

AOCUSA

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name(s): Amalie 50 State Non CL Brake Cleaner
Product Code(s): 65099
Uses: A solvent-based brake cleaner.
Company: AOCUSA
Address: 1601 McCloskey Blvd; Tampa FL 33605; USA
Telephone Number: (813) 248-1988 Fax Number: (813) 248-1488
Emergency Telephone Number: For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident (24 hours/day)
ChemTel Inc. (800) 255-3924; +1 (813) 248-0585
Date Issued: May 9, 2022 Date Revised: May 9, 2022

This SDS complies with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR1910.1200 as revised in May 2012 (GHS). It may not meet requirements in other countries.

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Signal Word: **DANGER**

GHS Classification: Carcinogen (Category 1)
Mutagen (Category 1)
Reproductive Toxin (Category 2)
Aspiration Hazard (Category 1)
Acute Toxicity – Oral (Category 4)
Acute Toxicity – Dermal (Category 4)
Acute Toxicity – Inhalation (Category 4)
Skin Irritation (Category 2)
Eye Irritation (Category 2A)
Single Exposure (Category 1)
Single Exposure (Category 3)
Repeated Exposure (Category 2)
Flammable Aerosol (Category 1)
Gas Under Pressure (Compressed)



GHS Hazard Statements: May cause cancer
May cause genetic defects
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Harmful if inhaled
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Causes damage to organs (central nervous system, liver, kidney, optic nerve)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Precautionary Statements:	<p>May cause drowsiness or dizziness May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure Extremely flammable aerosol Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated</p> <p><u>Prevention:</u></p> <p>Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash hands/skin thoroughly after handling. Do not breathe gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. -No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p><u>Storage:</u></p> <p>Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.</p>	<p><u>Response:</u></p> <p>If exposed: Call a poison center/doctor/hospital. If swallowed: Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water/soap. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p>
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified:	<p>Localized frostbite of tissue may occur during the discharge of compressed gas. Prolonged or repeated contact may defat and dry skin/tissue.</p>	
GHS Assessment:	<p>Approximately < 10% of this mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity. Approximately < 10% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment.</p>	

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	EC Number	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	80.0 - 85.0%
	<i>Classification: Flam. Liq. 2: H225; Eye Irrit. 2: H319; STOT SE 3: H336</i>		
Methanol	67-56-1	200-659-6	1.0 - 15.0%
	<i>Classification: Flam. Liq. 2: H225; Acute Tox. 3: H301; Acute Tox. 3: H311; Acute Tox. 3: H331; STOT SE 1: H370</i>		
Toluene	108-88-3	203-625-9	1.0 - 5.0%

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INGREDIENTS

	<i>Classification: Flam. Liq. 2: H225; Repr. 2: H361; Asp. Tox. 1: H304; STOT SE 3: H336; STOT RE 2: H373; Skin Irrit. 2: H315; Aquatic Chronic 3: H412</i>		
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	265-151-9	1.0 - 5.0%
	<i>Classification: Carc. 1B: H350 (*); Muta. 1B: H340; Asp. Tox. 1: H304</i> <i>Carc. 1B; H350: C ≥ 0.1 % Benzene</i> <i>Muta. 1B; H240: C ≥ 0.1 % Benzene</i> <i>Repr. 2; H361d: C ≥ 3.0 % Toluene</i> <i>Repr. 2; H361d: C ≥ 3.0 % n-Hexane</i> <i>Asp. Tox. 1; H304: Viscosity < 20.5 mm²/s (40°C)</i>		
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	204-696-9	5.0 - 10.0%
	<i>Classification: Press. Gas (comp): H280</i>		

Note (*): Components are highly refined and this hazard does not apply.

Other components are either non-hazardous or do not significantly contribute to the hazards of the product.

Trade Secret Claims: Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of components has been withheld as a trade secret.

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid - Eyes:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention, if irritation develops. If frozen eye tissue is present, seek medical assistance immediately. Do not rinse eyes until tissue has thawed.
First Aid - Skin:	In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately if irritation develops and/or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If frostbite has occurred, seek immediate medical attention. Do not rub the affected area or flush with water until tissue has thawed.
First Aid - Ingestion:	If swallowed and feel unwell, immediately call a physician or poison control center. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician or poison control center. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
First Aid - Inhalation:	If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.
Important Symptoms / Effects – Acute and Delayed:	Tissue inflammation, nausea, headache, dizziness, difficulty seeing, breathing difficulties, coughing, choking.
Advice to Physician:	Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media:	Treat surrounding material. Water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces.
Specific Hazards:	This product is flammable. This product may give rise to hazardous vapors

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- in a fire. Vapors/fumes may be irritating, corrosive and/or toxic.
- Protective equipment and procedures for fire-fighters: Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Additional Advice: This product is a compressed gas mixture in a spray can. If involved in a fire, the can can rupture and/or explode. Do not puncture can.
- Do not extinguish a leaking gas fire unless the leak can be stopped.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Spill Procedures: Small spills: Wipe up spills with an absorbent towel/material and transfer into suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Finally flush area with water/soap or an appropriate solvent, as this product is not appreciably soluble in water alone.
- Large spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Ventilate area to reduce concentrations. Pump or vacuum (with explosion-proof equipment) into suitable and properly labeled containers.
- Personal Precautions: Wear suitable protective clothing and equipment.
- Environmental Precautions: Prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Do not discharge directly to a water source. Advise Authorities if spillage has entered watercourse or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Handling: Wear appropriate personal protection (See Section 8) when handling this material. The work area should be equipped with a safety shower and eye wash station. If exposed to the liquid, avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapors, mists or sprays. Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Storage: Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material at room temperature away from sources of ignition, heat, direct sunlight and hot metal surfaces. Keep away from any incompatible materials (see Section 10).
- Additional Advice: Store in original container. Store as directed by the manufacturer.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Occupational Exposure Standards: Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.
- Acetone: (as petroleum distillates – naphtha)
 NIOSH REL: 350 mg/m³ TWA.
 NIOSH REL: 1800 mg/m³ STEL.
 OSHA PEL: 500 ppm (2000 mg/m³).
 (as oil mist)
 NIOSH REL: 5 mg/m³ TWA.
 NIOSH STEL: 10 mg/m³ TWA.
 OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m³ TWA.
- Methanol: (as petroleum distillates – naphtha)
 NIOSH REL: 350 mg/m³ TWA.
 NIOSH REL: 1800 mg/m³ STEL.
 OSHA PEL: 500 ppm (2000 mg/m³).
 (as oil mist)
 NIOSH REL: 5 mg/m³ TWA.
 NIOSH STEL: 10 mg/m³ TWA.
 OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m³ TWA.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Toluene:	ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm TWA. NIOSH REL: 1000 ppm TWA. OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm TWA.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light:	ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm TWA. NIOSH REL: 800 ppm TWA.
Carbon dioxide:	
Engineering Control Measures:	Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include process or personnel enclosure, mechanical ventilation (local exhaust), and control of process conditions.
Respiratory Protection:	A NIOSH certified self-contained breathing apparatus or air purifying respirator with an organic cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.
Hand Protection:	The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation and skin damage (see glove manufacturer literature for information on permeability).
Eye Protection:	Approved eye protection (safety glasses with side-shields or goggles) to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.
Body Protection:	Impervious clothing should be worn as needed to prevent skin contact.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Compressed liquid, aerosol
Color:	Clear, colorless
Odor:	Solvent-like, sweet
Odor Threshold:	13 ppm (acetone)
pH:	Not available.
Melting Point/Range (°C/°F):	Not available.
Boiling Point/Range (°C/°F):	Not available.
Flash Point (PMCC) (°C/°F):	< -40.0°C / -40.0°F
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability / Explosivity Limits in Air (%):	(acetone) Lower flammable limit: 2.5 vol% Upper flammable limit: 12.8 vol% (methanol) Lower flammable limit: 6.0 vol% Upper flammable limit: 36.0 vol%
Vapor Pressure:	231 mmHg (25°C) (acetone)
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Heavier than air.
Relative Density:	0.78
Solubility in Water:	Partly soluble/miscible
Partition Coefficient:	Not available.
Autoignition Temperature (°C/°F):	≥ 280.0°C / 536.0°F
Decomposition Temperature (°C/°F):	Not available.
Viscosity:	Not available.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Explosive Properties:	None.
Oxidizing Properties:	None.
Volatile Organic Content (VOC) (g/l):	ca. 780 g/l (as defined by 40CFR51.100)

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Product will not undergo additional reaction.
Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Contact with incompatible materials, excessive heat.
Incompatibilities:	Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Oxides of carbon, aliphatic and aromatic compounds, toxic by-products.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

If available, toxicity data for the product is given; otherwise component data is listed.

Acute Toxicity:	This product may be harmful, if swallowed, in contact with skin or inhaled. (Acetone) Oral LD50 (rat) 5800 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 (rabbit) > 15700 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 (rat) 76.0 mg/l (4 hr) (Methanol) Oral LD50 (rat) 5628 mg/kg; Oral LD50 (monkey) 6000 mg/kg; Oral LDLo (human) 143 - 428 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 (rabbit) 15,800 mg/kg; Dermal LDLo (monkey) 393 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 (rat) 128.5 mg/l (4 hr - vapor) (Toluene) Oral LD50 (rat) 5580 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 (rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 (rat) > 25.7 mg/l (4 hr) (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Oral LD50 (rat) > 5000 mg/kg (surrogate substance); Dermal LD50 (rabbit) > 2000 mg/kg (surrogate substance); Inhalation LC50 (rat) > 5610 mg/m ³ (4 hr - vapor - surrogate substance) (Carbon dioxide) Inhalation LCLo (animal) 9000 ppm (5 min)
Skin Corrosion / Irritation:	The product may be irritating to the skin. (Acetone) Non-irritating to skin (guinea pig). (Methanol) Non-irritating to irritating to skin (rabbit). (Toluene) Irritating to skin (rabbit). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Irritating to skin (rabbit - surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation:	The product may be severely irritating to the eyes. (Acetone) Severely irritating to eye (rabbit). Mildly irritating to eye (rabbit at ≤ 30%). (Methanol) Mildly irritating to eye (rabbit). (Toluene) Slightly irritating to eye (rabbit). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Slightly irritating to eye (rabbit - surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:	The product is not expected to be dermally sensitizing. (Acetone) Not dermally sensitizing (guinea pig and Mouse ear swelling test). (Methanol) Not dermally sensitizing (guinea pig). (Toluene) Not dermally sensitizing (guinea pig). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Not dermally sensitizing (guinea pig)

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	- surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Mutagenicity:	This product may be mutagenic (based on potential impurities). (Acetone) Not mutagenic (in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test, mammalian cell gene mutation assay, Ames test and micronucleus assay). (Methanol) Generally not mutagenic (bacterial and mammalian test systems). (Toluene) Not mutagenic (Ames, test, mammalian cell gene mutation assay and rat bone marrow cytogenetic analysis). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Not mutagenic (Ames test, mammalian cell gene mutation assay, sister chromatid exchange assay and micronucleus assay - surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Carcinogenicity:	This product may be carcinogenic (based on potential impurities). (Acetone) There was no evidence of carcinogenic potential after dermal application in mice. (Methanol) Animal studies on rats and mice have generally shown no significant carcinogenic activity. (Toluene) Not carcinogenic in 2-year inhalation studies conducted in rats. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) In a 113 week inhalation study in rats at up to 9869 mg/m ³ , there was no significant carcinogenic potential observed (surrogate substance). In a 102 week study in mice using a 0.5 ml application, there was no significant carcinogenic potential noted (surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity:	This product may be reproductively or developmentally harmful. (Acetone) There were no indications of an adverse effect of 0.5% in drinking water on male fertility after 6 weeks of exposure. The NOEL for mice exposed by inhalation was 6600 ppm for teratogenic effects. (Methanol) Dose-related fetal malformations (skeletal and facial) and other developmental effects have been observed in mice and rats. (Toluene) Animal studies indicate that moderate exposures (~300 ppm) can cause developmental, but not reproductive, effects. Teratogenic effects (cleft palate and additional ribs) have been observed at higher concentrations in mice (1-mg/kg orally or > 200 ppm by inhalation). No teratogenic effects were observed in a similar rat inhalation study up to 400 ppm. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) In dermally-exposed rats at up to 500 mg/kg/day, there was no significant maternal or fetal toxicity noted (surrogate substance). In rats exposed by inhalation at up to 23900 mg/m ³ , there was no significant maternal or fetal toxicity observed (surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Chronic/Subchronic Toxicity: Specific Target Organ/Systemic Toxicity – Single Exposure:	(Acetone) Central nervous system depression was observed in animals exposed to vapors. (Methanol) May cause central nervous system depression, as well as liver and kidney effects. Consumption can cause damage to the optic nerve, blindness and death. (Toluene) Central nervous system effects have been observed at concentrations as low as 200 ppm (human). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) No data. (Carbon dioxide) Exposure to 50,000 ppm for 30 minutes can cause central nervous system effects. Exposure to 70,000 to 100,000 ppm over just a few minutes can produce unconsciousness. Inhalation of air containing 68% carbon dioxide for 5 min caused death from asphyxia in pigs.
Chronic/Subchronic	(Acetone) Slight changes to the liver were noted in orally-dosed mice at up to

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Specific Target Organ/Systemic Toxicity – Repeated Exposure:	4858 mg/kg/day. (Methanol) Slight changes in the liver and kidney at 1000 ppm and some pathological changes in the nervous system of all animals at 1000 ppm were observed but were considered transient in nature and probably reversible. (Toluene) In a 2-year inhalation study in rats at up to 300 ppm, there were no significant effects observed. In a 15-week inhalation study in rats at up to 3000 ppm, the NOAEC was 625 ppm based on leukocyte count and liver/kidney weight changes. In a 13-week oral study in rats at up to 5000 mg/kg/day, the NOAEL was 625 mg/kg/day based on neuropathology. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) In a 28 day oral study in rats at up to 2000 mg/kg/day, lower body weights and irritation to the stomach linings were noted at the highest doses (surrogate substance). In a 113 inhalation study in rats at up to 9869 mg/m ³ , the NOAEC was 1402 mg/m ³ based on decreased body weights (surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Aspiration Hazard:	This product poses an aspiration hazard. It may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.
Additional Information:	None.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

If available, ecological data for the product is given; otherwise component data is listed.

Acute Ecotoxicity:	This product may be harmful to aquatic species; however, this is unlikely due to its physical state and containment. (Acetone) LC50 (Rainbow trout) 5540 mg/l/96 hr; EC50 (Daphnia pulex) 8800 mg/l/48 hr. (Methanol) LC50 (fathead minnows) 29.4 g/l/96 hr; LC50 (bluegill) 15,400 mg/l/96 hr; LC50 (rainbow trout) 19,000 mg/L/96 hr; EC50 (Daphnia magna) >10,000 mg/L/24 hr. (Toluene) LC50 (Coho salmon) 5.5 mg/l/96 hr; LC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia) 3.78 mg/l/48 hr; EC50 (green algae) 12.5 mg/l/72 hr. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) LL50 (juvenile fathead minnow) 8.2 mg/l/96 hr (surrogate substance); EL50 (Daphnia magna) 4.5 mg/l/48 hr (surrogate substance); EL50 (algae) 3.1 mg/l/72 hr (surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) LC50 (Rainbow trout) 35 mg/l/96 hr.
Mobility:	(Acetone) Expected to have very high mobility based upon an estimated Koc of 2.4. (Methanol) Expected to have very high mobility in soil based on an estimated Koc value of 1. (Toluene) Expected to have high to moderate mobility based upon Koc values in the range of 37-178. (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Expected to have moderate to low mobility based upon an estimated log Koc values in the range of 1.71 and 14.70. (Carbon dioxide) No data.
Persistence/Degradability:	(Acetone) Readily biodegradable (84% in 5 days). (Methanol) Biodegradation is expected to occur in natural waters since methanol is degraded quickly in soils and was biodegraded rapidly in various aqueous screening tests using sewage seed or activated sludge. (Toluene) Readily biodegradable (69-81% in 5 days). (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Inherently biodegradable (90.35% in 28 days - surrogate substance). (Carbon dioxide) No data.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation: (Acetone) An estimated BCF of 3 suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.
 (Methanol) BCF values of less than 10, measured in fish suggests bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low.
 (Toluene) Measured BCF values of 13 and 90 in fish suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low to moderate.
 (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light) Bioaccumulation is possible, but will be limited by biotransformation in higher organisms.
 (Carbon dioxide) No data.

Other adverse effects: None.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Environmental precautions: Prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. Do not discharge directly to a water source. Advise Authorities if spillage has entered watercourse or sewer or has contaminated soil or vegetation.

Product Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all local, state (provincial), and federal regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product's user to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because the product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may render the resulting materials hazardous.

Container Disposal: Do not remove label until container is thoroughly cleaned. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US):

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable
 UN Number: UN1950
 Class: 2.1
 Packaging Group: None.
 Reportable Quantity: 5000 pounds (acetone)
 5000 pounds (methanol)
 1000 pounds (toluene)

Marine Pollutant: None.

IATA:

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable
 UN Number: UN1950
 Class: 2.1
 Packing Group: None.

IMDG:

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable
 UN Number: UN1950
 Class: 2.1
 Packing Group: None.
 Marine Pollutant: None.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Toxic Substance Control Act:	All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.
Canadian Domestic Substance List:	All components of this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List.
EU REACH:	One or more components of this product may not have been pre-listed or registered under REACH. Limited quantities may be permitted.
TSCA Sec.12(b) Export Notification:	This product does not contain a chemical at or above de minimis concentrations which requires reporting.
Canadian WHMIS Classification:	A, B.1, D.2.A, D.2.B This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.
Massachusetts Right-To-Know:	This product contains materials subject to disclosure under the Massachusetts Right-To-Know Law: - Acetone - Methanol - Toluene - Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (as petroleum distillates) - Carbon dioxide
New Jersey Right-To-Know:	This product contains materials subject to disclosure under the New Jersey Right-To-Know Law: - Acetone (0006) - Methanol (1222) - Toluene (1866) - Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (as petroleum distillates) - Carbon dioxide (0343)
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know:	This product contains materials subject to disclosure under the Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law: - Acetone - Methanol - Toluene - Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light (as petroleum distillates) - Carbon dioxide
California Proposition 65:	This product contains materials which the State of California has found to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm: - Toluene (1 - 5%)
SARA TITLE III-Section 311/312 Categorization (40 CFR 370):	Flammability, immediate (acute), delayed (chronic) hazard (as of 2018, the EPA has adopted GHS hazard classifications)
SARA TITLE III-Section 313 (40 CFR 372):	This product contains materials which are listed in Section 313 at or above de minimis concentrations: - Methanol - Toluene
CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302)	This product contains materials subject to reporting under CERCLA and Section 304 of EPCRA: - Acetone (5000 pounds)

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Methanol (5000 pounds)
- Toluene (1000 pounds)

Water Hazard Class (WGK): This product is water-endangering (WGK=2).

Other Chemical Inventories:

Australia (AICS):	One or more components may not be listed.
China (IECSC):	One or more components may not be listed.
Japan (ENCS):	One or more components may not be listed.
Korea (KCI):	One or more components may not be listed.
Philippines (PICCS):	One or more components may not be listed.
Taiwan (TCSI):	One or more components may not be listed.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating - HEALTH: 2
 NFPA Rating - FIRE: 3
 NFPA Rating - REACTIVITY: 0
 NFPA Rating - SPECIAL: NONE

Full text of H-Statements referred to under Section 3:

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H311	Toxic in contact with skin
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H340	May cause genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H370	Causes damage to organs
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

SDS Date Issued: May 9, 2022

SDS Current Version: 1.0 Version Date: May 9, 2022

SDS Revision History: v1.0 Initial version.

Abbreviations:

GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
CAS#:	Chemical Abstract Services Number
ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

DOT: US Department of Transportation
 RCRA: US Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 TWA: Time-Weighted Average
 PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 WEEL: Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels
 AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association
 NTP: National Toxicology Program
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
 LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
 NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 NOEL: No Observed Effect Level
 EC50: Effective Concentration 50%
 LL50: Lethal Loading Rate 50%
 BCF: Bioconcentration Factor
 BOD: Biological Oxygen Demand
 Koc: Soil Organic Carbon Partition Coefficient.
 TIm: Median Tolerance Limit

Key References: United States National Library of Medicine's TOXNET
 Patty's Toxicology, 5th Edition
 European Commission's Institute for Health and Consumer Protection
 European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)
 American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 International Agency for Research on Cancer
 United States National Toxicology Program
 United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 United States Department of Transportation
 Supplier Material Safety Data Sheets

Disclaimer: *The data contained herein is based on information that the company believes to be reliable, but no expressed or implied warranty is made with regard to the accuracy of such data or its suitability for a given situation. Such data relates only to the specific product described and not to such products in combination with any other product and no agent of the company is authorized to vary any of such data. The company and its agents disclaim all liability for any action taken or foregone on reliance upon such data.*

Prepared by: ChemOne Compliance, LLC