



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier: CAMIE 580 SCREEN PRINTING ADHESIVE

Other means of identification

SDS number: RE1000035526

Recommended restrictions

Product use: Adhesive

Restrictions on use: Not known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Distributor Information

Manufacturer

Company Name: Camie-Campbell, Inc.
Address: 1000 INTEGRAM DRIVE
PACIFIC, MO 63069
Telephone: 800-325-9572
Fax:

Emergency telephone number: 1-866-836-8855

2. Hazard(s) identification

Hazard Classification

Physical Hazards

Flammable aerosol Category 1

Health Hazards

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -
Single Exposure Category 3¹

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Target Organs

1. Narcotic effect.

Environmental Hazards

Acute hazards to the aquatic
environment Category 2

Label Elements

Hazard Symbol:



Signal Word:

Danger



Hazard Statement:	Extremely flammable aerosol. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Toxic to aquatic life.
Precautionary Statements	
Prevention:	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. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment.
Response:	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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 SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
Storage:	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.
Disposal:	Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC):	None.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical Identity	CAS number	Content in percent (%)*
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	10 - <25%
2-Propanone	67-64-1	10 - <20%
Propane	74-98-6	10 - <20%
Butane	106-97-8	10 - <20%
Acetic acid, methyl ester	79-20-9	10 - <20%
Heptane	142-82-5	5 - <10%
White mineral oil (petroleum)	8042-47-5	1 - <5%
Cyclohexane, methyl-	108-87-2	0.1 - <1%
Limestone	1317-65-3	0.1 - <1%
Methanol	67-56-1	0.1 - <1%

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Ingestion: Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Never give liquid to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.



Inhalation:	Move to fresh air.
Skin Contact:	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Eye contact:	Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Get medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms:	No data available.
Hazards:	No data available.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment:	No data available.
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5. Fire-fighting measures

General Fire Hazards:	Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fight fire from a protected location. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
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Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Special fire fighting procedures:	No data available.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Keep upwind.
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Absorb spill with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste.
Notification Procedures:	Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stop leak if you can do so without risk.



Environmental Precautions: Do not contaminate water sources or sewer. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store locked up. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Aerosol Level 2

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control Parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical Identity	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	PEL	100 ppm 400 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (03 2016)
	REL	100 ppm 400 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2010)
	TWA	100 ppm 400 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
2-Propanone	STEL	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	PEL	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	250 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2015)
	TWA	750 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	STEL	500 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2015)
Propane	REL	250 ppm 590 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	REL	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Butane	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	REL	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	STEL	1,000 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (03 2018)
Acetic acid, methyl ester	TWA	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	REL	200 ppm 610 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	STEL	250 ppm 760 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	200 ppm 610 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	250 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	TWA	200 ppm 610 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
Heptane	STEL	250 ppm 760 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	200 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	REL	85 ppm 350 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
White mineral oil (petroleum) - Mist.	TWA	400 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
	STEL	500 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (02 2012)
	Ceil_Time	440 ppm 1,800 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	REL	5 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	10 mg/m3	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	5 mg/m3	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)



White mineral oil (petroleum) - Inhalable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m ³	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (01 2010)
Cyclohexane, methyl-	PEL	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	400 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	REL	400 ppm 1,600 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Limestone - Total	REL	10 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Limestone - Respirable.	REL	5 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Limestone - Respirable fraction.	PEL	5 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Limestone - Total dust.	PEL	15 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	15 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
Limestone - Respirable fraction.	TWA	5 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
Methanol	REL	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	STEL	250 ppm 325 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	200 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	STEL	250 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
Benzene, methyl-	STEL	250 ppm 325 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	STEL	150 ppm 560 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	REL	100 ppm 375 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	Ceiling	300 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	20 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	TWA	200 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	MAX. CONC	500 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Hexane	STEL	150 ppm 560 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	50 ppm 180 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	PEL	500 ppm 1,800 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	REL	50 ppm 180 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
Cyclohexane	TWA	50 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	TWA	100 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	TWA	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	REL	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	300 ppm 1,050 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
Benzene, ethyl-	STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	REL	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	PEL	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	20 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (12 2010)
Naphthalene	PEL	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	10 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	REL	10 ppm 50 mg/m ³	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	STEL	15 ppm 75 mg/m ³	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
Benzene	REL	0.1 ppm	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)
	TWA	1 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	Ceiling	25 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	TWA	0.5 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)
	STEL	2.5 ppm	US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (2008)



	STEL	5 ppm	US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053) (02 2006)
	OSHA_ACT	0.5 ppm	US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053) (02 2006)
	TWA	10 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	MAX. CONC	50 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000) (02 2006)
	STEL	5 ppm	US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000) (1989)
	TWA	1 ppm	US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053) (02 2006)
	STEL	1 ppm	US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (2005)

Biological Limit Values

Chemical Identity	Exposure Limit Values	Source
2-Propanone (acetone: Sampling time: End of shift.)	25 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2015)
Methanol (methanol: Sampling time: End of shift.)	15 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Benzene, methyl- (toluene: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.03 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Benzene, methyl- (o-Cresol, with hydrolysis: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.3 mg/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Benzene, methyl- (toluene: Sampling time: Prior to last shift of work week.)	0.02 mg/l (Blood)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Hexane (2,5-Hexanedion, without hydrolysis: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.5 mg/l (Urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2018)
Benzene, ethyl- (Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)	0.15 g/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEL (02 2014)
Benzene (S-Phenylmercapturic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)	25 µg/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)
Benzene (t,t-Muconic acid: Sampling time: End of shift.)	500 µg/g (Creatinine in urine)	ACGIH BEL (03 2013)

Appropriate Engineering Controls

No data available.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General information: Provide easy access to water supply and eye wash facilities. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin Protection

Hand Protection: No data available.

Other: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: In case of inadequate ventilation use suitable respirator. Seek advice from local supervisor.

Hygiene measures: Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid contact with eyes. When using do not smoke.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: liquid
Form: Spray Aerosol
Color: No data available.



Odor:	No data available.
Odor threshold:	No data available.
pH:	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point:	No data available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Estimated 56.92 °C
Flash Point:	-104.44 °C -104.44 °C
Evaporation rate:	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available.
Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - upper (%):	Estimated 10.8 %(V)
Flammability limit - lower (%):	Estimated 2 %(V)
Explosive limit - upper (%):	No data available.
Explosive limit - lower (%):	No data available.
Vapor pressure:	3,171.5883 - 4,550.5398 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor density:	No data available.
Density:	No data available.
Relative density:	No data available.
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in water:	No data available.
Solubility (other):	No data available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Decomposition temperature:	No data available.
Viscosity:	10 - 200 mm ² /s (12 °C) 10 - 200 mm ² /s (12 °C)

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity:	No data available.
Chemical Stability:	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	No data available.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid heat or contamination.
Incompatible Materials:	No data available.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	No data available.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation:	No data available.
Skin Contact:	No data available.
Eye contact:	No data available.



Ingestion: No data available.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: No data available.

Skin Contact: No data available.

Eye contact: No data available.

Ingestion: No data available.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)

Oral

Product: Not classified for acute toxicity based on available data.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum),
hydrotreated light LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

2-Propanone LD 50 (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg

Acetic acid, methyl ester LD 50 (Rat): 6,482 mg/kg

Heptane LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

White mineral oil
(petroleum) LD 50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Cyclohexane, methyl- LD Lo (Rabbit): 4,000 - 4,500 mg/kg

Limestone LD 50: > 2,000 mg/kg

Methanol ATE: 100 mg/kg
LD 50 (Rat): > 1,187 - 2,769 mg/kg

Dermal

Product: ATEmix: 257,631.72 mg/kg

Inhalation

Product: ATEmix: 297.73 mg/l

Repeated dose toxicity

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum),
hydrotreated light LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Oral, 13 Weeks): 1,250 mg/kg Oral Read-
across based on grouping of substances (category approach), Key study
NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Dermal, 28 d): > 375 mg/kg Dermal
Experimental result, Supporting study
NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation): 10,000 mg/m³ Inhalation
Experimental result, Key study

2-Propanone NOAEL (Rat(Male), Oral, 13 Weeks): 10,000 ppm(m) Oral Experimental
result, Key study

Propane NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, >= 28 d): 4,000 ppm(m) Inhalation
Experimental result, Key study



Butane	LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, >= 28 d): 12,000 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental result, Key study LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, >= 28 d): 12,000 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, >= 28 d): 4,000 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental result, Key study
Acetic acid, methyl ester	NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, 28 d): 350 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental result, Key study LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation, 28 d): 2,000 ppm(m) Inhalation Experimental result, Key study
Heptane	NOAEL (Rat(Male), Inhalation): 12,470 mg/m3 Inhalation Experimental result, Key study
White mineral oil (petroleum)	NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Oral, 90 d): >= 20,000 ppm(m) Oral Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Rabbit(Female, Male), Dermal): 1,000 mg/kg Dermal Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue or surrogate), Key study LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation): 210 mg/m3 Inhalation Experimental result, Key study
Cyclohexane, methyl-	LOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Oral, 28 d): 1,000 mg/kg Oral Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Oral, 28 d): 250 mg/kg Oral Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Rat(Female, Male), Inhalation): 1,600 mg/m3 Inhalation Experimental result, Key study
Methanol	LOAEL (Rat(Male), Inhalation, 1 - 6 Weeks): 13.3 mg/l Inhalation Experimental result, Supporting study

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product:

No data available.

Specified substance(s):

2-Propanone

in vivo (Rabbit): Not irritant Experimental result, Supporting study

Acetic acid, methyl ester

in vivo (Rabbit): Not irritant Experimental result, Key study

Heptane

in vivo (Rabbit): Irritating Read-across based on grouping of substances (category approach), Key study

White mineral oil (petroleum)

in vivo (Rabbit): Not irritant Experimental result, Key study

Methanol

in vivo (Rabbit): Not irritant Experimental result, Key study

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Product:

No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light

Rabbit, 24 - 72 hrs: Not irritating

2-Propanone

Irritating.
Rabbit, 24 hrs: Minimum grade of severe eye irritant

Acetic acid, methyl ester

Rabbit: Irritating

Heptane

Rabbit, 24 - 72 hrs: Not irritating



White mineral oil (petroleum) Rabbit, 24 - 72 hrs: Not irritating

Cyclohexane, methyl- Rabbit, 0.5 - 168 hrs: Not irritating

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising
2-Propanone	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising
Heptane	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising
White mineral oil (petroleum)	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising
Cyclohexane, methyl-	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising
Methanol	Skin sensitization:, in vivo (Guinea pig): Non sensitising

Carcinogenicity

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Cyclohexane, methyl- May cause cancer.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:

No carcinogenic components identified

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:

No carcinogenic components identified

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):

No carcinogenic components identified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

In vitro

Product: No data available.

In vivo

Product: No data available.

Reproductive toxicity

Product: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

2-Propanone	Inhalation - vapor: Narcotic effect. - Category 3 with narcotic effects.
Heptane	Narcotic effect. - Category 3 with narcotic effects.
Cyclohexane, methyl-	Inhalation - vapor: Narcotic effect. - Category 3 with narcotic effects.
Methanol	Causes damage to organs.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Cyclohexane, methyl- Category 1



Target Organs

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Narcotic effect.

Aspiration Hazard

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Heptane	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
White mineral oil (petroleum)	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Cyclohexane, methyl-	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Other effects: No data available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity:

Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	LC 50 (96 h): 8.41 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
2-Propanone	LC 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): 5,540 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Propane	LC 50 (Various, 96 h): 147.54 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Key study
Butane	LC 50 (Various, 96 h): 147.54 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Key study
Acetic acid, methyl ester	LC 50 (Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), 96 h): 295 - 348 mg/l Mortality LC 50 (Danio rerio, 48 h): 250 - 350 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Heptane	LC 50 (Mozambique tilapia (Tilapia mossambica), 96 h): 375 mg/l Mortality
White mineral oil (petroleum)	NOAEL (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): >= 100 mg/l Experimental result, Key study LL 50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss, 96 h): > 100 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Cyclohexane, methyl-	LC 50 (Oryzias latipes, 96 h): 2.07 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Methanol	EC 50 (Lepomis macrochirus, 96 h): 12,700 mg/l Experimental result, Key study

Aquatic Invertebrates

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 4.5 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
2-Propanone	LC 50 (Daphnia pulex, 48 h): 8,800 mg/l Experimental result, Key study



Butane	LC 50 (Daphnia sp., 48 h): 69.43 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Key study
Acetic acid, methyl ester	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 1,026.7 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Heptane	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 1.5 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
White mineral oil (petroleum)	NOAEL (Daphnia magna, 48 h): >= 100 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Cyclohexane, methyl-	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 0.326 mg/l Experimental result, Key study ED 0 (Daphnia magna, 48 h): 0.037 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Methanol	EC 50 (Daphnia magna, 96 h): 18,260 mg/l Experimental result, Key study

Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:

Fish

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EC 50 (Daphnia magna): 10 mg/l Other, Key study NOAEL (Daphnia magna): 2.6 mg/l Other, Key study
Heptane	NOAEL (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 1.284 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Key study
White mineral oil (petroleum)	NOAEL (Oncorhynchus mykiss): >= 1,000 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Supporting study
Methanol	EC 50 (Oryzias latipes): 9,164 mg/l Experimental result, Supporting study

Aquatic Invertebrates

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	EC 50 (Daphnia magna): 10 mg/l Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Daphnia magna): 2.6 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
2-Propanone	LOAEL (Daphnia magna): 2,212 mg/l Experimental result, Key study NOAEL (Daphnia magna): 2,212 mg/l Experimental result, Key study
Heptane	NOAEL (Daphnia magna): 0.17 mg/l Read-across based on grouping of substances (category approach), Key study EC 50 (Daphnia magna): 0.23 mg/l Read-across based on grouping of substances (category approach), Key study
White mineral oil (petroleum)	NOAEL (Daphnia magna): >= 1,000 mg/l QSAR QSAR, Supporting study
Methanol	NOAEL (Daphnia magna): 122 mg/l Experimental result, Supporting study

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

Product: No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation

Product: No data available.



Specified substance(s):	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	90.35 % (28 d) Detected in water. Experimental result, Supporting study
2-Propanone	90.9 % (28 d) Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study
Propane	100 % (385.5 h) Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study 50 % (3.19 d) Detected in water. QSAR, Weight of Evidence study
Butane	100 % (385.5 h) Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study
Acetic acid, methyl ester	70 % Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study
Heptane	70 % Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study
White mineral oil (petroleum)	31 % (28 d) Detected in water. Read-across from supporting substance (structural analogue or surrogate), Supporting study
Cyclohexane, methyl-	> 0 % (28 d) Detected in water. Experimental result, Weight of Evidence study > 0 % (28 d) Detected in water. Experimental result, Weight of Evidence study
Methanol	97 % Detected in water. Experimental result, Key study

BOD/COD Ratio

Product: No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 10 - 2,500 Aquatic sediment Estimated by calculation, Key study
2-Propanone	Haddock, adult, Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 0.69 Aquatic sediment Experimental result, Not specified
Heptane	Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 552 Aquatic sediment Estimated by calculation, Key study
Cyclohexane, methyl-	Cyprinus carpio, Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): > 95 - < 321 Aquatic sediment Experimental result, Key study
Methanol	Leuciscus idus, Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 10 Aquatic sediment Experimental result, Supporting study

Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Product: No data available.

Specified substance(s):

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Log Kow: > 2.4 - < 5.7 23 °C Yes Experimental result, Key study Log Kow: 2.2 - 5.2 23 °C Yes Experimental result, Key study Log Kow: 2.2 - 6.1 23 °C Yes Experimental result, Key study
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Mobility in soil: No data available.



Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	No data available.
2-Propanone	No data available.
Propane	No data available.
Butane	No data available.
Acetic acid, methyl ester	No data available.
Heptane	No data available.
White mineral oil (petroleum)	No data available.
Cyclohexane, methyl-	No data available.
Limestone	No data available.
Methanol	No data available.

Other adverse effects: Toxic to aquatic organisms.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions: Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to national, state, or local laws.

Contaminated Packaging: No data available.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN Number:	UN 1950
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols, flammable
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	2.1
Label(s):	–
Packing Group:	II
Marine Pollutant:	No
Environmental Hazards:	No
Marine Pollutant	No

Special precautions for user: Not regulated.

IMDG

UN Number:	UN 1950
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols, flammable
Transport Hazard Class(es)	
Class:	2
Label(s):	–
EmS No.:	F-D, S-U
Packing Group:	–
Environmental Hazards:	Yes
Marine Pollutant	No

Special precautions for user: Not regulated.

IATA

UN Number:	UN 1950
Proper Shipping Name:	Aerosols, flammable
Transport Hazard Class(es):	
Class:	2.1
Label(s):	–



Packing Group:	–
Environmental Hazards:	Yes
Marine Pollutant	No
Special precautions for user:	Not regulated.
Cargo aircraft only:	Allowed.

15. Regulatory information

US Federal Regulations

Restrictions on use: Not known.

**TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)
US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)**

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>OSHA hazard(s)</u>
Benzene	Flammability Cancer Aspiration Eye Blood Skin respiratory tract irritation Central nervous system

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
2-Propanone	lbs. 5000
Propane	lbs. 100
Butane	lbs. 100
Acetic acid, methyl ester	lbs. 100
Heptane	lbs. 100
Methane, 1,1'-oxybis-	lbs. 100
Cyclohexane, methyl-	lbs. 100
Methanol	lbs. 5000
Benzene, methyl-	lbs. 1000
Hexane	lbs. 5000
Cyclohexane	lbs. 1000
Benzene, ethyl-	lbs. 1000
Naphthalene	lbs. 100
Benzene	lbs. 10

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories

- Fire Hazard
- Immediate (Acute) Health Hazards
- Flammable aerosol
- Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
- Aspiration Hazard

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>	<u>Threshold Planning Quantity</u>
2-Propanone		
Acetic acid, methyl ester		
Hexane		



SARA 304 Emergency Release Notification

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Reportable quantity</u>
2-Propanone	lbs. 5000
Propane	lbs. 100
Butane	lbs. 100
Acetic acid, methyl ester	lbs. 100
Heptane	lbs. 100
Methane, 1,1'-oxybis-	lbs. 100
Cyclohexane, methyl-	lbs. 100
Methanol	lbs. 5000
Benzene, methyl-	lbs. 1000
Hexane	lbs. 5000
Cyclohexane	lbs. 1000
Benzene, ethyl-	lbs. 1000
Naphthalene	lbs. 100
Benzene	lbs. 10

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Chemical

<u>Chemical Identity</u>	<u>Threshold Planning Quantity</u>
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	10000 lbs
2-Propanone	10000 lbs
Propane	10000 lbs
Butane	10000 lbs
Acetic acid, methyl ester	10000 lbs
Heptane	10000 lbs
White mineral oil (petroleum)	10000 lbs
Cyclohexane, methyl-	10000 lbs
Limestone	10000 lbs
Methanol	10000 lbs
Benzene, methyl-	10000 lbs
Hexane	10000 lbs
Cyclohexane	10000 lbs
Benzene, ethyl-	10000 lbs
Naphthalene	10000 lbs
Benzene	10000 lbs

SARA 313 (TRI Reporting)

None present or none present in regulated quantities.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):

Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)

US State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Methanol	Developmental toxin. 03 2012
Benzene, methyl-	Developmental toxin. 03 2008
Hexane	Male reproductive toxin. 12 2017
Benzene, ethyl-	Carcinogenic. 05 2011
Naphthalene	Carcinogenic. 05 2011
Benzene	Developmental toxin. 03 2008
Benzene	Carcinogenic. 05 2011
Benzene	Male reproductive toxin. 03 2008



US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Chemical Identity

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
2-Propanone
Propane
Butane
Acetic acid, methyl ester
Heptane
Methane, 1,1'-oxybis-
White mineral oil (petroleum)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Chemical Identity

Benzene

US. Pennsylvania RTK - Hazardous Substances

Chemical Identity

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light
2-Propanone
Propane
Butane
Acetic acid, methyl ester
Heptane
Methane, 1,1'-oxybis-
White mineral oil (petroleum)

US. Rhode Island RTK

No ingredient regulated by RI Right-to-Know Law present.

International regulations

Montreal protocol

2-Propanone
Acetic acid, methyl ester

Stockholm convention

2-Propanone
Acetic acid, methyl ester

Rotterdam convention

2-Propanone
Acetic acid, methyl ester

Kyoto protocol



Inventory Status:

Australia AICS:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada DSL Inventory List:	On or in compliance with the inventory
EINECS, ELINCS or NLP:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Japan (ENCS) List:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
China Inv. Existing Chemical Substances:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Korea Existing Chemicals Inv. (KECI):	On or in compliance with the inventory
Canada NDSL Inventory:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Philippines PICCS:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
US TSCA Inventory:	On or in compliance with the inventory
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals:	On or in compliance with the inventory
Japan ISHL Listing:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Japan Pharmacopoeia Listing:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Mexico INSQ:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Ontario Inventory:	Not in compliance with the inventory.
Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory:	Not in compliance with the inventory.

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue Date: 10/22/2019

Revision Information: No data available.

Version #: 1.0

Further Information: No data available.

Disclaimer: This information is provided without warranty. The information is believed to be correct. This information should be used to make an independent determination of the methods to safeguard workers and the environment.