

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

BFM0373

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : PERFECT MATCH Premium Automotive Paint  
Dark Toreador Red (JL, JM)

**Product code** : BFM0373

**Other means of identification** : Not available.

**CAS #** : Not applicable.

**Product type** : Aerosol.

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**  
Not applicable.

**Manufacturer** : Dupli-Color Products Company  
Cleveland, OH 44115

**Emergency telephone number of the company** : (216) 566-2917

**Product Information Telephone Number** : (800) 247-3270

**Regulatory Information Telephone Number** : (216) 566-2902

**Transportation Emergency Telephone Number** : (800) 424-9300

## 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  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A  
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B  
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 10.2%

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Date of issue/Date of revision** :

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1/17

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : Extremely flammable aerosol.  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May damage the unborn child.  
Suspected of damaging fertility.  
Suspected of causing cancer.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause respiratory irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Precautionary statements**
- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. 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. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical 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 attention.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.  
Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Keep upright in a cool, dry place. Do not discard empty can in trash compactor.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- CAS number/other identifiers**

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Methyl Acetate	44	79-20-9
Propane	10.2	74-98-6
Butane	9.8	106-97-8
Toluene	6.5	108-88-3
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	6	108-65-6
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	5.81	78-93-3
Ethanol	3.96	64-17-5
Ethyl Acetate	3.38	141-78-6
Cellulose Nitrate	1.69	9004-70-0
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.16	108-10-1
Dibutyl Phthalate	0.14	84-74-2

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 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.
- 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. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of 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. 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. 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. 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. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.

## Section 4. First aid measures

**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

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

**Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

**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. 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.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen 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".
- 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 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 breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. 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

## Section 7. Handling and storage

(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. 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

#### Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Methyl Acetate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>                      TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                      STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.                      STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 760 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>                      TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 610 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Propane	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>                      TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Butane	<p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>                      STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p>
Toluene	<p><b>OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).</b>                      TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.                      CEIL: 300 ppm                      AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.                      STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 560 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>                      TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.</p>
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	<p><b>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).</b>                      TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>                      TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ethanol	<p>TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.          STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.          STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>          TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours.          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.          STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes.          STEL: 885 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 590 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Ethyl Acetate	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>          STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>          TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours.          TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Cellulose Nitrate Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 1440 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 10 hours.          TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 1400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>
Dibutyl Phthalate	<p>None.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b>          TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.          STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>          TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours.          TWA: 205 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.          STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.          STEL: 300 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b>          TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.          TWA: 410 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

### Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Methyl Acetate	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b>            8 hrs OEL: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.            15 min OEL: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.            15 min OEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.            8 hrs OEL: 200 ppm 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b>            TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.</p>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Propane	<p>STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b>  TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.  STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b>  TWAEV: 200 ppm 8 hours.  TWAEV: 606 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  STEV: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  STEV: 757 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>  STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes.  TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.  <b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b>  8 hrs OEL: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b>  TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b>  TWAEV: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  TWAEV: 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b>  TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>  STEL: 1250 ppm 15 minutes.  TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.</p>
Dibutyl Phthalate	<p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 4/2009).</b>  8 hrs OEL: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 5/2015).</b>  TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 7/2015).</b>  TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 1/2014).</b>  TWAEV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013).</b>  STEL: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  TWA: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

### Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Methyl Acetate	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-PPT: 200 ppm 8 hours. LMPE-CT: 250 ppm 15 minutes.
Propane	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-PPT: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Butane	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-PPT: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
Toluene	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-PPT: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-PPT: 200 ppm 8 hours. LMPE-CT: 300 ppm 15 minutes.
Ethanol	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b> LMPE-CT: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
Ethyl Acetate	<b>NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).</b>



## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Dibutyl Phthalate

LMPE-PPT: 400 ppm 8 hours.  
**NOM-010-STPS (Mexico, 4/2016).**  
LMPE-PPT: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

- 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. 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.
- 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

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Not available.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not available.
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.

*Date of issue*/*Date of revision*

: 3/6/2017

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9/17

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	: 5.6 (butyl acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	: Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	: Lower: 1% Upper: 19%
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 101.3 kPa (760 mm Hg) [at 20°C]
<b>Vapor density</b>	: 1.5 [Air = 1]
<b>Relative density</b>	: 0.8
<b>Solubility</b>	: Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	: Not available.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	: Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt)
<b>Molecular weight</b>	: Not applicable.
<b>Aerosol product</b>	
<b>Type of aerosol</b>	: Spray
<b>Heat of combustion</b>	: 36.23 kJ/g

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

<b>Product/ingredient name</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Dose</b>	<b>Exposure</b>
Methyl Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6480 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2737 mg/kg	-
Ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Ethyl Acetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	5620 mg/kg	-
Cellulose Nitrate	LD50 Oral	Rat	>5 g/kg	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	LD50 Oral	Rat	2080 mg/kg	-
Dibutyl Phthalate	LD50 Oral	Rat	7499 mg/kg	-

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Methyl Acetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
Toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 microliters	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 14 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Ethanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	0.066666667 minutes 100 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 microliters	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 microliters	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	40 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

### Sensitization

Not available.

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

### Carcinogenicity

Not available.

### Classification

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Toluene	-	3	-
Ethanol	-	1	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	2B	-

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Methyl Acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Propane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Butane	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Toluene	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Ethanol	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects
Ethyl Acetate	Category 3	Not applicable.	Narcotic effects
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Category 3	Not applicable.	Respiratory tract irritation and Narcotic effects

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Propane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Butane	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Toluene	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Ethanol	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Category 2	Not determined	Not determined

### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Propane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Butane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Toluene	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. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- 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

**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** : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: May damage the unborn child.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: Suspected of damaging fertility.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	7280.9 mg/kg

**Section 12. Ecological information**

**Toxicity**

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Methyl Acetate Toluene	Acute LC50 320000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12500 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pseudolimnaeus - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus kisutch - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Acute EC50 >500000 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 5091000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Larvae	48 hours
Ethanol	Acute LC50 3220000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 17.921 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 25500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Artemia franciscana - Larvae	48 hours
Ethyl Acetate	Acute LC50 42000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	4 days
	Chronic NOEC 4.995 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 100 ul/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 0.375 ul/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia holbrooki - Larvae	12 weeks
Cellulose Nitrate	Acute EC50 2500000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Selenastrum sp.	96 hours
	Acute LC50 750000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 154000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia cucullata	48 hours
	Acute LC50 212500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Heteropneustes fossilis	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 2400 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 75.6 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	32 days
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Acute EC50 579000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours
	Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
Dibutyl Phthalate	Chronic NOEC 168 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Embryo	33 days
	Acute EC50 3.4 µg/l Marine water	Algae - Karenia brevis	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2990 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 480 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 210 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	96 hours

## Section 12. Ecological information

	Chronic NOEC 500 µg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 25 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Danio rerio - Embryo	21 days 5 weeks
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### Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Toluene	-	-	Readily
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate	-	-	Readily
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	-	-	Readily
Ethanol	-	-	Readily
Ethyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Toluene	-	90	low
Ethyl Acetate	-	30	low
Dibutyl Phthalate	-	165.96	low

### Mobility in soil






Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>) : 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

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS, flammable	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-	-

Date of issue/Date of revision

: 3/6/2017

Date of previous issue

: 1/10/2017

Version : 6

15/17

## Section 14. Transport information

<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Additional information</b>	-	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).	-	-	<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U
	<b>ERG No.</b> 126	<b>ERG No.</b> 126	<b>ERG No.</b> 126		

**Special precautions for user :** Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

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

**Proper shipping name :** Not available.  
**Ship type :** Not available.  
**Pollution category :** Not available.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**SARA 313**

SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.45) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet.

**California Prop. 65**

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

## Section 16. Other information

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

<b>Health</b>	2
<b>Flammability</b>	4
<b>Physical hazards</b>	0

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

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 SDSs 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.

**Procedure used to derive the classification**



## Section 16. Other information

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1	On basis of test data
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas	Calculation method
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 1B	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

### History

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**Version** : 6

**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)  
UN = United Nations

### 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 Sherwin-Williams, including but not limited to the incorporation of non Sherwin-Williams products or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by Sherwin-Williams. 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.