

6SDS□  
SlipDoctors  
0D5D6X□  
□ Carrollton, TX 75006□  
972-999-9998

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0D5D6X□  
Carrollton, TX 75006□  
972-999-9998

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## 2 . Hazards identification

- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness
- Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing skin and digestive disorders may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.
- See toxicological information (section 11)

## 3 . Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	15-20
Propane	74-98-6	15-20
butane	106-97-8	10-15
Xylene	1330-20-7	10-20
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	5-10
Epoxy Resin	Proprietary	<5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<5
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	0-10
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	<5

**There are no ingredients or 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** : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Move exposed person to fresh air. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep person warm and at rest. 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. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. 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. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing or wear gloves.
- 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** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Not suitable** : None known.

**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 combustion products** :  Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon oxides  
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.

## 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. Avoid breathing 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).

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. For large spills, dike spilled material or otherwise contain it to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. 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). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment.

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble or 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.

## 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. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. 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. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Storage** : 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

### Product name

Acetone

### Exposure limits

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009).**

STEL: 1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 750 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1188 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 500 ppm 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 250 ppm 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: The acetone STEL does not apply to the cellulose acetate fiber industry. It is in effect for all other sectors.**

STEL: 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 750 ppm 8 hour(s).

Propane

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hour(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Xylene

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: 1996 Adoption Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices Refers to Appendix A -- Carcinogens.**

STEL: 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

STEL: 655 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

butane

**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

TWA: 800 ppm 8 hour(s).

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

TWA: 800 ppm 10 hour(s).

TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

**ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008).**

TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Toluene

**NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hour(s).

**OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 11/2006).**

AMP: 500 ppm 10 minute(s).

CEIL: 300 ppm

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

### **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2008).**

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Notes: See Table Z-2.**

STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 150 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

### **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices**

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 10 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 300 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 200 ppm 8 hour(s).

Ethylbenzene

### **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices 2002 Adoption.**

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008).**

STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 10 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**

STEL: 545 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minute(s).

STEL: 125 ppm 15 minute(s).

TWA: 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hour(s).

Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether

### **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: 2002 Adoption.**

TWA: 20 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2008). Skin**

TWA: 24 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hour(s).

TWA: 5 ppm 10 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006). Skin**

TWA: 240 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Skin**

TWA: 120 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

TWA: 25 ppm 8 hour(s).

Titanium Dioxide

### **ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2009). Notes: Substance identified by other sources as a suspected or confirmed human carcinogen. 1996 Adoption Substances for which the TLV is higher than the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) and/or the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL). See CFR 58(124) :36338-33351, June 30, 1993, for revised OSHA PEL. Refers to Appendix A - - Carcinogens.**

TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s).

### **OSHA PEL (United States, 11/2006).**

## 8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust  
**OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).**  
TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour(s). Form: Total dust

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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, gases or dusts.
- 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.
- 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

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol. Mist]
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -92.222°C (-134°F) [Tagliabue.]
- Flammable limits** : Lower: 0.8%  
Upper: 13%
- Color** :  Various
- Odor** :  Solvent.
- Boiling/condensation point** : -25 to 171.11°C (-13 to 340°F)
- Specific gravity** :  0.75 to 0.79
- Estimated Vapor Density** :  >1 [Air = 1]
- VOC %** :  61% - 68%
- Evaporation rate** :  1 (Ether (anhydrous). = 1)
- Solubility** :  Insoluble in the following materials: water.

## 10 . Stability and reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	: The product is stable. Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
<b>Materials to avoid</b>	: Strong oxidizing materials, acids.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Hazardous polymerization</b>	: Will not occur.

## 11 . Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Acetone	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	5500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Dermal	Rabbit	20 mL/kg	-
	LDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
Titanium Dioxide	TDLo Oral	Rat	5 mL/kg	-
	LD Intratracheal	Rat	>100 ug/kg	-
	TDLo Intratracheal	Rat	5 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intratracheal	Rat	1.6 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intratracheal	Rat	1.25 mg/kg	-
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	TDLo Oral	Rat	60 gm/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	220 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	220 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	307 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	917 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Unreported	Rat	917 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Oral	Rat	1500 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	500 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Unreported	Rat	250 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	17800 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	1062 mg/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	607 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
Toluene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	14100 uL/kg	-
	LD50 Intraperitoneal	Rat	1332 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Intravenous	Rat	1960 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Unreported	Rat	6900 mg/kg	-
	LDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	2.5 mL/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	400 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	800 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	800 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Oral	Rat	1200 mg/kg	-
	TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	900 mg/kg	-
TDLo Intraperitoneal	Rat	750 mg/kg	-	

## 11 . Toxicological information

Xylene	Intraperitoneal TDLo	Rat	750 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal TDLo	Rat	1 gm/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal TDLo	Rat	600 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>1700 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	2459 mg/kg	-
	Intraperitoneal LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
	LD50	Rat	1700 mg/kg	-
	Subcutaneous			

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Contains material which may cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. However, in compliance with good industrial hygiene practice, exposure to any chemical should be kept to a minimum.

### Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Ethylbenzene	A3	2B	-	-	-	-
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	A3	-	-	-	-	-
Titanium Dioxide	-	2B	-	-	-	-

**IDLH** : Not available.

**Synergistic products** : Not available.

## 12 . Ecological information

**Environmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : Ecological testing has not been conducted on this product.

### Biodegradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.



## 13 . Disposal considerations

**Waste disposal** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. 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. 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>	Not regulated.	Consumer commodity-ORM-D	-	-		<b>Remarks</b> Limited quantity
<b>TDG Classification</b>	1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1	-		-
<b>IMDG Class</b>	1950	Aerosols, flammable , Limited quantity	2.1	-		<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U



## 14 . Transport information

<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	8000	Consumer commodity	9	-		-
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PG\* : Packing group

## 15 . Regulatory information

**United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.  
SARA 311/312 - fire, Acute, Chronic

### SARA 313

#### Form R - Reporting requirements

<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Xylene	1330-20-7	10-15
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	<5
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	<5

This product contains toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and subpart C-Supplier Notification Requirement of 40 CFR Part 372.

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.

### California Prop. 65

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

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Reproductive</u>
Toluene	No.	Yes.
Ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.

### Canada

#### WHMIS (Canada)

- : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
- Class B-5: Flammable aerosol.
- Class D-1A: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

#### Canadian lists

- : **CEPA Toxic substances:** The following components are listed: Volatile organic compounds
- Canadian NPRI:** The following components are listed: Volatile organic compounds; Propane; Xylene; Butane; Toluene; Methyl ethyl ketone; Ethylbenzene; 2-Butoxyethanol

#### Canada inventory

- : **Canada inventory:** All components are listed or exempted.

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

### Mexico

#### Classification

:



### EU regulations

#### Hazard symbol or symbols



## 15 . Regulatory information

**Risk phrases** : R12- Extremely flammable.  
R45- May cause cancer.  
R63- Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.  
R20/21- Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.  
R48/20- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.  
R36/38- Irritating to eyes and skin.

**Safety phrases** : S53- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.  
S2- Keep out of the reach of children.  
S36/37- Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.  
S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### International regulations

**International lists** : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: Not determined.  
**China inventory (IECSC)**: Not determined.  
**Korea inventory (KECI)**: Not determined.  
**Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: Not determined.  
**Japan inventory (ENCS)**: Not determined.  
**Europe inventory**: Not determined.

## 16 . Other information

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

Health	*	2
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		0

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.)** :



**Date of printing** : 9/24/2010.  
**Date of issue** : 9/24/2010.  
**Date of previous issue** : 9/17/2009.  
**Version** : 2.01

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### 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.