

Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 12-Jul-2018

Revision date 23-Aug-2019

Revision Number 2

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier	Drummond™ Out-Strip Paint And Varnish Remover
Other means of identification	DA6181
Recommended use	Solvent
Restrictions on use	For industrial use only

Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:
Lawson Products, Inc.
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60631
(866) 837-9908

Canadian Distribution Center:
Lawson Canada
7315 Rapistan Court
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z4
(800) 323-5922

24 Hour Emergency Phone Number (888) 426-4851 (Prosar)

Website <https://www.lawsonproducts.com>

Methylene Chloride notification This chemical/product is not and cannot be distributed in commerce (as defined in TSCA section 3(5)) or processed (as defined in TSCA section 3(13)) for consumer paint or coating removal.

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), WHMIS 2015 and GHS Regulations.

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol



Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements	H315 - Causes skin irritation H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated H350 - May cause cancer H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H340 - May cause genetic defects
Precautionary statements	
General	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P102 - Keep out of reach of children P103 - Read label before use.
Prevention	P201 - Obtain special instructions before use P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P260 - Do not breathe gas
Response	
General	P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Eyes	P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
Skin	P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse P321 - For Specific treatment see section 4 of this sds
Storage	P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place P405 - Store locked up P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
Disposal	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable
Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)	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. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.
Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)	None known.

Unknown acute toxicity 18.7% Unknown oral toxicity
 18.7% unknown dermal toxicity
 18.7% unknown inhalation toxicity

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	60-75
Isopropanol	67-63-0	5-15
Propane	74-98-6	5-10
Butane	106-97-8	5-10
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	.1-2
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8	1-5

The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

General Information

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

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 maybe delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Ingestion

Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. 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. 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.

Skin contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact

Immediate medical attention is required. 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.

Most important symptoms (acute)

Causes serious eye irritation. Ingestion causing lung damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Most important symptoms

Ingestion causing lung damage. Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain,

(over-exposure)	redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Skin irritation. Redness.
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms maybe delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that vapors or 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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	None known.
Specific hazards	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. Decomposition products may include the following materials: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Halogenated compounds. carbonyl halides.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Use shielding to protect fire-fighters from bursting containers. 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 you can do so without risk or without suitable training. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. 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 the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. 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. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in 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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same

hazard as the spilled product.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Never taste or swallow product. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. 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/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. 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 dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep away from direct sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See section 10 for incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Methylene chloride	125 ppm STEL (see 29 CFR 1910.1052) 25 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	-
Isopropanol	400 ppm TWA 980 mg/m ³ TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	500 ppm STEL 1225 mg/m ³ STEL 400 ppm TWA 980 mg/m ³ TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA
Butane	-	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA
Ethanolamine	3 ppm TWA 6 mg/m ³ TWA	6 ppm STEL 3 ppm TWA	6 ppm STEL 15 mg/m ³ STEL 3 ppm TWA 8 mg/m ³ TWA
Aliphatic Solvent	-	-	-

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. 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, such as personal protective equipment

Eye 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 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 and body protection Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves (Nitrile or Viton) 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 the 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. 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. 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.

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.

Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland and Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
Methylene chloride	50 ppm TWA 174 mg/m ³ TWA	25 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 174 mg/m ³ TWA	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 174 mg/m ³ TWA	63 ppm STEL 75 ppm STEL 50 ppm TWA
Isopropanol	400 ppm STEL 984 mg/m ³ STEL 200 ppm TWA 492 mg/m ³ TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 400 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL 1230 mg/m ³ STEL 400 ppm TWA 983 mg/m ³ TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	500 ppm STEV 1230 mg/m ³ STEV 400 ppm TWA 985 mg/m ³ TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA	1250 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA
Butane	1000 ppm TWA	750 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA	1250 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Ethanolamine	6 ppm	6 ppm	3 ppm TWA	6 ppm	6 ppm	6 ppm	6 ppm	6 ppm	6 ppm	6 ppm

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland & Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
	STEL 15 mg/m ³ STEL 3 ppm TWA 7.5 mg/m ³ TWA	STEL 3 ppm TWA	6 ppm STEL	STEL 15 mg/m ³ STEL 3 ppm TWA 7.5 mg/m ³ TWA	STEL 3 ppm TWA	STEL 3 ppm TWA	STEL 3 ppm TWA	STEL 3 ppm TWA	STEV 15 mg/m ³ STEV 3 ppm TWA EV 7.5 mg/m ³ TWA EV	STEL 3 ppm TWA
Aliphatic Solvent	-	200 mg/m ³ TWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Aerosol
Color	Clear
Odor	Solvent
Odor threshold	Not available
pH	7
Melting point/range °C	Not available
Melting point/range °F	Not available
Boiling point/range °C	Not available
Boiling point/range °F	Not available
Flash point °C	-29
Flash point °F	-20.2
Flash point method used	Pensky-Martens C.C.
Evaporation rate	27.5 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not available
Lower explosion limit	0.6 %
Upper explosion limit	23.5 %
Vapor pressure	101.3 kPa
Vapor density	1(Air=1)
Relative density	0.99
Solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available

Autoignition temperature °C	Not available
Autoignition temperature °F	Not available
Decomposition temperature °C	Not available
Decomposition temperature °F	Not available
Viscosity	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm ² /s (<20.5 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure	Dermal. Inhalation. Ingestion. Eyes.
Symptoms	Irritating to eyes and skin. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Skin irritation. redness.
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Methylene chloride	= 53 mg/L (Rat) 6 h = 76000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h	-	= 1600 mg/kg (Rat)
Isopropanol	= 72600 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h	= 4059 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 1870 mg/kg (Rat)
Propane	> 800000 ppm (Rat) 15 min	-	-
Butane	= 658 g/m ³ (Rat) 4 h	-	-
Ethanolamine	-	= 1 mL/kg (Rabbit) = 1000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	= 1720 mg/kg (Rat)
Aliphatic Solvent	> 5.2 mg/L (Rat) 4 h	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	> 5000 mg/kg (Rat)

ATEmix (dermal) 12,756.5 mg/kg

ATEmix (oral)	1168.6 mg/kg
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	Not available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	668.3 mg/l
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Methylene chloride	A3	Group 2A	Listed	Reasonably Anticipated Carcinogen
Isopropanol	A4	Group 1 Group 3	Listed	-
Propane	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-
Ethanolamine	-	-	-	-
Aliphatic Solvent	-	-	-	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Methylene chloride	-	IARC 2A	ACGIH A3	ACGIH A3	ACGIH A3	C2 carcinogen
Isopropanol	-	-	ACGIH A4	-	ACGIH A4	-
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethanolamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aliphatic Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
Methylene chloride	500: 96 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50 500: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	140.8 - 277.8: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 193: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 193: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 flow-through 262 - 855: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static
Isopropanol	1000: 96 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50 1000: 72 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50	9640: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 1400000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus µg/L LC50 11130: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static
Propane	-	-
Butane	-	-
Ethanolamine	15: 72 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50	227: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 114 - 196: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
		mg/L LC50 static 3684: 96 h Brachydanio rerio mg/L LC50 static 300 - 1000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 200: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 flow-through
Aliphatic Solvent	-	45: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 2.2: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus mg/L LC50 static 2.4: 96 h Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L LC50 static

Persistence and degradability Not available.

Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
Methylene chloride 75-09-2	75-09-2	1.25
Isopropanol 67-63-0	67-63-0	0.05 25 °C
Propane 74-98-6	74-98-6	2.3 <=2.8
Butane 106-97-8	106-97-8	2.89 <=2.8
Ethanolamine 141-43-5	141-43-5	-1.91 25 °C
Aliphatic Solvent 64742-47-8	64742-47-8	-

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Contaminated packaging Do not reuse containers. Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Descriptions

DOT
ID-No UN1950
Proper shipping name Aerosols

Hazard Class(es) 2.2
 Subsidiary Risk
 Packing group
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

TDG

ID-No UN1950
 Proper shipping name Aerosols
 Hazard Class(es) 2.2
 Packing group
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

IATA

ID-No UN1950
 Proper shipping name Aerosols, non-flammable, toxic, containing substances in division 6.1 packing group III
 Hazard Class(es) 2.2
 Subsidiary Risk 6.1
 Packing group
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

ID-No UN1950
 Proper shipping name Aerosols, non-flammable, toxic, containing substances in division 6.1 packing group III
 Hazard Class(es) 2.2
 Subsidiary Risk 6.1
 Packing group
 EmS No F-D, S-U
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	-	-	-
Isopropanol	67-63-0	-	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-	-
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	-	-	-
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8	-	-	-

Special Precautions

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container size. 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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

State regulations

U.S. state Right-to-Know regulations See information below

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	X	X	X
Isopropanol	67-63-0	X	X	X
Propane	74-98-6	X	X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X	X
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	X	X	X
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8	-	-	-

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	Carcinogen
Isopropanol	67-63-0	-
Propane	74-98-6	-
Butane	106-97-8	-
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	-
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8	-

U.S. Federal Regulations

Methylene Chloride notification This chemical/product is not and cannot be distributed in commerce (as defined in TSCA section 3(5)) or processed (as defined in TSCA section 3(13)) for consumer paint or coating removal.

US EPA SARA 313

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	1000 lb 454 kg 1 lb 0.454 kg	0.1 %
Isopropanol	67-63-0	-	1.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	-	-
Aliphatic Solvent	64742-47-8	-	-

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
Fire Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard
Acute Health Hazard

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Methylene chloride	X	X	-
Isopropanol	X	X	-
Propane	X	X	-
Butane	X	X	-

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Ethanolamine	X	X	-
Aliphatic Solvent	X	X	-

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health Not available
 Flammability Not available
 Instability Not available

HMIS

Health 3 *
 Flammability 2
 Physical hazards 0
 Personal protection To be determined by customer.

Notice: 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).

Prepared by Regulatory Affairs

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Revision note

Key to abbreviations

- ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
- ATE (Average Toxicity Estimate)
- DSL/NDSL (Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List)
- HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
- IATA (International Air Transport Association)
- IMDG/IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Organization)
- NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
- NTP (National Toxicology Program)
- OEL (Occupational Exposure Level)
- OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
- PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
- TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
- USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)

Disclaimer

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.

End of Safety Data Sheet