



Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 18-May-2020

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Revision Number 4

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier Kent® Weldable Copper Primer

Other means of identification KT13821

Recommended use Coating

Restrictions on use For industrial use only

Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:
Kent Automotive
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave.- Suite 900
Chicago, IL 60631
(888)-937-5368

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>

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.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1B
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol



Signal word

DANGER

Hazard statements	H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H350 - May cause cancer H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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 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 P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection P264 - Wash skin thoroughly after handling P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Response	
General	P321 - For Specific treatment see section 4 of this sds 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
Inhalation	P340 - Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
Ingestion	P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
Storage	P405 - Store locked up P410 + P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place P412 - 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)	Contents under pressure. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst or explode. Do not puncture or incinerate. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Sanding and grinding dusts may be harmful if inhaled. This product contains crystalline silica which can cause lung cancer or silicosis. The risk of cancer depends on the duration and level of exposure to dust from sanding surfaces or mist from spray applications. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Emits toxic fumes when heated.
Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)	Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Unknown acute toxicity unknown toxicity: 34.7% inhalation, 38.8%dermal, 38.8% oral.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	20-50
Propane	74-98-6	10-20
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	10-20
Butane	106-97-8	10-20
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	5-10
Zinc	7440-66-6	5-7
Toluene	108-88-3	1-6.4
Copper	7440-50-8	1-5
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	1-3.5
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	.1-1
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	143860-04-2	.1-1

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

General Information	Immediately remove all soiled and contaminated clothing.
Inhalation	IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Ingestion	Not a likely exposure route. If a large quantity of liquid is swallowed, do not induce vomiting, call a physician or poison control center immediately.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms (acute) Not available. Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. May damage fertility or the unborn child. Skin irritation. redness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Most important symptoms (over-exposure) Not available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. 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	None known.

media**Specific hazards**

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. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. 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 cause fire or explosion hazard. Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides, metal oxide/oxides.

Special protective equipment 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. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

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. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. 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 vapors or spray mist. Do not take internally. 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep respiratory protective devices available. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Do not spray on flames or red-hot objects. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 122 °F (50 °C). Separate from oxidizing materials. 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. 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. Store locked up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Acetone	1000 ppm TWA 2400 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA 590 mg/m ³ TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA
Methyl acetate	200 ppm TWA 610 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 610 mg/m ³ TWA
Butane	-	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA
n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm TWA 710 mg/m ³ TWA	50 ppm TWA	150 ppm TWA 710 mg/m ³ TWA
Zinc	-	-	-
Toluene	200 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 375 mg/m ³ TWA
Copper	0.1 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	1 mg/m ³ TWA 0.1 mg/m ³ TWA
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm TWA	-
Ethyl benzene	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 435 mg/m ³ TWA
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	-	-

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure 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

An eye wash station should be available. ANSI approved safety glasses or splash goggles are recommended.

Skin and body 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 manufacture, 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. The following gloves are recommended for prolonged or repeated contact: Viton gloves. 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

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge or canister, as appropriate.

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	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	ON	PE	QC	SK
Acetone	500 ppm TWA 1200 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA 1188 mg/m ³ TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	250 ppm TWA	500 ppm TWA 1190 mg/m ³ TWA	500 ppm TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	-	-	1000 ppm TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Methyl acetate	200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 606 mg/m ³ TWA	200 ppm TWA
Butane	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	-	-	1000 ppm TWA	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m ³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m ³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm TWA 713 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	150 ppm TWA 713 mg/m ³ TWA	50 ppm TWA 50 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA	150 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 50 ppm TWA	150 ppm TWA 713 mg/m ³ TWA	150 ppm TWA
Zinc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	50 ppm TWA 188 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 188 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	50 ppm TWA 188 mg/m ³ TWA	50 ppm TWA
Copper	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	1 mg/m ³ TWA 0.2 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA 1 mg/m ³ TWA
Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm TWA
Ethyl benzene	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	20 ppm TWA	100 ppm TWA 434 mg/m ³ TWA	100 ppm TWA
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Aerosol
Color	Silver, Gray
Odor	Characteristic
Odor threshold	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range °C	Not available
Melting point/range °F	Not available
Boiling point/range °C	<35 °C
Boiling point/range °F	<95
Flash point °C	<-17.78C
Flash point °F	<-0.004F
Flash point method used	Not available
Evaporation rate	Not available
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not available
Lower explosion limit	Not available
Upper explosion limit	Not available
Vapor pressure	No data available
Vapor density	Not available
Relative density	0.81
Solubility	partly soluble
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)): <0.14cm²/s (<14 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No dangerous reactions under normal conditions of use.
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Chemical stability	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.
Conditions to avoid	Possible decomposition if exposed to elevated temperatures.
Incompatible materials	Incompatible with strong acids, alkalis, or oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂). smoke. Nitrogen oxides (NO _x).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure Dermal. Inhalation. Ingestion. Eyes.

Symptoms Irritating to eyes and skin. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Ingestion can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Contains material which causes damage to the following organs: liver, spleen, brain, bone marrow. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, kidneys, lungs, the nervous system, the reproductive system, heart, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, immune system, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea, optic nerve.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash). May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure. May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause: reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths, skeletal malformations.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Acetone	50100 mg/m ³ Rat	= 5800 mg/kg Rat >15700 mg/kg Rabbit	5800 mg/kg Rat > 15700 mg/kg Rabbit
Propane	>800000 ppm Rat	-	-
Methyl acetate	>49000 mg/m ³ Rat	> 5 g/kg Rat >5 g/kg Rabbit	>5 g/kg Rat > 5 g/kg Rabbit
Butane	658 g/m ³ Rat	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	390 ppm Rat	= 10768 mg/kg Rat >17600 mg/kg Rabbit	10768 mg/kg Rat > 17600 mg/kg Rabbit
Zinc	-	= 630 mg/kg Rat	630 mg/kg Rat
Toluene	12.5 mg/L Rat	= 2600 mg/kg Rat 12000 mg/kg Rabbit	2600 mg/kg Rat = 12000 mg/kg Rabbit
Copper	-	-	-
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	29.08 mg/L Rat >5.04 mg/L Rat	= 3500 mg/kg Rat = 4820 mg/kg Rat >4350 mg/kg Rabbit >2000 mg/kg Rabbit	3500 mg/kg Rat 4820 mg/kg Rat > 1700 mg/kg Rabbit > 4350 mg/kg Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
Ethyl benzene	17.4 mg/L Rat >5.04 mg/L Rat	= 3500 mg/kg Rat = 4820 mg/kg Rat 15400 mg/kg Rabbit >2000 mg/kg Rabbit	3500 mg/kg Rat 4820 mg/kg Rat = 15400 mg/kg Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	= 3000 mg/kg Rat = 4400 mg/kg Rat >2000 mg/kg Rat	4400 mg/kg Rat 3000 mg/kg Rat > 2000 mg/kg Rat

ATEmix (dermal)	Not available
ATEmix (oral)	Not available
ATEmix (inhalation-gas)	Not available
ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)	Not available
ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)	Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA Carcinogens	NTP
Acetone	A4	-	-	-
Propane	-	-	-	-
Methyl acetate	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	-	-	-	-
Zinc	-	-	-	-
Toluene	A4	Group 3	-	-
Copper	-	-	-	-
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	A4	Group 3	-	-
Ethyl benzene	A3	Group 2B	Present	-
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	-	-	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Acetone	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl acetate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	-	-	-	ACGIH A4	-	-
Zinc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toluene	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Copper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	-	-	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	ACGIH A4	-
Ethyl benzene	-	IARC 2B	ACGIH A3	-	ACGIH A3	-
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity**

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish LC50
Acetone	-	4.74 - 6.33mL/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96h 6210 - 8120mg/L Pimephales promelas 96h = 8300mg/L Lepomis macrochirus 96h

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish LC50
Propane	-	-
Methyl acetate	>120mg/L <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> 72h	250 - 350mg/L <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> 96h 295 - 348mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h
Butane	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	=674.7mg/L <i>Desmodesmus subspicatus</i> 72h	17 - 19mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 100mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h = 62mg/L <i>Leuciscus idus</i> 96h
Zinc	0.09 - 0.125mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h 0.11 - 0.271mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 96h	2.16 - 3.05 mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h =0.41 mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h =3.5 mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h =0.45 mg/L <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 96h
Toluene	=12.5mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h >433mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 96h	11.0 - 15.0mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h 14.1 - 17.16mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h 15.22 - 19.05mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h 5.89 - 7.81mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h 50.87 - 70.34mg/L <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> 96h = 12.6mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 28.2mg/L <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> 96h = 5.8mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h = 54mg/L <i>Oryzias latipes</i> 96h
Copper	0.0426 - 0.0535mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h 0.031 - 0.054mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 96h	0.0068 - 0.0156mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h < 0.3mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 0.052mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h = 0.112mg/L <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> 96h = 0.2mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 0.3mg/L <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 96h = 0.8mg/L <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 96h = 1.25mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h
Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	=11mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h	13.1 - 16.5mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h 13.5 - 17.3mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h 2.661 - 4.093mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h 23.53 - 29.97mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h 30.26 - 40.75mg/L <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> 96h 7.711 - 9.591mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h = 13.4mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 19mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h = 780mg/L <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 96h > 780mg/L <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> 96h
Ethyl benzene	=4.6mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h >438mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 96h 2.6 - 11.3mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h 1.7 - 7.6mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 96h =11mg/L <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i> 72h	11.0 - 18.0mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h 7.55 - 11mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h 9.1 - 15.6mg/L <i>Pimephales promelas</i> 96h = 32mg/L <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> 96h = 4.2mg/L <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> 96h = 9.6mg/L <i>Poecilia reticulata</i> 96h
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	-	-

Persistence and degradability Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Acetone 67-64-1	67-64-1	-0.24	0.69 species: fish
Propane 74-98-6	74-98-6	2.3 <=2.8	-
Methyl acetate 79-20-9	79-20-9	0.18	-
Butane 106-97-8	106-97-8	2.89 <=2.8	-
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	1.81 at 23 °C	-

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
123-86-4			
Zinc 7440-66-6	7440-66-6	-	-
Toluene 108-88-3	108-88-3	2.7 (EU2016/266)	-
Copper 7440-50-8	7440-50-8	-	29
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) 1330-20-7	1330-20-7	2.77 - 3.15	0.6 - 15
Ethyl benzene 100-41-4	100-41-4	3.2 (EU2016/266)	15 species: fish
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine 143860-04-2	143860-04-2	-	-

Mobility in soil

Not available.

Other adverse effects

Do not allow product to reach sewage system, soil, surface or ground water, or any water course. Notify proper authorities if entry occurs. Danger to drinking water if even extremely small quantities leak into the ground.

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. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Contaminated packaging

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)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

TDG

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IATA

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

IMDG/IMO

ID-No	UN1950
Proper shipping name	Aerosols
Hazard Class(es)	2.1
EmS No	F-D, S-U
Marine pollutant	Yes
Special Provisions	LTD QTY

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Acetone	67-64-1	-	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-	-
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	-	-	-
Zinc	7440-66-6	-	-	-
Toluene	108-88-3	-	-	-
Copper	7440-50-8	X	-	X
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	-	-	-
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	-	-	-
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	143860-04-2	-	-	-

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**

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X	X
Propane	74-98-6	X	X	X
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	X	X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X	X
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	X	X	X
Zinc	7440-66-6	X	X	X
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X
Copper	7440-50-8	X	X	X
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	X	X	X
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	X	X	X
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	143860-04-2	-	-	-

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Acetone	67-64-1	-
Propane	74-98-6	-

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-
Butane	106-97-8	-
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	-
Zinc	7440-66-6	-
Toluene	108-88-3	Developmental
Copper	7440-50-8	-
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	-
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	Carcinogen
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	143860-04-2	-

U.S. Federal Regulations

US EPA SARA 313

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Acetone	67-64-1	5000 lb 2270 kg	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	5000 lb 2270 kg	-
Zinc	7440-66-6	454 kg 1000 lb	1.0 %
Toluene	108-88-3	1000 lb 454 kg 1 lb 0.454 kg	1.0 %
Copper	7440-50-8	5000 lb 2270 kg	1.0 %
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1330-20-7	100 lb 45.4 kg	1.0 %
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1000 lb 454 kg	0.1 %
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	143860-04-2	-	-

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization

Not available

TSCA and Canadian Inventories

Chemical name	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification	DSL	NDSL
Acetone	X	-	X	-
Propane	X	-	X	-
Methyl acetate	X	-	X	-
Butane	X	-	X	X
n-Butyl acetate	X	-	X	-
Zinc	X	X	X	-
Toluene	X	-	X	-
Copper	X	-	X	-
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	X	-	X	-
Ethyl benzene	X	-	X	-

Chemical name	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification	DSL	NDSL
3-Ethyl-2-Methyl-2 (3-Methylbutyl) - 1,3 Oxazolidine	X	-	-	X

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health 2
 Flammability 4
 Instability 1

HMIS

Health 2 *
 Flammability 4
 Physical hazards 1

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).

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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 Substances 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