Safety Data Sheet
GALVA ZN MAT

1. Identification

Product identifier	GALVA ZN MAT
Product code	N.A.
Other means of identification	N.Av.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Zinc-rich primer. Not recommended for any other use not detailed on product data sheet or label.
Manufacturer	AEROCHEM Inc. 5977 Trans Canada Highway Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 1C1 Canada General Information: 1-888-592-5837 www.aerochem.ca info@aerochem.ca
Emergency phone number	INFOTRAC®: 1-800-535-5053 International call collect: 1-352-323-3500 24 hours/day, 7 days/week

2. Hazard identification

Summary	Flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or dusts. Do not ingest. If ingested consult physician immediately and show this Safety Data Sheet. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved.

WHMIS 2015/GHS/OSHA HCS 2012

Flammable liquids (Category 2)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Skin sensitizer (Category 1)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)

DANGER
H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210: Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P240: Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.
P241: Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.
P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261: Avoid breathing vapours and dust.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water and soap or take a shower if necessary.
P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention.
P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312: Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.
P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.
P362+364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+378: In case of fire: Use ABC dry chemical to extinguish.
P391: Collect spillage.
P403+P235+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405: Store locked up.
P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification
Long-term hazard to the aquatic environment (Category 1).

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	**CAS**	**Weight % content**
Zinc	7440-66-6	45 - 70 %
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	5 - 10 %
Bisphenol A-Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	25036-25-3	5 - 10 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	5 - 10 %
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	3 - 7 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5 %
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	1 - 5 %
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	1 - 5 %
Note: The manufacturer withholds the actual concentration range of the ingredients as a trade secret.		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Skin contact	Wash skin with warm water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid touching eyes with contaminated body parts. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Eye contact	IMMEDIATELY! Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if easy to do. Hold eyelids apart to rinse properly. If a problem develops or persists, seek medical attention.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting, unless recommended by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with water and give 1-2 glasses of

	water to drink. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hip level to prevent aspiration into the lungs. Seek medical attention or contact a Poison Centre immediately.
Other	No information available.
Symptoms	May cause redness and irritation to eyes. May cause redness and irritation of the skin. May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue.
Notes to the physician	Treat symptomatically. If gastric lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Dried powder, carbon dioxide (CO2), class B fire extinguishing. Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Highly flammable liquid and vapour. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point. Do not apply to hot surfaces. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.
Special protective equipment	Firefighters must wear self contained breathing apparatus with full face mask. Firefighting suit may not be efficient against chemicals.
Special protective actions for fire-fighters	Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water spray can reduce the intensity of the flames. However, the water jets can spread the fire. Prevent run-off from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers or drinking water supply.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Do not touch spilled material. Make sure to wear personal protective equipment mentioned in this Safety Data Sheet.
Environmental precautions	Prevent entry into sewers, closed areas and release to the environment. For a large spill, consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate the area well. Absorb with inert material (soil, sand, vermiculite) or wipe up or scrape up and place in an appropriate waste disposal container clearly identified. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Turn off all pilot lights, flames, stoves, heaters, electric motors, welding equipment and other sources of ignition. Use non-sparking and antistatic tools. Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours or dusts. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not eat, do not drink and do not smoke during use. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling this compound and before eating, drinking or using toiletries. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. PS: Rags and others materials soaked with paint or solvent may spontaneously catch fire if improperly store or discarded. Immediately after each use place rags and paper towels in a sealed water-filled metal container to prevent spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Storage and handling should follow the NFPA 30 Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids Code and the National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC). Store tightly closed and in properly labelled container in a dry, cool and well ventilated place. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat.
Storage temperature	10 to 25°C (50 to 77°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Methyl ethyl ketone: 3000 ppm. Methyl isobutyl ketone: 500 ppm. Zinc Oxide: 500 mg/m3. Xylenes: 900 ppm.

Zinc	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m^3	ACGIH
		Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH
Methyl ethyl ketone	STEL		100 ppm		BC
			100 ppm	300 mg/m^3	RSST
			300 ppm		ACGIH , ON
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		BC
			50 ppm	150 mg/m^3	RSST
			200 ppm		ACGIH , ON
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	STEL		75 ppm		BC
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		BC , US AIHA
			50 ppm	270 mg/m^3	ON
Methyl isobutyl ketone	STEL		75 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			75 ppm	307 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			50 ppm	205 mg/m^3	RSST
Xylene	STEL		150 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			150 ppm	651 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		100 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			100 ppm	435 mg/m^3	RSST
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	STEL		75 ppm		BC
			100 ppm		ACGIH
			150 ppm		ON
			150 ppm	553 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		ACGIH , BC
			100 ppm		ON
			100 ppm	369 mg/m^3	RSST
Zinc Oxide	Ceiling	Inhalable Fraction		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
	STEL	Fume		10 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		2 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
		Fume		5 mg/m^3	RSST
		Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	RSST

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general or local exhaust) to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours, mists, aerosols or dust below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Individual protection measures	
Eye	Wear safety glasses with side shields. If there is a risk of contact with eyes, wear chemical splash goggles.
Hands	Wear nitrile or neoprene gloves. Before using, user should confirm impermeability. Discard gloves with tears, pinholes, or signs of wear. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.
Skin	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs as required by employer code. If necessary, wear an apron or long-sleeve protective coverall suit.
Respiratory	Where the conditions in the workplace require a respirator, it is necessary to follow a respiratory protection program. Moreover, respiratory protection equipment (RPE) must be selected, fitted, maintained and inspected in accordance with regulations and standard 29 CFR 1910.134 (OSHA), ANSI Z88.2 or CSA Z 94.11 (Canada) and approved by NIOSH/MSHA. In case of insufficient ventilation or in confined or enclosed space and for an assigned protection factor (APF) up to 10 times the exposure limit, wear a half mask respirator with organic vapour cartridges fitted with P100 filters. For an APF until maximum 100 times of exposure limit, wear a full face respirator mask with organic vapour cartridges and P100 filters.
Feet	Wear rubber boots to clean up a spill.


Goggles


Nitrile gloves


Lab coat


Chemical cartridge respirator half-mask

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid	**Flammability**	Flammable
Colour	Grey	**Flammability limits**	1.1 to ?%
Odour	Ketone	**Flash point**	21°C (69.8°F) Setaflash closed cup
Odour threshold	N/Av.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	363°C (685.4°F)
pH	N/Ap.	**Sensibility to electrostatic charges**	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	**Sensibility to sparks and/or friction**	No
Freezing point	N/Av.	**Vapour density**	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	N/Av.	**Relative density**	2.10 to 2.11 kg/L (Water = 1)
Solubility	Negligible in water	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water**	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	> Butyl Acetate	**Decomposition temperature**	N/Av.
Vapour pressure	N/Av.	**Viscosity**	N/Av.
Percent Volatile	N/Av.	**Molecular mass**	N/Ap.

N/Av.: Not Available N/Ap.: Not Applicable Und.: Undetermined N/E: Not Established

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No information available.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), strong acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid), strong bases (e.g. hydroxides, solutions of ammonia, amines, carbonates).
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Zinc	Ingestion	630 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		>2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>5.41 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	Ingestion	8532 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	28.7 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>5000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Methyl ethyl ketone	Ingestion	2737 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	6480 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Bisphenol A-Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Ingestion	2080 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	<16.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
		>8.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	>3000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	Ingestion	6600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	36.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	13000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Zinc Oxide	Ingestion	7950 mg/kg	Mouse	LD50
	Inhalation	2.5 mg/l/4h	Mouse	LC50
	Skin	>2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Xylene	Ingestion	3523 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	27.6 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	3200 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50

Likely routes of exposure: Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

Delayed, immediate and chronic effects

Eye contact: May cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Eye Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD TG 405): tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Skin contact: May cause redness, dryness, rash and skin irritation. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Inhalation: Excessive inhalation is harmful. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. The severity of symptoms may vary depending on exposure conditions.

	Ingestion	Ingestion can cause abdominal pain, nausea, cramps, headache, dizziness, diarrhea and vomiting.
	Respiratory or skin sensitization	May cause an allergic reaction of the skin. Bisphenol A-Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer (CAS no 25036-25-3) is considered like a skin sensitizer.
	IARC/NTP Classification	**Common name** **IARC** **NTP** Methyl isobutyl ketone 2B - Propylene glycol monomethyl ether - - IARC : 1- Carcinogenic; 2A- Probably carcinogenic; 2B- Possibly carcinogenic. NTP : K- Known to be carcinogens; R- Reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens.
	Carcinogenicity	Contains a substance that can cause cancer based on animal data. The risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
	Mutagenicity	Ingredients in this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% are not known to cause mutagenic effects.
	Reproductive toxicity	Xylene (CAS no 1330-20-7) overexposure may affect fetal development in laboratory animals by inhalation during pregnancy.
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system, respiratory system.
	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	No target organ is listed.
Interactive effects	No information available for this product.	
Other information	The oral and skin acute toxicity estimates (ATE) of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 2000 mg/kg. The acute toxicity estimates (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture were calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h for vapours and to be greater than 5 mg/L/4h for the dusts and mists. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	13.5-17.3 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	3.82 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 1330-20-7)
	Fish - Fathead minnow, Pimephales promelas - fresh water	LC50	Poisson - Méné, Pimephales promelas - eau douc
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	5091 mg/L; 48 hr (CAS no 78-93-3)
	Fish - Danio rerio	LC50	>179 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-10-1) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna (static)	EC50	1550 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-10-1) OECD 202
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	100-180 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 108-65-6) OECD 203
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna (static)	EC50	>500 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 108-65-6)
	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Fresh water	LC50	20800 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 107-98-2)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	23300 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 107-98-2)
	Algea, Selenastrum capricornutum	EC50	>1000 mg/L; 96h (CAS no 107-98-2)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	1.1 ppm; 96h (CAS no 1314-13-2)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Crustaceans, Daphnia Magna	EC50	0.122 mg/L; 48h (CAS no 1314-13-2)
	Green Algea - Selenastrum capricornutum	EC50	0.17mg/L; 72h (CAS no 1314-13-2)
	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	0.56 mg/L; 96 h (Zinc metallic)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	0.6-2.8 mg/L; 48 h (Zinc metallic)
	Algea, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	ECr50	0.15 mg/L; 72 h (Zinc metallic)
Persistence	Inorganic compounds persist in the environment indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems.		
Degradability	The term biodegradability, as such, is not applicable to inorganic compounds. Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no 78-93-3) can undergo a slow oxidative decomposition in air and light and form methyl ethyl ketone peroxide.		

	It is readily biodegradable, 76% in 5 days and 100% in 28 days (OECD 301D). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is readily biodegradable (83% in 10 days) OECD Guideline 301 E. Methyl isobutyl ketone is ready biodegradable at 83% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS no 107-98-2) is readily biodegradable (>90% in 28 days) OECD Guideline 301 E. Xylene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyle free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 9.5 to 19.7 hours depending to the isomer. Xylene is readily biodegradable at 68% in 10 days and at 88% in 28 days (OECD Guideline 301F) with BOD5/COD ratio of 0.97 (IUCLID).
Bioaccumulative potential	Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no 78-93-3) is not expected to accumulate in aquatic organisms according to its low values of bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 0,5 to 1 and its partition coefficient (Log Kow 0,29). Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is not expected to bioaccumulate based on a low partition coefficient (Log Kow 0.36). Methyl isobutyl ketone is soluble in water and has a low Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 2 and a log Kow of 1,31. Methyl isobutyl ketone is not be expected to accumulate in food chains. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS no 107-98-2) is not expected to bioaccumulate based on measured bioconcentration factors (BCF <2) and a low partition coefficient (Log Kow -0.437). Xylene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of of 6 to 23.4 and a partition factor Log Kow of 3.1 to 3.2, depending to the isomer. These values suggest a low potential of bioaccumulation (TOXNET).
Mobility in soil	Methyl ethyl ketone (CAS no 78-93-3) is soluble in water and it should evaporate moderately from water. Its measured Koc values of 29 and 34 suggest that methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil (TOXNET). Distribution air, water, soil and sediment: 13.8%/ 49.1%/ 37%/ 0.08%. Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (CAS no 108-65-6) is soluble in water and and should have a high mobility in soil. It will be distributed to air (10.22%), water (89.73%), soil (0.03%), and sediment (0.02%). Methyl isobutyl ketone can be volatilized from moist soil surfaces (SRC). The estimated Koc value of 120 indicates that it is expected to have high mobility in soil. Koc value for Propylene glycol monomethyl ether (CAS no 107-98-2) is reported as ranging between 0 and 50. This range of soil/sediment partitioning values would indicate that PGME moves quickly and readily through soil to groundwater, with very little sorption to soil expected. Zinc oxide is poorly soluble in water; its distribution in the environment is primarily with the soil and sediment. There is little partition in water and in air. Xylene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Koc values range from 39-365 for the individual isomers. These values suggest that xylenes are expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET).
Other adverse effects	This chemical does not deplete the ozone layer.

13. Disposal considerations

Container 	Important! Prevent waste generation. Use in full. DO NOT dispose residue in sewers, streams or drinking water supply. Paint residues, including lacquers, dyes, shellacs, varnishes, paint solvents and thinners, can be reprocessed where there is a recovery program. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Observe all federal, state/provincial and municipal regulations. If necessary consult the Department of Environment or the relevant authorities.

14. Transport information

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	PAINT
Environmental hazards	Contains marine polluant.
Special precautions for user	Permit required for transportation with proper DANGER placards displayed on vehicle. Exemption available: LTD QTY according to TDG Canada - art. 1.17; Mode of transportation: rail, sea and road, applicable for Canadian domestic shipments. Quantitative limits: applicable for domestic containers (plastic bottles, glass or metal) containing =< 5 L each.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	

Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 3
Packing group	II
Emergency response guidebook 2016	128
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II. Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-E, S-E
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1263. PAINT. Class 3, PG II.

These transportation classifications are provided as a customer service. As the shipper YOU remain responsible for complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including proper transportation classification and packaging. In addition, if a domestic exemption exists, it is the responsibility of the shipper to define the application of it.

15. Regulatory information

CANADA

Common name	CAS	CEPA	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
Zinc	7440-66-6		X		X
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X		X
Bisphenol A-Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	25036-25-3		X		
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X	X		X
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	X	X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2		X		X
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2		X		X

- CEPA: List of Toxic Substances Managed Under Canadian Environmental Protection Act
- DSL: Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List Inventory
- NPRI: National Pollutant Release Inventory Substances

UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

Common name	CAS	TSCA	CER CLA	EPCRA 313	EPCRA 302/304	CAA 112(b) HON	CAA 112(b) HAP	CAA 112(r)	CWA 311	CWA Prio.
Zinc	7440-66-6	X	X	X						X
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X	X		X	X			
Bisphenol A-Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	25036-25-3	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	X								
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	X	X	X		X	X			
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	X								
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107-98-2	X				X				

- TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
- CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances

- EPCRA 313: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 Toxic Chemicals
- EPCRA 302/304: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 302/304 Extremely Hazardous Substances
- CAA 112(b) HON: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Organic National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutant
- CAA 112(b) HAP: Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants lists pollutants
- CAA 112(r): Clean Air Act - Regulated Chemicals for Accidental Release Prevention
- CWA 311: Clean Water Act - List of Hazardous Substances
- CWA Priority: Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutant list

California Proposition 65

Common name	CAS	Cancer	Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	X	X

Other regulations	

HMIS

NFPA

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
Version	05
Other information	REFERENCES: - Haz-Map, Information on Hazardous Chemicals and Occupational Diseases, https://haz-map.com/ - Service du répertoire toxicologique de la Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST), http://www.reptox.csst.qc.ca - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIOSH Publications, 2007, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html - The National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Institutes of Health (NIH), U.S. National Library of Medicine, https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2017-01-17. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: section 14. DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2018-01-16. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: sections 3 and 15. DATE OF THIRD VERSION OF SDS: 2018-07-18. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 04: section 3. DATE OF VERSION 04 OF SDS: 2019-07-31. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 05: section 1. ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA: American Industrial Hygiene Association HMIS: Hazardous Materials Identification System NFPA: National Fire Protection Association OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA) NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

	NTP: National Toxicology Program RSST: Règlement sur la santé et la sécurité du travail (Québec) GHS: Globally Harmonized System IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit (15 min) TWA: Time Weighted Averages WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
Powered by A global vision of prevention	To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither Prï¿½ventis System nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.