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Royston 747 Aerosol Primer

CHASE CORPORATION Blawnox Plant

Chemwatch: 2103-017

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: 02/09/2026

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Print Date: 20/10/2026

S.GHS.USA.EN.E.B

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Royston 747 Aerosol Primer
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	747A

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	CHASE CORPORATION Blawnox Plant
Address	128 1st Street, Blawnox 15238-3223 PA United States of America
Telephone	1-866-932-0800
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtrec
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-424-9300 (US)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	(+1)703-527-3887 (outside the US)

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Aerosols, Hazard Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1B, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H222+H229	Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable	
Precautionary statement(s) General	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
Precautionary statement(s) Response	
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
Precautionary statement(s) Storage	
P405	Store locked up.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Precautionary statement(s) Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
No further product hazard information.	

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	30-<40	acetone
108-88-3	5-<10	toluene
Not Available	5-<10	ingredients, proprietary
8007-45-2	1-<3	coal tar
78-93-3	<1	methyl ethyl ketone
1330-20-7	<1	xylene
100-41-4	<0.3	ethylbenzene
Not Available	Balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous
68476-85-7.	40-<50	hydrocarbon propellant

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If aerosols come in contact with the eyes: - Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin: - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. DO NOT use solvents. - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled: - Remove to fresh air. - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

	• Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry. • Avoid giving milk or oils. • Avoid giving alcohol.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Do not use water jets.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - May be violently or explosively reactive. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. - If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. - Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Combustion products include: - carbon dioxide (CO2) - carbon monoxide (CO) nitrogen oxides (NOx) silicon dioxide (SiO2) - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	- Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. - Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. - Wipe up. - If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
Major Spills	- Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. - Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Consider evacuation (or protect in place). - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. - Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions - Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. - DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve. - Clear area of personnel and move upwind. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - May be violently or explosively reactive. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses - No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. - Increase ventilation.

Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	The conductivity of this material may make it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin - Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Use in a well-ventilated area. - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. - Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Other information	- Store below 38 deg. C. - Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. - Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. - Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Aerosol dispenser. - Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	Xylenes:

- may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride
- attack some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity.

For alkyl aromatics:

The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.

- Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen
- Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.
- Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.
- Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peresters formed from the hydroperoxides undergo Criegee rearrangement easily.

Toluene:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorine, hydrochloric acid/ sulfuric acid mixture, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethyl-2,4-imidazolidindione, dinitrogen tetroxide, fluorine, concentrated nitric acid, nitrogen dioxide, silver chloride, sulfur dichloride, uranium fluoride, vinyl acetate
- forms explosive mixtures with strong acids, strong oxidisers, silver perchlorate, tetranitromethane
- is incompatible with bis-toluenediazo oxide
- attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings
- may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation.

Low molecular weight alkanes are a type of chemical compounds that can be found in gases or liquids. These alkanes:

- Can cause a dangerous reaction with strong oxidizers, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, and dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate when there is oxygen and heat present.
- Are incompatible with halogens.
- Can create static charges due to their low conductivity, leading to an accumulation of static charge.
- Should be kept away from flames and ignition sources.

Low molecular alkanes can cause explosions when combined with chlorine or ethanol over activated carbon at high temperatures.

- Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.
- Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"

The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium

The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.

Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base. For instance, arsenic forms not only salts such as arsenic halides, by the reaction with certain strong acid, but it also forms arsenites by reactions with strong bases.

Most metalloids have a multiplicity of oxidation states or valences.

Acetone:

- may react violently with a variety of substances, including but not limited to activated carbon, halogenated compounds, perchlorates, chromic acids, liquid oxygen and strong acids.
- will react violently with bromoform and chloroform when in contact with alkaline substances
- may form unstable and explosive peroxides when in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, or 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- can make nitromethane more explosive
- will dissolve most rubbers, resins and plastics

Butane / isobutane:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, acetylene, halogens, and nitrous oxides
- does not mix with chlorine dioxide, nitric acid and some plastics
- may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, which may ignite vapours.

Store butane well away from nickel carbonyl in the presence of oxygen between 20-40°C

Ketones in this group:

- are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
- react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
- are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
- react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid).
- may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives.

A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons.

Propane:

- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc.
- Dissolves some plastics, rubbers, and coatings
- may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours

Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates
- are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate
- may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	A4; BEI

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2	toluene	toluene	200 ppm	300 ppm	500 (10 min) ppm	(Z37.12-1967)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	toluene	toluene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	OTO; A4; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	toluene	toluene	100 ppm / 375 mg/m ³	560 mg/m ³ / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	75 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Skin; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m ³	885 mg/m ³ / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	xylene	Xylene, all isomers	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	OTO*; A4; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	OTO; A3; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m ³	545 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	hydrocarbon propellant	L.P.G. (Liquified petroleum gas)	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	hydrocarbon propellant	L.P.G. (Liquefied petroleum gas)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrocarbon propellant	L.P.G.	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
coal tar	2.8 mg/m ³	31 mg/m ³	190 mg/m ³
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
hydrocarbon propellant	65,000 ppm	2.30E+05 ppm	4.00E+05 ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	- Close fitting gas tight goggles DO NOT wear contact lenses. - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. - No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. - OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures: - Safety glasses with side shields. - NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. - OTHERWISE: - For potentially moderate exposures:

	- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. - For potentially heavy exposures: - Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] - Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] - Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. - Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. - Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: - Overalls. - Skin cleansing cream. - Eyewash unit. - Do not spray on hot surfaces.

Respiratory protection

Type KAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+		-	Airline**

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gases, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 deg C)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black highly flammable liquid with hydrocarbon-like odour.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.75
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	287
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-187.6	Viscosity (mm²/s)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-0.5	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-104.4	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.8	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.27	Volatile Component (%vol)	44.0
Vapour pressure (kPa)	489.133	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	Total VOC %w/w	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m³)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m³)	Not Available

Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	- Elevated temperatures. - Presence of open flame. - Product is considered stable. - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as mutagenic
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Isobutane produces a dose dependent action and at high concentrations may cause numbness, suffocation, exhilaration, dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion, incoordination and unconsciousness in severe cases. The vapour is discomforting WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. Nerve damage can be caused by some non-ring hydrocarbons. Symptoms are temporary, and include weakness, tremors, increased saliva, some convulsions, excessive tears with discolouration and inco-ordination lasting up to 24 hours. Inhalation of creosotes or creosote-containing products may produce headache, dizziness and irregular breathing. Severe exposures may cause confusion, collapse and coma. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules. Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.
Ingestion	At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Isoparaffinic hydrocarbons cause temporary lethargy, weakness, inco-ordination and diarrhoea. Ingestion of creosotes or creosote-containing products may produce nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, salivation, dizziness, breathing difficulties, weak pulse, loss of pupil reflexes, convulsions, low blood pressure and central nervous system stimulation. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Skin Contact	The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Skin exposure to isoparaffins may produce slight to moderate irritation in animals and humans. Rare sensitisation reactions in humans have occurred. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Skin contact with creosotes, coal tar oils may cause redness or greyish-yellow to bronze pigmentation, pimples, blisters, and ulcers. Photosensitivity may result in severe sunburn on subsequent exposure to ultraviolet light with an increased risk of skin cancer.

	Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Instillation of isoparaffins into rabbit eyes produces only slight irritation. Eye contact with creosotes or creosote-containing preparations may cause redness of the eye with inflammation, abrasion and scarring of the cornea. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects. Intentional abuse (glue sniffing) or occupational exposure to toluene can result in chronic habituation. Chronic abuse has caused inco-ordination, tremors of the extremities (due to widespread cerebrum withering), headache, abnormal speech, temporary memory loss, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, reduced colour perception, blindness, nystagmus (rapid, involuntary eye movements), hearing loss leading to deafness and mild dementia. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. WARNING: Aerosol containers may present pressure related hazards. Long term exposure to coal tar dusts may produce chronic bronchitis or lung cancer. Dust or fume contact with skin may result in photosensitisation of skin areas and sunburn on frequent exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet radiation. Patients receiving tar ointments for various skin complaints have developed skin cancer in a number of case reports. There is evidence that these ointments can cause mutations.

Royston 747 Aerosol Primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 186300ppm - Mild
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Human): 500ppm
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 10uL - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 395mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 300ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >13350 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/30S - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 2mg/24H - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 870ug - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 250uL/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 20mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 435mg - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
coal tar	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7950 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human): 15ug/3D - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 5%/3H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild

		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Human): 200ppm
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 5mg/24H - Severe
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 87mg - Mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 60uL/8H - Mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 15mg/24H - Mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	
hydrocarbon propellant	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 658 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

acetone	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. Animal testing shows acetone may cause anaemia. Studies in humans have shown that exposure to acetone at a level of 2375 mg/m3 does not negatively impact an individual's emotional regulation, behaviour, or learning ability.
toluene	For toluene: Acute toxicity: Humans exposed to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis (sleepiness) and death. When inhaled or swallowed, toluene can cause severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses has a narcotic effect. 60mL has caused death. Death of heart muscle fibres, liver swelling, congestion and bleeding of the lungs and kidney injury were all found on autopsy. Exposure to inhalation at a concentration of 600 parts per million for 8 hours resulted in the same and more serious symptoms including euphoria (a feeling of well-being), dilated pupils, convulsions and nausea. Exposure to 10000-30000 parts per million (1-3%) has been reported to cause narcosis and death. Toluene can also strip the skin of lipids, causing skin inflammation. Subchronic/chronic effects: Repeat doses of toluene cause adverse central nervous system effects and can damage the upper airway, the liver and the kidney. Adverse effects occur from both swallowing and inhalation. In humans, a reported lowest level causing adverse effects on the nervous system is 88 parts per million. In one case, toluene caused heart sensitization and death. In several cases of "glue sniffing", damage to the cerebellum was noted. Workers chronically exposed to toluene fumes have reported reduced white cell counts. Developmental/Reproductive toxicity: Exposure to high levels of toluene can result in adverse effects in the developing foetus. Several studies have indicated that high levels of toluene can also adversely affect the developing offspring in laboratory animals. In children who were exposed to toluene before birth, as a result of solvent abuse by the mother, variable growth, a small head, central nervous system dysfunction, attention deficits, minor facial and limb abnormalities, and developmental delay were seen. Absorption: Studies in humans and animals have shown that toluene is easily absorbed through the lungs and gastrointestinal tract, with much less being absorbed through the skin. Distribution: Animal studies show that toluene may be distributed in the body fat, bone marrow, spinal nerves, spinal cord and brain white matter, with lower levels in the blood, kidney and liver. Toluene has generally been found to accumulate in fatty tissue, and in highly vascularised tissues. Metabolism: Inhaled or ingested toluene may be metabolized to benzyl alcohol, after which it is further oxidized to benzaldehyde and benzoic acid. Benzoic acid is sometimes conjugated with glycine to form hippuric acid or reacted with glucuronic acid to form benzoyl glucuronide. O-cresol and p-cresol formed by ring hydroxylation are considered minor metabolites. Excretion: Toluene is mainly (60-70%) excreted through the urine as hippuric acid. Benzoyl glucuronide accounts for 10-20% of excretion, and unchanged toluene through exhaled air also accounts for 10-20%. Excretion of hippuric acid is usually complete within 24 hours of exposure.
hydrocarbon propellant	inhalation of the gas
coal tar	data is for coal tar [CAS RN 8007-45-2] The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The production of creosotes and coal tars stems from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing materials. Physically, they are usually viscous liquids or semisolids that are black or dark brown with a naphthalene-like odour. They have an oily liquid consistency and range in colour from yellowish-dark green to brown and largely contain a mixture of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including phenol. It is likely that their toxicity is due largely to the major individual components, phenols, PAHs and others. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.
methyl ethyl ketone	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
xylene	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
ethylbenzene	Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. Long Term exposure may cause damage to the kidney, liver and lungs, including a tendency to cancer formation, according to animal testing. There is no research on its effect on sex organs and unborn babies. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
coal tar & hydrocarbon propellant	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
xylene & ethylbenzene	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
acetone & coal tar & ethylbenzene	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
toluene & methyl ethyl ketone & xylene	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Royston 747 Aerosol Primer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

acetone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5600-10000mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	12h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3744.6-5000.7mg/L	4

toluene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Crustacea	0.74mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12.5mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.78mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>376.71mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	5-35mg/l	4

coal tar	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.052-0.072mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.399-0.665mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.052-0.072mg/L	4

methyl ethyl ketone	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2

xylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
ethylbenzene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4
hydrocarbon propellant	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
coal tar	HIGH (BCF = 9600)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
hydrocarbon propellant	LOW (LogKOW = 3.39)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: - Reduction - Reuse - Recycling - Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
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- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- **DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.**
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	N82
	Limited quantity	1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D, S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable
coal tar	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Applicable
toluene	Not Applicable
coal tar	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable
xylene	Not Applicable
ethylbenzene	Not Applicable
hydrocarbon propellant	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

ACETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List II (Russian)
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

TOLUENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- Responsible Business Alliance Industry Focus Process Chemicals Policy (RBA IFPC Policy) - Table 1: Industry Focus Process Chemicals List
- EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List II (Russian)
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
- US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

COAL TAR IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
- US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
- US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS) - 2020 CDR TSCA 4 TR
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

METHYL ETHYL KETONE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- EAEU Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors - II. Precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances - List II (Russian)
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

XYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- Responsible Business Alliance Industry Focus Process Chemicals Policy (RBA IFPC Policy) - Table 1: Industry Focus Process Chemicals List
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Conventional Chemical
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Antimicrobial
- US EPA Pesticide Chemical Search - Biopesticides
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

ETHYLBENZENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- Responsible Business Alliance Industry Focus Process Chemicals Policy (RBA IFPC Policy) - Table 1: Industry Focus Process Chemicals List
- US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
- US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
- US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
- US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
- US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
- US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
- US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
- US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
- US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
- US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
- US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	Yes
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
acetone	5000	2270
toluene	1000	454
coal tar	1	0.454
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
xylene	100	45.4
ethylbenzene	1000	454

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Available

US. EPCRA SECTION 313 TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-88-3	5-<10	toluene
100-41-4	<0.3	ethylbenzene

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **coal tar**, **ethylbenzene**, **hydrocarbon propellant**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and **toluene**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Available

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes

Canada - NDSL	No (acetone, toluene, coal tar, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene, ethylbenzene, hydrocarbon propellant)
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (acetone, toluene, coal tar, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene, ethylbenzene, hydrocarbon propellant)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (acetone, toluene, coal tar, methyl ethyl ketone, xylene, ethylbenzene, hydrocarbon propellant)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	02/09/2026
Initial Date	02/09/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1	02/09/2026	Accidental release measures - Spills (minor),Accidental release measures - Spills (major),Disposal considerations - Disposal,First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor,Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control,Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye),Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet),Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (other),Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator),Handling and storage - Handling Procedure,Stability and reactivity - Instability Condition, Ecological Information - Environmental,Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed),Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye),Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin),Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled),Toxicological information - Chronic Health,First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed),First Aid measures - First Aid (eye),First Aid measures - First Aid (skin),First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled),Handling and storage - Storage (suitable container),Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility),Handling and storage - Storage (storage requirement),Transport information - Transport,Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media),Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting),Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard),Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility),Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients,Hazards identification - Classification,Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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