

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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**Product ID:** S.M. ARNOLD TURBO GRIP #66-220  
**Product Name:** S.M. ARNOLD TURBO GRIP  
**Revision Date:** Apr 08, 2019  
**Version:** 2.0

**Date Printed:** Apr 09, 2019  
**Supersedes Date:** Sep 15, 2017

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification

Aerosols Category 1  
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1  
Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Gases Under Pressure Compressed Gas  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
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 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear eye protection and face protection.

P261 - Avoid breathing mist, vapors and spray.

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

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

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 attention.

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

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

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

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### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	20% - 40%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	10% - 20%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 20%
0000075-37-6	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE	2.5% - 10%
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	2.5% - 10%
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	2.5% - 10%
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	2.5% - 10%

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

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### SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

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#### 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. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED). If you feel unwell/If concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

#### Eye Contact

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

#### Skin Contact

Wipe off with a towel. Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

#### Ingestion

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

#### Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed

Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision.

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## Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

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## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

USE: Alcohol-resistant foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame.  
During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear goggles and use a self-contained breathing apparatus. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferred.

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## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

### Recommended Equipment

Refer to attached safety data sheets and/or instructions for use. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Move the cylinder to a safe and open area if the leak is irreparable. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

**Small Spills:** Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

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.

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## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### General

Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) cans. Do not stick pins, nails, or any other sharp objects into opening on top of can. Do not spray in eyes. Do not take internally.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use in a well-ventilated place.

### Storage Room Requirements

Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 120°F. See product label for additional information.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Skin Protection

Use solvent-resistant protective gloves for prolonged or repeated contact.

### Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing vapors. In restricted areas, use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particles and vapor. In confined areas, use an approved air line respirator or hood. A self-contained breathing apparatus is required for vapor concentrations above PEL/TLV limits.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation should be sufficient to prevent inhalation of any vapors.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE	2400	1000				1		250
BENZENE		1 (a) / 25ceiling		1		1		0.5
DIFLUOROETHANE	2.5					1	2.5	
ETHYLBENZENE	435	100				1		20
METHANOL	260	200				1		200
METHYL ACETATE	610	200				1		200
NAPHTHALENE	50	10				1		10
N-HEPTANE	2000	500				1		400
PROPANE	1800	1000				1		
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a) / 300 ceiling				1,2		20
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	2000	500				1	[(L)]; [5 (I)];	(L)

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
ACETONE			500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	590	250
BENZENE	1c		2.5	A1	Leukemia	Skin; A1; BEI		0.1c
DIFLUOROETHANE				A4	Bone dam; fluorosis	A4; BEI		
ETHYLBENZENE	125			A3	URT irr; Kidney dam (nephropathy); Cochlear impair	A3; BEI	435	100
METHANOL	250		250		Headache; eye dam; dizziness; nausea	Skin; BEI	260	200
METHYL ACETATE	250		250		Headache; dizziness; nausea; eye dam (degeneration of ganglion cells in the retina)		610	200
NAPHTHALENE	15			A3	URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia	Skin; A3; BEI	50	10
N-HEPTANE			500		CNS impair; URT irr		350	85

PROPANE			Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)		Asphyxia		1800	1000
TOLUENE	150			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI	375	100
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light				[A2]; [A4];	URT irr	[A2]; [A4];	350	

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE			
BENZENE		50(a)/ 10minutes.	1
DIFLUOROETHANE			
ETHYLBENZENE	545		
METHANOL	325		
METHYL ACETATE	760		
NAPHTHALENE	75		
N-HEPTANE			
PROPANE			
TOLUENE	560	500ppm /10 minutes (a)	
Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light			

(C) - Ceiling limit, (L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible, A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen, A2 - Suspected 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, dam - Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.02 lb/gal
Density VOC	1.99 lb/gal
% VOC	28.4%

Appearance	Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C
Vapor Pressure	47-67 psig (20°C)
Flash Point	-104.4°C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	2.6%
Upper Explosion Level	13.2%
Vapor Density	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.

Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	51.4°C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	410.5°C
Evaporation Rate	N.A.

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from heat, sparks, extreme temperature, flame, other sources of ignition and incompatible materials.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents. Nitrates.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

None known.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Can irritate the eyes and can cause blurred vision and blindness.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can irritate the eyes.

### Carcinogenicity

No data available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

### Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Not a respiratory sensitizer. Not expected to cause skin sensitization.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

May damage the liver, kidneys and nervous system.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

May affect the nervous system.

## Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

## Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

Harmful by ingestion (may cause lung damage by aspiration)

## Acute Toxicity

### 0000079-20-9 METHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 16000-32000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (9)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3700 mg/kg (cited as 50 millimols/kg) (10)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

### 0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

### 0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

LC50 (inhalation, rat): 4000 ppm; 4-hour exposure (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 3.5 g/kg (1,3,5,10)

LD50 (oral, rat): 4.72 g/kg (3,5,7,8)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 17.8 g/kg (11)

### 0000067-56-1 METHANOL

LC50 (rat): 64000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5628 mg/kg (14, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, 14-day old rat): 5850 mg/kg (cited as 7.4 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, young adult rat): 10280 mg/kg (cited as 13.0 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (oral, monkey): 3000 mg/kg (1/1 animal died) (16) LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 15800 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (17 citing unpublished information)

### 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)

### 0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (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)

### 0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

LC50: Insufficient data

LD50 (oral, mouse): 533 mg/kg (male); 710 mg/kg (female) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1780 mg/kg (2)

### 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)

### 0000075-07-0 ACETALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 13300 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)

LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (hamster): 17000 ppm (4-hr exposure) (4)

LC50 (rat): 20000 ppm (30-minute exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, rat): 1930 mg/kg (19)

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing, wheezing and/or shortness of breath. Can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain. Exposure to high concentrations can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, loss of consciousness and death. Methanol is readily absorbed by inhalation, ingestion and dermal exposure and is rapidly distributed to tissues according to the distribution of body water.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Exposure can cause headache, lightheadedness, dizziness, lack of coordination and loss of consciousness.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

May cause Central Nervous System (CNS) depression

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: eyes, kidneys, liver, skin. Excessive human exposure to methanol may lead to: fatigue, headache, anaesthetic, neurologic effects, and visual difficulties including blindness or death. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother. Ingestion may cause any of the following: blindness. Eye contact may cause any of the following: conjunctivitis, mild irritation, corneal opacity.

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.

0000091-20-3 NAPHTHALENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Tests in some laboratory animals demonstrate carcinogenic activity. Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: kidneys, liver. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. 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, lungs. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. Studies in laboratory animals have shown reproductive, embryotoxic and developmental effects. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

## Chronic Exposure

0000100-41-4 ETHYLBENZENE

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been listed by IARC as Group 2B, Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Ethyl Benzene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

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

## Likely Routes of Exposure

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor, through the skin and by ingestion.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.



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## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

72% aerobic biodegradability.

Readily biodegradable.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

Readily biodegradable.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

Expected to be readily biodegradable

### Bio-Accumulative Potential

Partial coefficient n-octanol / water (log Pow)

Log Pow, 1,1-Difluoroethane: 0.75

Log Pow, Acetone: -0.24

Log Pow, Dimethyl Ether: 0.1

Log Pow, Methyl Acetate: 0.18

Log Pow, n-Heptane: 4.66

Log Pow, Propane: 2.36

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

Has the potential to bioaccumulate

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-56-1 METHANOL

Will not adsorb on soil.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0064742-49-0 Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light

the substance is not PBT / vPvB

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## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 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.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

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## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### U.S. DOT Information

UN number: UN1950

Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable

Hazard class: 2.1  
 Packaging group: N.A.  
 Marine Pollutant: Yes  
 Note / Special Provision: Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

**IMDG Information**

UN number: UN1950  
 Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable  
 Hazard class: 2.1  
 Packaging group: N.A.  
 Marine Pollutant: Yes  
 Note / Special Provision: Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

**IATA Information**

UN number: UN1950  
 Hazard class: 2.1  
 Packaging group: N.A.  
 Proper shipping name: Aerosols, flammable  
 Note / Special Provision: Each not exceeding 1 L capacity (LTD QTY)

**SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION**

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	20% - 40%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	10% - 20%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	10% - 20%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000075-37-6	DIFLUOROETHANE	2.5% - 10%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	2.5% - 10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-49-0	Naphtha (Petroleum), Hydrotreated Light	2.5% - 10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	2.5% - 10%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,OSHA,
0000067-56-1	METHANOL	Trace	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,OSHA,
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,OSHA,
0000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,OSHA,
0000071-43-2	BENZENE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Male - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Male,OSHA,
0000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Cancer,OSHA,

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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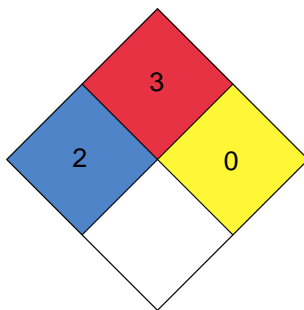
### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; 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 (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

#### HMIS

Health	/ 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