red Brown

**Material uses** : Paint.

**Code** : REZ46

**Supplier** : Peter Kwasny GmbH  
Heilbronner Str. 96  
D-74831 Gundelsheim  
Tel.: +49-(0)6269-95-20  
E-mail: labor@kwasny.de

**Validation date** : 9/13/2013.

**Prepared by** : Chemical Check GmbH

**In case of emergency** : +49(0)6269-95-20

### 2. Hazards identification

**Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol.]

**Odor** : Characteristic.

#### Emergency overview

**Signal word** : DANGER!

**Hazard statements** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOL. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

**Precautions** : Do not puncture, incinerate or store the container at temperatures above 120°F (49°C) or in direct sunlight. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.

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

**Routes of entry** : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

**Skin** : Slightly irritating to the skin. Defatting to the skin.

**Eyes** : Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

#### Potential chronic health effects

**Chronic effects** : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

**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.

## 2. Hazards identification

- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, liver, heart, spleen, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.
- Over-exposure signs/symptoms**
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 nausea or vomiting  
 respiratory tract irritation  
 coughing  
 headache  
 drowsiness/fatigue  
 dizziness/vertigo  
 unconsciousness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 irritation  
 redness  
 dryness  
 cracking
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 watering  
 redness
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	15-40
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
propane	74-98-6	10-30
Butane	106-97-8	7-13
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1-5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	1-5

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.

## 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
- 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.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : 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.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : In case of fire, use water spray. Powder. CO<sub>2</sub>. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray or fog. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
metal oxide/oxides
- 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.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Air/vapor mixtures may be explosive.

## 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions** : 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

**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).

### Methods for cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

## 7. Handling and storage

**Handling** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas. 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 non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

**Storage** : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### United States

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Isopropyl alcohol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 400 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1225 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 980 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
acetone	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1188 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
propane	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Butane	<p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p>
zinc oxide	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> CEIL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Form: Dust TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours. Form: Dust and fumes STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Fume</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Fume TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume</p>

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
 TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust  
**ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).**  
 TWA: 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction  
 STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction  
**AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).**  
 TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
- Engineering measures** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
- 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. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- Personal protection**
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Recommended: If operating conditions cause high vapor concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use supplied-air respirator. half-face mask (as filter combination A1P2)
- Hands** : 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: Nitrile gloves. Short term exposure (15 min.): Butyl rubber gloves. (0.7 mm)
- Eyes** : 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 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** : 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.
- Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Aerosol.]
<b>Flash point</b>	: 0°C (32°F) [without propellant]
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 365°C (689°F)
<b>Flammable limits</b>	: Lower: 1.5% Upper: 13%
<b>Odor</b>	: Characteristic.
<b>Density</b>	: 0.75 g/cm <sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 360 kPa (2700.2 mm Hg) [room temperature]
<b>VOC content</b>	: 85.14%
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.  Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Isopropyl alcohol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658 mg/l	4 hours
propane	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
acetone	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	35.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-

### Chronic toxicity

Not available.

### Irritation/Corrosion



## 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Isopropyl alcohol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	10 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 milligrams	-
acetone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
zinc oxide	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

: Not available.

### Sensitizer

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
acetone	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

### Carcinogenicity

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Isopropyl alcohol	A4	3	-	-	-	-
acetone	A4	-	-	-	-	-

### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
Butane	OECD 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative
propane	OECD 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative
acetone	471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.



## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** : This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Isopropyl alcohol	Acute LC50 1400000 to 1950000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon	48 hours
acetone	Acute LC50 1400000 µg/l Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis Algae - Ulva pertusa Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours 96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 96 hours
zinc oxide	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water Acute EC50 0.042 mg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Ulva pertusa Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	96 hours 21 days 72 hours 48 hours 96 hours 72 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Acute EC50 >=408 mg/l Acute LC50 134 mg/l Chronic NOEC >=100 mg/l Chronic NOEC 47.5 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum capricornutum Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oryzias latipes	72 hours 48 hours 96 hours 21 days 14 days

### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
Isopropyl alcohol	OECD 301E Ready Biodegradability - Modified OECD Screening Test	95 % - 21 days	-	-
acetone	OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test	<60 % - 28 days 91 % - 28 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD 301F Ready	83 % - 28 days	-	-

## 12. Ecological information

	Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test			
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## 13. Disposal considerations

**Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times 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.


Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

## 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1950	Aerosols RQ(acetone)	2.1	-		<p><b>Reportable quantity</b> 17667.8 lbs / 8021.2 kg [2825.3 gal / 10694.9 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.</p> <p><b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg <b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> N82</p>
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS. Marine pollutant (zinc oxide)	2.1	-	 	<p><b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U</p>

## 14. Transport information

<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1	-		<b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 30 kg Packaging instructions: Y203
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PG\* : Packing group

## 15. Regulatory information

**HCS Classification** : Flammable aerosol  
Irritating material  
Target organ effects

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR**: 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: Not determined.

**SARA 302/304**: phenol

**SARA 311/312 Hazards identification**: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: zinc oxide; phenol

**Clean Water Act (CWA) 311**: Phosphoric acid; phenol

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention**: No products were found.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: Butane; propane

**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 II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)** : Listed

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	Isopropyl alcohol zinc oxide	67-63-0 1314-13-2	30-60 1-5
<b>Supplier notification</b>	Isopropyl alcohol zinc oxide	67-63-0 1314-13-2	30-60 1-5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the MSDS and any copying and redistribution of the MSDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

## 15. Regulatory information

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL; ZINC OXIDE FUME; BUTANE; PROPANE; ACETONE
- New York** : The following components are listed: Acetone; 2-Propanone
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL; 2-PROPANOL; ZINC OXIDE; BUTANE; PROPANE; ACETONE; 2-PROPANONE
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: 2-PROPANOL; ZINC OXIDE (ZNO); BUTANE; PROPANE; 2-PROPANONE
- California Prop. 65**  
Not available.
- United States inventory (TSCA 8b)** : Not determined.
- Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- International regulations**
- International lists** : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**China inventory (IECSC)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Japan inventory**: Not determined.  
**Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: Not determined.
- Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals** : Not listed
- Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals** : Not listed
- Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals** : Not listed

## 16. Other information

- Label requirements** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOL. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

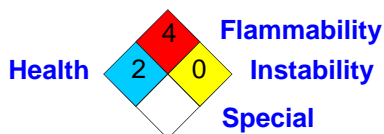
Health	*	2
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		0

## 16. Other information

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :



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Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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