

SAFETY DATA SHEET

5500

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : KRYLON® COLORmaxx™ - Gloss Almond
Product code : 5500
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Aerosol.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Not applicable.

Supplier's details : The Sherwin-Williams Company
 101 W. Prospect Avenue
 Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number : +1 703-741-5970 (Jamaica, El Salvador, Guyana, Belize)
 +(1) 868-224-5716 (Trinidad-Tobago)
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : sds@sherwin.com

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1
 Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 26.3%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 Causes mild skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye irritation.
 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 May cause cancer.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

General

: Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Section 2. Hazard identification

- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, or hearing protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Risk of spontaneous combustion. Spraydust, cloth and other contaminated organic material should be wetted and placed in a sealed metal container. Store in a fire-proof place.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Acetone	≥25 - ≤50	67-64-1
Propane	≥10 - ≤25	74-98-6
Butane	≤10	106-97-8
n-Butyl Acetate	<10	123-86-4
2-Propoxyethanol	≤3	2807-30-9
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	≤0.3	22464-99-9
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	≤0.3	96-29-7

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. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Section 4. First aid measures

- 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. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. 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.

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** : Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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. This material is very toxic 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
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : 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.

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

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".

Section 6. Accidental release measures

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. Collect spillage.

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). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. 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 swallow. 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. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Acetone	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours.
Propane	STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant].
Butane	Explosive potential.
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	[Butane] Explosive potential.
n-Butyl Acetate	STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022). [Butyl acetates]
	STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
	TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2022).
	[Zirconium and compounds]
	TWA: 5 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 8 hours.
	STEL: 10 mg/m ³ , (as Zr) 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls : 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.

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.

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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

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.

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Respiratory protection : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state : Liquid.
Color : Not available.
Odor : Not available.
Odor threshold : Not available.
pH : Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point : Not available.
Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range : Not available.
Flash point : Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
Evaporation rate : 5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability : Flammable aerosol.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit : Lower: 1.26%
Upper: 15.8%
Vapor pressure : 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg)
Relative vapor density : 1.55 [Air = 1]
Relative density : 0.76
Solubility(ies) :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature : Not available.
Decomposition temperature : Not available.
Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)
Flow time (ISO 2431) : Not available.
Aerosol product
Type of aerosol : Spray
Heat of combustion : 27.626 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).

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Incompatible materials : No specific data.

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	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m ³	4 hours
n-Butyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>17600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	10768 mg/kg	-
2-Propoxyethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	3089 mg/kg	-
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	LD50 Oral	Rat	930 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Acetone	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	186300 ppm	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	10 uL	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
n-Butyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
2-Propoxyethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 750 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Guinea pig	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 uL	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Acetone	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
n-Butyl Acetate	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Category 1	-	upper respiratory tract
	Category 3		Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Category 2	-	blood system

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Propane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Butane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

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** : Causes mild skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

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

Section 11. Toxicological information

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

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
KRYLON® COLORmaxx™	199394.2	71004.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acetone	5800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Butane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
n-Butyl Acetate	10768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-Propoxyethanol	3089	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	100	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Acetone	Acute EC50 7200000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 4.42589 ml/L Marine water	Crustaceans - Acartia tonsa - Copepodid	48 hours
	Acute LC50 7460000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata	96 hours
	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
n-Butyl Acetate	Chronic NOEC 5 µg/l Marine water	Fish - Gasterosteus aculeatus - Larvae	42 days
	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia salina	48 hours
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute LC50 843000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Section 12. Ecological information

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Acetone	-	-	Readily
n-Butyl Acetate	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Zirconium 2-Ethylhexanoate	-	2.96	low
Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime	-	2.5 to 5.8	low

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 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.

Section 14. Transport information

	UN	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

IMDG : **Emergency schedules** F-D, S-U

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.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: Not determined.
Canada	: Not determined.
China	: Not determined.
Eurasian Economic Union	: Russian Federation inventory : Not determined.
Japan	: Japan inventory (CSCL) : Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
New Zealand	: Not determined.
Philippines	: Not determined.
Republic of Korea	: Not determined.
Taiwan	: Not determined.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 11/23/2022

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Date of previous issue : 9/8/2022

Version : 5

Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 N/A = Not available
 SGG = Segregation Group
 UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
AEROSOLS - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 3 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1 CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3 ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 AQUATIC HAZARD (LONG-TERM) - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

References : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.