

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

Product Name : CELVASEAL™ High Vacuum Leak Sealant Spray

Chemical name : METHYLPHENYLSILOXANE SOLUTION

Manufacturer : Myers Vacuum Repair Service, Inc.
1155 Myers Lane
Kittanning PA 16201

Contact Person : Staff

Manufacturer's Telephone Number : 724-545-8331

Emergency telephone number : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

Use : Vacuum Leak Sealant

Section 2: Hazards Identification

Classification of the Substance or Mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 2
GAS UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Narcotic effects] - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

GHS Label Elements

Hazard Pictograms	:	   
Signal Word	:	Danger
Hazard Statements	:	Extremely Flammable Aerosol - flammable liquid and vapor. Contains gas under pressure; May explode if heated. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs: (Respiratory tract irritation, narcotic effects, central nervous system (CNS), kidneys) H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness. H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure: (central nervous system (CNS), kidneys, heart, liver, spleen)

Precautionary Statements

General	:	Not applicable.
Prevention	:	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and all material handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container - do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Response	:	Get medical attention if you feel unwell. IF exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight.
Store in a well-ventilated place.
Keep cool.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national :
international regulations.
- Other Hazards which Do Not** : None known.
Result in Classification

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture Mixture

Chemical Name Not Available

Hazardous Ingredients	% by Weight	CAS Number
Toluene	5 – 15	108-88-3
2-Propanol	2 – 5	67-63-0
Acetone	30 – 35	37-64-1
Propane	10 – 15	74-98-6
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	2 – 5	78-93-3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

The specific chemical identity, or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin Contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. 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. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary

- Notes to Physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific Treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of First Aid Personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

- Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use water jet.
- Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical** : Extremely flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol container may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
 - Carbon Dioxide
 - Monoxide
 Measurements at temperatures above 150°C in presence of air (oxygen) have shown that small amounts of formaldehyde are formed due to oxidative degradation.
- Special Protective Actions for Firefighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Firefighters must wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective clothing.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- For Non-Emergency Personnel :** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For Emergency Responders :** If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials.
- Environmental Precautions :** Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

- Small Spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Note: see Section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and Section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.
- Large Spill :** Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13 of SDS). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note:
see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

- Protective Measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on General Occupational Hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. See Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient Name	Exposure Limits
Toluene	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 375 mg/m³ 100 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 560 mg/m³ 150 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL Z2 (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 200 ppm Ceiling 300 ppm Acceptable Maximum Peak (AMP) 500 ppm</p> <p>NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 375 mg/m³ 100 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 560 mg/m³ 150 ppm</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (2006-11-17) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 20 ppm</p>

2-Propanol	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm</p> <p>NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (2003-01-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 200 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 400 ppm</p>
Acetone	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 250 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 500 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>

2-Propanol	<p>OSHA PEL 1989 Vacated (1989-03-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>OSHA PEL (1993-06-30) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm</p> <p>NIOSH REL (1994-06-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 980 mg/m³ 400 ppm Pollutant concentration that should not be exceeded during working hours and which workers are believed to be exposed during a period of 15 minutes maximum, without experiencing: a) irritation. b) chronic or irreversible tissue damage. c) dependent toxic effects of exposure rate. d) Narcosis of sufficient magnitude to increase susceptibility to accidents. e) The reduction of ability to get to safety by their own means. 1,225 mg/m³ 500 ppm</p> <p>ACGIH TLV (2003-01-01) Time Weighted Average (TWA) 200 ppm Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 400 ppm</p>
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Propane	<p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>

Methyl Ethyl Ketone	<p>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 300 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 885 mg/m³ 15 minutes.</p> <p>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p>
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Appropriate Engineering Controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental Exposure Controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual Protection Measures

Hygiene Measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/Face Protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin Protection

Hand Protection

- : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection

- : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other Skin Protection

Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory Protection

- : If exposure limits are exceeded or respiratory irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Supplied air respirators may be required for non-routine or emergency situations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with OSHA regulations (see 29CFR 1910.134). 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.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State	:	Liquid
Color	:	Amber
Odor	:	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	Not available
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting Point	:	Not available
Boiling Point	:	Not applicable
Flash Point	:	Closed cup: -29°C (-20.2°F) (Pensky-Martens)
Burning Time	:	Not available
Burning Rate	:	Not available
Evaporation Rate	:	5.6 (n-Butyl acetate=1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Not available
Lower and Upper Explosive (Flammable) Limits	:	Lower – Not available Upper – Not available
Vapor Pressure	:	Not applicable
Vapor Density	:	Not available
Relative Density	:	1.14
Density	:	1.138 g/cm ³
Solubility	:	Soluble in toluene
Solubility in Water	:	Insoluble
Partition Coefficient	:	Not available
Noctanol/Water Auto-Ignition Temperature	:	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not available
SADT Viscosity	:	Dynamic – Not available Kinematic – Not available
Other Information		
No additional information		

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	: Stable under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following Materials: Oxidizing Materials
Hazardous Decomposition Products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. Small amounts of formaldehyde may form above 150°C.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity: : Not determined

Irritation/Corrosion

Skin : Not determined

Eyes : Not determined

Respiratory : Not determined

Sensitization

Skin : Not determined

Respiratory : Not determined

Mutagenicity : Not determined

Carcinogenicity : Not determined

Reproductive Toxicity : Not determined

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure)

Product/Ingredient Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Toluene	Category 3		respiratory tract irritation narcotic effects
2-Propanol	Category 3 Category 1		narcotic effects respiratory tract irritation central nervous system (CNS) kidneys
Acetone	Category 3		respiratory tract irritation narcotic effects
Propane	Category 3		respiratory tract irritation narcotic effects
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Category 3		respiratory tract irritation narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/Ingredient Name	Category	Route of Exposure	Target Organs
Toluene	Category 1 Category 2		central nervous system (CNS) kidneys liver heart spleen
2-Propanol	Category 2		liver
Acetone	Category 2		not determined
Propane	Category 2		not determined
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Category 2		not determined

Aspiration Hazard

Product/Ingredient Name	Result
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Propane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the Likely Routes of Exposure

Information on the Likely Routes of Exposure : Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eyes.

See Section 8 above for protection information

Potential Acute Health Effects

Eye Contact : Causes serious eye irritation

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact : Causes skin irritation

Ingestion : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Adverse Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics

Eye Contact : Pain or irritation, watering and redness.

Inhalation : Nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue,
dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness, reduced fetal weight,
increase in fetal deaths and skeletal malformations.

Skin Contact : Irritation, redness, reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal
deaths and skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Reduced fetal weight, increase in fetal deaths and skeletal
malformations

Exposure Effects**Short Term Exposure**

Potential Immediate Effects : Not available

Potential Delayed Effects : Not available

Long Term Exposure

Potential Immediate Effects : Not available

Potential Delayed Effects : Not available

Potential Chronic Health Effects

Conclusion/Summary	: Not determined
General	: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Carcinogenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Teratogenicity	: Suspected of damaging the unborn child
Developmental Effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards
Fertility Effects	: May damage fertility

Numerical Measures of Toxicity**Acute Toxicity Estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	3,337.7 mg/kg
Route	ATE value
Inhalation (vapors)	73.43 mg/l

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	: Not available
Persistence / Degradability	: Not Available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Product/ingredient name	Species	Exposure	LogPow	BCF	Potential
Toluene			2.73	-	low
2-Propanol			0.07	-	low
Acetone			-0.24	-	low
Methyl ethyl Ketone			0.61	-	

Mobility in Soil

Soil/Water Partition Coefficient (KOC)	: Not available
Other Adverse Effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

- Disposal Methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Section 14: Transport Information

- DOT SHIPPING NAME** : Aerosols, flammable
DOT HAZARD CLASS : 2.1
DOT LABEL(S) : 2.1
UN/NA NUMBER : UN1950
PACKING GROUP : None

- IMDG SHIPPING NAME** : Aerosols, flammable
CLASS : 2.1
IMDG-Labels : 2.1
UN NUMBER : UN1950
PACKING GROUP : None
EmS No. : F-E; S-E

- IATA** : Aerosols, flammable
CLASS : 2.1
ICAO-Labels : 2.1
UN NUMBER : UN1950
PACKING GROUP : None

- Special Precautions for User** : Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15: Regulatory Information

United States Federal Regulations

- United States – TSCA 12(b)** : Chemical export notification: None required
- United States – TSCA 5(a)2** : Final significant new use rules: Not listed
Proposed significant new use rules: Not listed
- United States – TSCA 5(e)** : Substance consent order: Not listed

SARA 311/312

- Classification** : Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard **SARA 313**

		Product Name	CAS Number
Form R - Reporting Requirements	:	Toluene	108-88-3
	:	2-Propanol	67-63-0
Supplier Notification	:	Toluene	108-88-3
	:	2-Propanol	67-63-0

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the MSDS subsequently redistributed.

- California Prop. 65** : WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.
- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-2: Flammable liquid.
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (toxic).

International Regulations

- Australia Inventory (AICS)** : At least one component is not listed.
- Japan Inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- China Inventory (IECSC)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Korea Inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Canada Inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Philippines Inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.
- United States Inventory (TSCA 8B)** : All components are listed or exempted.
- Taiwan Inventory (CSNN)** : At least one component is not listed.

Section 16: Other information

Hazardous Material Information System III (U.S.A.):

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868. The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

Full Text of Abbreviated H Statements : Not applicable.
Full text of abbreviated H Statements : Not applicable

History

Date of Issue/Date of Revision : May 29, 2020
Date of previous issue : August 8, 2016
Version : 1.0
Prepared by : Staff
Key to Abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = Logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL 73/78 = Marine Pollution. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978.
 RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.
 UN = United Nations

References : Not available

Notice to Reader

Unless otherwise specified in Section 1, the products is intended for industrial application only. It is not intended for specific medical applications, neither for long-lasting (> 30 days) implantation into the human body, injected or directly ingested, nor for the manufacture of multiple usable contraceptives. Keep out of the reach of children.

Further Information

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. ®, *, and TM indicate trademarks owned by or licensed to Myers Vacuum Repair Service, Inc.