

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 0345-S190-0013
Product Name: AEROSOL - WAX REMOVER
Revision Date: Aug 29, 2016 **Date Printed:** Mar 02, 2018
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: TOUCH-UP SOLUTIONS
Address: 4372 Providence Mill Rd Maiden, NC, US, 28650
Emergency Phone: 1-800-535-5053 | International : 1-352-323-3500
Information Phone Number: 1-828-428-9094
Fax: 1-828-428-9970
Product/Recommended Uses: Touch up and repair

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4
Aerosols Category 1
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical

Extremely flammable aerosol
Pressurised container: May burst if heated
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health

Harmful if inhaled
May cause cancer.
Causes serious eye irritation
May cause genetic defects.
Causes skin irritation

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Avoid release to the environment.

Wash with water and soap thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

Store locked up.

Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center.

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	43% - 60%
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	20% - 27%
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	9% - 22%
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	5% - 12%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	2% - 6%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.2% - 1.4%
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.1% - 0.7%
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace

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

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If unwell or concerned: Get medical attention/advice. Do NOT induce vomiting unless advised by Poison center or doctor.

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor, if you feel unwell.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Special hazards in case of fire

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, Toxic gases, Hydrogen cyanide, & Nitrogen containing gases.

Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition at or above the low flash point giving rise to a Class B fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Flammable components of this material may be lighter than water and burn while floating on the surface.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Cover spills with suitable inert absorbent like granulated clay and place in sealed chemical waste containers.

Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not expose containers to heat, sparks, flame or other sources of ignition.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	2400	1000			1			590	250			
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	2000	500			1							
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	240	50			1		1	24	5			
ISOBUTANE								1900	800			
PROPANE	1800	1000			1			1800	1000			
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER								360	100	540	150	
TOLUENE	0.2	200 (a)/ 300 ceiling		500ppm /10 minutes (a)	1,2			375	100	560	150	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations
ACETONE		250		500	A4	CNS impair; URT & eye irr	A4; BEI
ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT							
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	97	20			A3	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI
ISOBUTANE		1000				CNS impair	
PROPANE		See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content				Card sens; CNS impair	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		50		100	A4	Eye & URT irr	A4
TOLUENE	0.2	20			A4	Visual impair; female repro; pregnancy loss	A4; BEI

(C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, card - cardiac, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, sens - sensitization, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density
% Solids By Weight
Specific Gravity
% VOC
Density VOC
lb VOC/lb Solid
lb VOC/gal Solid
% HAPS
Density HAPS
lb HAPS/lb Solid
lb HAPS/gal Solid
% VHAPS
Density VHAPS
lb VHAPS/lb Solid

Appearance	Viscous liquid
Odor Description	Characteristic
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	Flash point at or above 100°F/38°C and less than 200°F/93°C
Flash Point Symbol	N/A
Flash Point	156 °F
Lower Explosion Level	2.2
Upper Explosion Level	12.8
Water Solubility	N/A
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Melting Point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Decomposition Pt	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of carbon, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen containing gases.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid flame, spark, heat and contact with incompatible materials.

Stability

Stable in normal conditions

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkalies, amines and water.

Hazardous reactions/polymerization

Will not occur.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

May cause genetic defects.

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Acute Toxicity

No Data Available

Harmful if inhaled

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

Tests in laboratory animals have shown effects on any of the following organs/systems: kidneys, liver. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0064742-88-7 MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. This substance may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, lungs, reproductive system, skin. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

0064742-89-8 ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT

Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000107-98-2 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

LC50 (rat): 15000 ppm; 4-hr exposure (2)
LC50 (guinea pig): 15000 ppm; 10-hr exposure (2)
LD50 (oral, rat): 6.6 g/kg (5.2-7.5 g/kg) (10)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 10.7-10.8 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (oral, dog): 4.6-5.5 g/kg (2); approximately 9.2 g/kg (2)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 5.2-5.3 g/kg (2,12)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 13-14 g/kg (10)

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

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

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for

any other purposes.

COMPONENTS SUBJECT TO US EPA LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Contains Chromium (CAS : 7440-47-3).

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Proper Shipping Name: Paint

UN Number: 1263

Hazard Class: 3

IMDG Information

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity

UN Number: ID8000

Hazard Class: 3

IATA Information

Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity

UN Number: ID8000

Hazard Class: 3

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-89-8	ALIPHATIC, LIGHT HYDROCARBON SOLVENT	43% - 60%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	20% - 27%	CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA
0064742-88-7	MEDIUM MINERAL SPIRITS	9% - 22%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	5% - 12%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	2% - 6%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	0.2% - 1.4%	SARA313, CERCLA,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000107-98-2	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	0.1% - 0.7%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000108-88-3	TOLUENE	Trace	CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VOC,IARCCarcinogen,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,CA_Prop65_Type_Toxicity_Develop - CA_Proposition65_Type_Toxicity_Developmental

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-

OTHER

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Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jul 20, 2017

Version 1.0

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