

COPPER WELD THROUGH PRIMER

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 10.10.2022
4.0	21.11.2023	9019976-00005	Date of first issue: 15.07.2021

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product name : COPPER WELD THROUGH PRIMER

Product code : 8868 000 016

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company : Wurth Australia Pty. Ltd.

Address : Building 5, 43 - 63 Princes Highway
Dandenong South, VIC 3175

Telephone : +61 3 8788 1111

Emergency telephone number : 1300 657 765. Advisory office in case of poisoning - National
Poisons Centre: 131 126

E-mail address : product@wurth.com.au

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Primers
Paint

Restrictions on use : Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**GHS Classification**

Aerosols : Category 1

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity : Category 1B

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

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- Hazard statements : H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H350 May cause cancer.
- Supplemental Hazard Statements : AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Precautionary statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
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.
P261 Avoid breathing spray.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- Response:**
P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
- Storage:**
P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.
- Disposal:**
P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 30 -< 60
Propane	74-98-6	>= 10 -< 20
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	>= 10 -< 20
Butane	106-97-8	< 10
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	>= 1 -< 10
Ethanol	64-17-5	< 10
Propylene glycol n-propyl ether	1569-01-3	< 10
Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt	1344-00-9	< 10
Methanol	67-56-1	< 1
Ethyl methyl ketoxime	96-29-7	>= 0.1 -< 1

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- | | |
|---|--|
| General advice | : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately.
When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice. |
| If inhaled | : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.
Get medical attention. |
| In case of skin contact | : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.
Get medical attention.
Wash clothing before reuse.
Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. |
| In case of eye contact | : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.
Get medical attention. |
| If swallowed | : If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.
Get medical attention.
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. |
| Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed | : Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May cause cancer.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |
| Protection of first-aiders | : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8). |
| Notes to physician | : Treat symptomatically and supportively. |

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SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray
Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.
- Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Flash back possible over considerable distance.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.
- Hazardous combustion products : Carbon oxides
Metal oxides
Silicon oxides
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Evacuate area.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
Use personal protective equipment.
- Hazchem Code : 2YE
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SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Remove all sources of ignition.
Use personal protective equipment.
Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal protective equipment recommendations (see section 8).
- Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers).
Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Non-sparking tools should be used.
Soak up with inert absorbent material.
Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet.

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For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Technical measures | : | See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section. |
| Local/Total ventilation | : | If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation. |
| Advice on safe handling | : | Do not get on skin or clothing.
Avoid breathing spray.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure assessment
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. |
| Hygiene measures | : | If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the working place.
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. |
| Conditions for safe storage | : | Store locked up.
Keep tightly closed.
Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use. |

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Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:
 Self-reactive substances and mixtures
 Organic peroxides
 Oxidizing agents
 Flammable liquids
 Pyrophoric liquids
 Pyrophoric solids
 Self-heating substances and mixtures
 Explosives

Recommended storage temperature : < 40 °C

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Components with workplace control parameters**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	STEL	1,000 ppm 2,375 mg/m ³	AU OEL
		TWA	500 ppm 1,185 mg/m ³	AU OEL
		TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	TWA	150 ppm 713 mg/m ³	AU OEL
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Butane	106-97-8	TWA	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	AU OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m ³	AU OEL
Ethanol	64-17-5	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,880 mg/m ³	AU OEL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt	1344-00-9	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	1 mg/m ³ (Aluminium)	ACGIH
Methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 262 mg/m ³	AU OEL
Further information: Skin absorption				
		STEL	250 ppm 328 mg/m ³	AU OEL
Further information: Skin absorption				
		TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH

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		STEL	250 ppm	ACGIH
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Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
Methanol	67-56-1	Methanol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	15 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures : Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
 If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.
 If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : If adequate local exhaust ventilation is not available or exposure assessment demonstrates exposures outside the recommended guidelines, use respiratory protection.

Filter type : Self-contained breathing apparatus

Hand protection
 Material : Nitrile rubber

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often!

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
 Safety goggles

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Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.
Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	: aerosol
Propellant	: Propane, Butane
Colour	: No data available
Odour	: aromatic
Odour Threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point/freezing point	: No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	: Not applicable
Flash point	: Not applicable
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Extremely flammable aerosol.
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: 10.9 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 1.7 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 2,750 hPa
Relative vapour density	: Not applicable
Relative density	: 0.77 - 0.85

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Solubility(ies)	
Water solubility	: No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity	
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable
Explosive properties	: Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	: The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Particle size	: Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Extremely flammable aerosol. Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure. Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	: Oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products	: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Exposure routes	: Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact
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Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

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Product:

Acute oral toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 20 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: Calculation method
Acute dermal toxicity	:	Acute toxicity estimate: > 2,000 mg/kg Method: Calculation method

Components:**Acetone:**

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): 7,426 mg/kg

Propane:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm Exposure time: 15 min Test atmosphere: gas
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Isobutyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 (Rat): 13,413 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): > 21.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403 LC50 (Rat): 21.2 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour Method: OECD Test Guideline 403
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 17,400 mg/kg

Butane:

Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour
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Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

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Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 124.7 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 2,490 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male): > 8.43 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit, male): 3,775 mg/kg

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 2.08 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Methanol:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 3 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Expert judgement
Remarks: Based on national or regional regulation.

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Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate (Humans): 300 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 100 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 4.83 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Acute dermal toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement

Skin corrosion/irritation

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Components:**Acetone:**

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Remarks : Based on national or regional regulation.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Mild skin irritation
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit
Method : OECD Test Guideline 404
Result : No skin irritation

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

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Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Methanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No skin irritation

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:**Acetone:**

Species : Rabbit
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days
Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Species : Rabbit
Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Species : Rabbit
Result : No eye irritation

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Methanol:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	No eye irritation

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Species	:	Rabbit
Result	:	Irreversible effects on the eye

Respiratory or skin sensitisation**Skin sensitisation**

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**Acetone:**

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative

Isobutyl acetate:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Method	:	OECD Test Guideline 406
Result	:	negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Test Type	:	Maximisation Test
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Guinea pig
Result	:	negative
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse
Result	:	negative

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Test Type	:	Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes	:	Skin contact
Species	:	Mouse

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Method : OECD Test Guideline 429
Result : negative

Methanol:

Test Type : Maximisation Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Exposure routes : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : positive

Assessment : Probability or evidence of skin sensitisation in humans

Chronic toxicity**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**Acetone:**

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Propane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

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Isobutyl acetate:

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

- Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
- Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Rat

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Application Route: inhalation (vapour)

Result: negative

Ethanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: equivocal

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Method: OECD Test Guideline 473
Result: negative

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Methanol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

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Result: negative

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA synthesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 482
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Components:**Acetone:**

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 424 days
Result : negative

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Species : Rat
Application Route : Intraperitoneal injection
Exposure time : 3 Years
Result : negative

Methanol:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 18 Months
Result : negative

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Species : Rat
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 26 Months
Result : positive

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animal experiments

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

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Components:**Acetone:**

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: Ingestion Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Result: negative

Propane:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative

Isobutyl acetate:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (vapour) Method: OPPTS 870.3800 Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Effects on foetal development	:	Test Type: Embryo-foetal development Species: Rat Application Route: Inhalation Result: negative Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Effects on fertility	:	Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test Species: Rat Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422 Result: negative
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Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rabbit
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Methanol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Fertility/early embryonic development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

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Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: positive
Remarks: The effects were seen only at maternally toxic doses.

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development : Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

STOT - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Components:**Acetone:**

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Isobutyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Methanol:

Target Organs : Eye, Central nervous system
Assessment : Causes damage to organs.

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Target Organs : Upper respiratory tract
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of 1.0 mg/l/4h or less.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:**

Exposure routes : inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Assessment : No significant health effects observed in animals at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l/6h/d or less.

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Exposure routes : Ingestion
Target Organs : Blood
Assessment : Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >10 to 100 mg/kg bw.

Repeated dose toxicity**Components:****Acetone:**

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 900 mg/kg
LOAEL : 1,700 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 45 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 8 Weeks

Propane:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 7.214 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (gas)
Exposure time : 6 Weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Isobutyl acetate:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion

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Exposure time : 92 Days
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 2.4 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Butane:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 9000 ppm
Application Route : inhalation (gas)
Exposure time : 6 Weeks
Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 100 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat
NOAEL : > 1 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 90 Days
Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 500 mg/kg
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 28 Days

Ethanol:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 1,280 mg/kg
LOAEL : 3,156 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 90 Days

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 1.474 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time : 90 Days

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Species : Rat

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NOAEL	:	1.3 mg/m ³
LOAEL	:	5.9 mg/m ³
Application Route	:	inhalation (dust/mist/fume)
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks
Remarks	:	Based on data from similar materials

Methanol:

Species	:	Rat
NOAEL	:	1.06 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time	:	90 Days

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Species	:	Rat
LOAEL	:	0.054 mg/l
Application Route	:	inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time	:	26 Months

Species	:	Rat, male
NOAEL	:	25 mg/kg
Application Route	:	Ingestion
Exposure time	:	13 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**Acetone:**

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity****Components:****Acetone:**

Toxicity to fish	:	LC ₅₀ (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5,540 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC ₅₀ (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 79 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 61,150 mg/l
Exposure time: 30 min
Method: ISO 8192

Isobutyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): 16.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 24.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 397 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 196 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 23.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC10 (Pseudomonas putida): 487 mg/l
Exposure time: 6 h

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

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Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Ethanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Ceriodaphnia* (water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (*Chlorella vulgaris* (Fresh water algae)): 275 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

EC10 (*Chlorella vulgaris* (Fresh water algae)): 11.5 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 9.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 9 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (*Pseudomonas putida*): 6,500 mg/l
Exposure time: 16 h

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : LC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 3,440 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

NOEC (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 500 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Silicic acid, aluminum sodium salt:

Toxicity to fish : LL50 (*Danio rerio* (zebra fish)): 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

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Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): $\geq 10,000$ mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (*Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae)): $> 10,000$ mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOELR (*Desmodesmus subspicatus* (green algae)): 10,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Methanol:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill sunfish)): 15,400 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): $> 10,000$ mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 22,000 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (*Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish)): 15,800 mg/l
Exposure time: 200 h

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50: $> 1,000$ mg/l
Exposure time: 3 h

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (*Oryzias latipes* (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): 201 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : ErC50 (*Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae)): 11.8 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

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Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (*Scenedesmus capricornutum* (fresh water algae)):
2.56 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC (*Daphnia magna* (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (*Pseudomonas putida*): 281 mg/l
Exposure time: 17 h

Persistence and degradability**Components:****Acetone:**

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 91 %
Exposure time: 28 d

Propane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 385.5 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Isobutyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 81 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Butane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 385.5 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Ethanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

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Biodegradation: 84 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 91.5 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301A

Methanol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 95 %
Exposure time: 20 d

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Biodegradability : Result: Not readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 27 %
Exposure time: 21 d

Bioaccumulative potential**Components:****Acetone:**

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.27 - -0.23

Isobutyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.3

Butane:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.31

Ethanol:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.35

Propylene glycol n-propyl ether:

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.621
Remarks: Calculation

Methanol:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10

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Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.77

Ethyl methyl ketoxime:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.5 - 0.6
Method: OECD Test Guideline 305

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 0.63

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : Do not dispose of waste into sewer.
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous.
Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death.
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.
Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty (including propellant)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**International Regulations****UNRTDG**

UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS
Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.1
Environmentally hazardous : yes

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : Aerosols, flammable

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Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : Flammable Gas
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 203
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 203

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS
(Copper, compound with zinc (1:1),)
Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.1
EmS Code : F-D, S-U
Marine pollutant : yes

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations**ADG**

UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS
Class : 2.1
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : 2.1
Hazchem Code : 2YE
Environmentally hazardous : yes

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Standard for the Uniform : Schedule 5
Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Prohibition/Licensing Requirements : There is no applicable prohibition, authorisation and restricted use requirements, including for carcinogens referred to in Schedule 10 of the model WHS Act and Regulations.

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Volatile organic compounds : Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content: 569 g/l

SECTION 16: ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION**Further information**

Revision Date : 21.11.2023

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

Date format : dd.mm.yyyy

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
AU OEL : Australia. Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
AU OEL / TWA : Exposure standard - time weighted average
AU OEL / STEL : Exposure standard - short term exposure limit

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New

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Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

AU / EN