

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Mono-Coat® E255



## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : Mono-Coat® E255

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Release Agent

**Supplier's details** : Chem-Trend LP  
1445 W McPherson Park Dr  
PO Box 860, Howell MI 48844-0860  
517-546-4520

**Emergency telephone number and Telephone number** : +1 517 546 4520

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4  
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 36.7%

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Harmful if inhaled.  
Causes serious eye damage.  
Causes skin irritation.  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention**

: 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. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>Response</b>	: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. 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 and wash it before reuse. 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. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
<b>Storage</b>	: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
propan-1-ol	≥25 - ≤50	71-23-8
Light aliphatic naphtha	≥25 - ≤50	-
nonane	≥10 - ≤25	111-84-2
ethanol	≤3	64-17-5
Glycol	≤3	-

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. 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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a 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.

## Section 4. First aid measures

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

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting

### 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-aiders** : 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, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- Special protective actions 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. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 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. Do not breathe 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. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- 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). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

## Section 7. Handling and storage

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. 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. Do not reuse container.
- 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) 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
propan-1-ol	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 250 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 625 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
nonane	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1050 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
ethanol	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
Glycol	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2016). Absorbed through skin.</b> TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 606 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 909 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin.</b>

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  
 STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.  
 STEL: 900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.  
**OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2016). Absorbed through skin.**  
 TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.  
 TWA: 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.

- 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**
- 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 and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- 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 anti-static 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** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.	<b>Color</b>	Colorless.
<b>Odor</b>	Hydrocarbon.	<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.	<b>Melting point</b>	Not available.
<b>Boiling point</b>	118°C (244.4°F)	<b>Flash point</b>	Closed cup: 14°C (57.2°F) [Pensky-Martens]
<b>Burning time</b>	Not applicable.	<b>Burning rate</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.	<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not available.
<b>Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits</b>	Not available.	<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	>1 [Air = 1]	<b>Relative density</b>	0.77
<b>Solubility</b>	Insoluble in the following materials: cold water.	<b>Solubility in water</b>	Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	Not available.	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not available.	<b>SADT</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.2 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20 cSt)	<b>Volatility</b>	98.54

### Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits

nonane

Lower: 0.8% Upper: 2.9%

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Lower: 1.05% Upper: 7.6%

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol

Lower: 1.1% Upper: 14%

propan-1-ol

Lower: 2.1% Upper: 13.5%

ethanol

Lower: 3.3% Upper: 19%

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

**Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

**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. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

**Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials

**Hazardous decomposition products** : Formaldehyde and silicon dioxide may be evolved at elevated temperatures.



## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
propan-1-ol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	5040 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1870 mg/kg	-
nonane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	3200 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	17000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
ethanol	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	124700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	7 g/kg	-

**Irritation/Corrosion** : Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation.

**Sensitization** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity** :

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Target organs
propan-1-ol	Narcotic effects
Light aliphatic naphtha	Narcotic effects

#### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

#### Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Light aliphatic naphtha	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
nonane	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

#### Potential acute health effects

**Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

**Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.

**Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

<b>Eye contact</b> Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain watering redness <b>Inhalation</b>	<b>Skin contact</b> Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation redness blistering may occur <b>Ingestion</b>
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## Section 11. Toxicological information

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness

Adverse symptoms may include the following:

stomach pains  
nausea or vomiting

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### 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.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Inhalation (gases)	17993.6 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	95.59 mg/l

## Section 12. Ecological information

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.
- RCRA classification** : D001 Because of its ignitability if the product is disposed of in its original form.

## Section 14. Transport information

	<b>DOT Classification</b>	<b>Bulk</b>	<b>TDG Classification</b>	<b>IATA</b>	<b>IMDG</b>
<b>UN number</b>	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Light aliphatic naphtha, nonane)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Light aliphatic naphtha, nonane)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Light aliphatic naphtha, nonane)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Light aliphatic naphtha, nonane)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Light aliphatic naphtha, nonane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Packing group</b>	II	II	II	II	II
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	Yes	No.	No.	Yes.
<b>Additional information</b>	<p><b>Limited quantity</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 5 L</p> <p><b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> IB2, T7, TP1, TP8, TP28</p>		<p>Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2. 18-2.19 (Class 3).</p> <p><b>Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index</b> 1</p> <p><b>Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index</b> 5</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> 16</p>	<p>The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.</p> <p><b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 5 L Packaging instructions: 353</p> <p><b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 60 L Packaging instructions: 364</p> <p><b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 1 L Packaging instructions: Y341</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> A3</p>	<p>The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.</p> <p><b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-E, _S-E_</p> <p><b>Special provisions</b> 274</p>

Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG): 128

## Section 15. Regulatory information

### International lists :

<b>Australia inventory (AICS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Canada inventory ( DSL/NDSL )</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>China inventory (IECSC)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Europe inventory (EINECS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>Japan inventory</b>	<b>Japan inventory (ENCS):</b> All components are listed or exempted. <b>Japan inventory (ISHL):</b> Not determined.
<b>Korea inventory (KECI)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)</b>	Not determined.
<b>Philippines inventory (PICCS)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.
<b>United States inventory (TSCA 8b)</b>	All components are listed or exempted.

### Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Not applicable.

### SARA 302/304

### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

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

### Canada

**WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-2: Flammable liquid  
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: NONANE; PROPYL ALCOHOL; PROPANOL; ETHYL ALCOHOL; DENATURED ALCOHOL; Glycol

**New York** : None of the components are listed.

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: NONANE; PROPYL ALCOHOL; 1-PROPANOL; ETHYL ALCOHOL; ALCOHOL; Glycol

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: NONANE; 1-PROPANOL; DENATURED ALCOHOL; ETHANOL; Glycol

### California Prop. 65

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

**WARNING:** This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

## Section 15. Regulatory information

<b>Ingredient name</b>	<b>Cancer</b>	<b>Reproductive</b>	<b>No significant risk level</b>	<b>Maximum acceptable dosage level</b>
methanol	No.	Yes.	No.	23000 µg/day (ingestion) 47000 µg/day (inhalation)
ethylbenzene	Yes.	No.	41 µg/day (ingestion) 54 µg/day (inhalation)	No.
toluene	No.	Yes.	No.	7000 µg/day (ingestion)
4-methylpentan-2-one	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.
benzene	Yes.	Yes.	6.4 µg/day (ingestion) 13 µg/day (inhalation)	24 µg/day (ingestion) 49 µg/day (inhalation)
naphthalene	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
acetaldehyde	Yes.	No.	90 µg/day (inhalation)	No.

TSCA 12(b) one-time export: nonane

## Section 16. Other information

### Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health : 2 \*      Flammability : 3      Physical hazards : 0      Personal protection Code : H

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health : 2      Flammability : 3      Instability/Reactivity : 0      Special : -

### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 8/19/2017

**Date of previous issue** : 6/28/2017

**Version** : 4

**Prepared by** : Chem-Trend Regulatory Affairs Department.

**Key to abbreviations** : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling 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 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
UN = United Nations

▣ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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