

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** ACL Staticide 8698

**Product Name:** Conformal Coating Remover

**Revision Date:** Jun 15, 2026 **Date Printed:** Jun 16, 2026

**Version:** 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Apr 03, 2026

**Manufacturer's Name:** ACL, Inc.

**Address:** 840 W. 49TH PL, CHICAGO, IL 60609

**Emergency Phone:** Infotrac 1-800-535-5053 or/o 1-352-323-3500

**Information Phone Number:** 800-782-8420

**Fax:**

**Product/Recommended Uses:** Conformal Coating Remover

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols - Category 1

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

H229 - Pressurized container; may burst if heated

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H303 - May be harmful if swallowed

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

#### 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.

#### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

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.

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.

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.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P321 - For specific treatment see section 4 of SDS.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	30.0000% - 60.0000%
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	10.0000% - 30.0000%

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	5.0000% - 10.0000%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	5.0000% - 10.0000%
0000124-38-9	CO2	1.0000% - 5.0000%
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.0083%
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0.0083%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

### Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes or until medical aid is available. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

### Eye Contact

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire will produce irritating gases. Contents under pressure. May be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames. Containers can explode in a fire. Containers exposed to heat and flames may rupture with violent force. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release gas through pressure relief devices. Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.

### Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Spills

Before cleaning any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleanup must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

For small spills (e.g., < 1 gallon (3.8 L)) wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g., goggles, gloves). Maximize ventilation (open doors and windows). Remove spilled material with absorbent material and place into appropriate closed container(s) for disposal. Dispose of properly in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Wash all affected areas and outside of container with plenty of warm water and soap. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

For large spills (e.g., ≥ 1 gallon (3.8 L)), deny entry to all unprotected individuals. Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g., sand or earth). Transfer liquid to containers for recovery or disposal and solid diking material to separate containers for proper disposal. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)
ACETONE	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	1000	2400			1

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)
BENZENE	A1	Myelodysplastic syndrome; acute myeloid leukemia; leukemia; hematologic eff; chromosomal dam	Skin; A1; BEI	1 (a) / 25ceiling		50(a)/10minutes.		1
CO2		Asphyxia		5000	9000			1
ETHYL ALCOHOL	A3	URT irr	A3	1000	1900			1
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened				500	2000			1
TOLUENE	A4	CNS, visual, & hearing impair; female repro system eff; pregnancy loss	OTO; A4; BEI	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling	0.2	500ppm /10 minutes (a)		1,2
XYLENE		Eye irr & URT irr, hemotologic effects; CNS impair		100	435			1

Chemical Name	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE			250	590				250
BENZENE	1		0.1c		1c		1	0.02
CO2			5000	9000	30000	54000		5000
ETHYL ALCOHOL			1000	1900				
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened								
TOLUENE			100	375	150	560		20
XYLENE			100	435	150	655		20

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
ACETONE		500	
BENZENE			
CO2		30000	
ETHYL ALCOHOL		1000	
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened			
TOLUENE			
XYLENE			

(C) - Ceiling limit, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system,

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	0.35938 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.04306
VOC Actual(g/l)	N/A g/l
Density VOC	N/A lb/gal
% VOC	39.89950%
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N/A

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Appearance	Clear Liquid
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	Mild Solvent
pH	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	N/A °F
Viscosity	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

No data available.

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials. Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the skin.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Contact can irritate the eyes.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Inhaling can irritate the nose and throat.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

May affect the nervous system causing headache, dizziness and passing out.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Repeated exposure may cause liver, kidney and brain damage.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

## Acute Toxicity

May be harmful if swallowed

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is 4163.77 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (dust and mist) exposure to this mixture is >5 mg/l

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

## Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

High exposure to Xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing embryo/fetus.

Xylene in high concentrations has caused embryotoxic effects in laboratory animals.

## Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: bone marrow, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High exposures may produce irregular heart beats. Canada classifies Xylene as a developmental toxin as high exposures to xylenes in some animal studies have been reported to cause health effects on the developing fetus/embryo. These effects were often at levels toxic to the adult animal. The significance of these effects to humans is not known. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: irritation, dryness, cracking of the skin.

0000071-43-2 BENZENE

LC50 (rat): 13,700 ppm (4 hour exposure) (26); 9,980 ppm (7 hour exposure) (13,200 ppm - equivalent 4 hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, rat): 930 mg/kg (19); 5,600 mg/kg (2); 11.4 ml/kg (10,032 mg/kg) (21)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 4,700 mg/kg (11; unconfirmed)

LD50 (skin, rabbit and guinea pig): Greater than 9,400 mg/kg (20)

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)  
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)  
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)  
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)  
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)  
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)  
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

LC50 (rat): 6350 ppm (4-hour exposure) (unspecified isomers and ethylbenzene) (1)LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene) (2) ethylbenzene) (1)  
LC50 (rat): 6700 ppm (4-hour exposure) (65% m-xylene, 7.6% o-xylene, 7.8% p-xylene, 19.3% ethylbenzene)(2)  
LD50 (oral, rat): 5400 mg/kg (52% m-, 19% o-, 24% p-) (1)LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)  
LD50 (oral, female mouse): 5251 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 5627 mg/kg (60.2% m-, 9.1% o-, 14.6% p-, 17.0% ethylbenzene) (4)  
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12180 mg/kg (m-xylene); greater than 1700 mg/kg (mixed xylenes - undefined composition) (3)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

0001330-20-7 XYLENE

50% of applied radiolabelled o-xylene was mineralised in 23 days, and 50% p-xylene was mineralised in 13 days.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow<sub>3</sub>),

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)  
UN/NA #: UN1950  
Hazard Class: 2.1  
Required Mark: Limited Quantity

### IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)  
UN/NA #: UN1950  
Hazard Class: 2.1  
Required Mark: Limited Quantity  
Marine Pollutant: No data available

### IATA Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)  
UN/NA #: UN1950  
Hazard Class: 2.1  
Required Mark: Limited Quantity

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	30% - 60%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, SARA312, VOC_exempt, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	10% - 30%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	5% - 10%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	5% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, CA_Prop65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0000124-38-9	CO2	1.00% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	0.01% - 0.01%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, CA_Prop65, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental, CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0001330-20-7	XYLENE	0.01% - 0.01%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, HAPS, SARA312, OC_HAPS, VOC, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know



**WARNING:**This product can expose you to chemicals including BENZENE, which is TOLUENE known to the State of California to cause cancer, and [CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Develop, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Male], which is TOLUENE known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### General

GHS Revision 7 - Prescribed Ranges

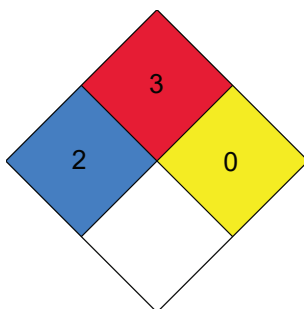
### Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL - Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

### HMIS

Health	1 / 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

### NFPA



(\* ) - Chronic effects

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

### Version 2.0:

Revision Date: Jun 15, 2026

### Supersedes Date:

Revision Date: Jun 16, 2026

The correct Supersedes Date is 04/30/2019

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