Safety Data Sheet
GALVA ZN

1. Identification

Product identifier	GALVA ZN
Product code	AEGALVA410GDZ
Other means of identification	Bright Finish Cold Zinc Galvanize, Aerosol.
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Protective coating.
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 aerosol. Keep away from heat and open flame. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Do not ingest. If medical advice is needed, have this SDS or label at hand. 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 aerosols (Category 1)
Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 1B)
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3)
Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (Category 2)

DANGER
H222: Extremely flammable aerosol
H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
H360D: May damage the unborn child
H319: Causes serious eye irritation
H315: Causes skin irritation
H335: May cause respiratory irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351: Suspected of causing cancer
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation
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.

P211: Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260: Do not breathe mist, vapours and spray.
P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
P308+313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P302+352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+313: If skin irritation 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.
P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.
P405: Store locked up.
P410+412: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Common name	CAS	Weight % content
Isobutane	75-28-5	10 - 30 %
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30 %
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30 %
Zinc	7440-66-6	10 - 30 %
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	10 - 30 %
Toluene	108-88-3	7 - 13 %
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	3 - 7 %
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1 - 5 %
Xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5 %
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1 %

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. If victim is conscious wash out mouth with plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or convulsing. 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 dry skin and irritation. Inhalation of vapours may cause central nervous system depression such as drowsiness, headache, dizziness, vertigo, nausea and fatigue. May cause irritation to nose, throat and respiratory tract.
Notes to the physician	Apply a symptomatic and supportive treatment. 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	Dry chemicals, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not use a heavy water jet.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Flammable aerosol. Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. May be ignited by heat, sparks, flame or static electricity. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel to an ignition source distant from the material handling point.
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	Ventilate the area well. Remove sources of ignition. 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. Finish cleaning the contaminated surface by rinsing with soapy water. Dispose via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Content under pressure, do not puncture, cut, heat or throw container into the flames. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Use in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapours, mists or aerosols. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear eye protection, gloves and other protective clothing that are adapted to the task being performed and the risks involved. 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.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store tightly closed and in properly labelled containers in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Store away from oxidizing materials and incompatible materials (see section 10). Keep away from direct sunlight and heat. Keep away from freezing.
Storage temperature	5 to 45°C (41 to 113°F)

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health	Acetone: 2500 ppm. Methyl ethyl ketone: 3000 ppm. Toluene : 500 ppm. Isobutane: 1800 ppm. Propane : 2100 ppm. Diacetone alcohol: 1800 ppm. Xylenes: 900 ppm. Ethylbenzene: 800 ppm.

Acetone	STEL		500 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			1000 ppm	2380 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		250 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			500 ppm	1190 mg/m^3	RSST
Isobutane	Ceiling		1000 ppm		ACGIH
	TWA (8h)		800 ppm		ON
Propane		Simple asphyxiant			ACGIH , BC, ON
			1000 ppm	1800 mg/m^3	RSST
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
Zinc	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		3 mg/m^3	ACGIH
		Total Dust		10 mg/m^3	ACGIH
Toluene	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			50 ppm	188 mg/m^3	RSST (Pc)
Diacetone alcohol	TWA (8h)		50 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			50 ppm	238 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
Aluminum	TWA (8h)	Respirable Dust		1 mg/m^3	ACGIH , BC, ON
		Respirable Dust		10 mg/m^3	RSST
Ethylbenzene	STEL		125 ppm	543 mg/m^3	RSST
	TWA (8h)		20 ppm		ACGIH , BC, ON
			100 ppm	434 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	No measures will be necessary. 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. Wash gloves with water before removing them. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
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. Wear synthetic or a neoprene apron, if necessary, to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.
Respiratory	Respiratory protection is not required for normal use. 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	No personal protection measure required.

Safety glasses

Neoprene gloves (thin)

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Aerosol (liquid)	**Flammability**	Flammable.
Colour	Metallic grey	**Flammability limits**	1.7 to 10.1%
Odour	Solvent	**Flash point**	-73 to -18°C (-99.4 to -0.4°F)
Odour threshold	N/Av.	**Auto-ignition temperature**	532°C (989.6°F)
pH	N/Ap.	**Sensibility to electrostatic charges**	Yes
Melting point	N/Av.	**Sensibility to sparks and/or friction**	N.Av.
Freezing point	N/Av.	**Vapour density**	>1 (Air = 1)
Boiling point	56 to 111°C (132.8 to 231.8°F)	**Relative density**	1.0614 kg/L @ 22°C (71.6°F) (Water = 1)
Solubility	Partially soluble in water.	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water**	N/Av.
Evaporation rate	N/Av.	**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 for this product.
Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Aerosol containers are unstable at temperatures above 49 °C.
Possibility of hazardous reactions (including polymerizations)	A dangerous reaction will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flame and sparks. Avoid temperatures over 49 °C. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong bases, strong oxidizing agents (e.g. chlorine, fluorine, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, nitrates, chlorates, chromates, permanganates and perchlorates), strong acids, isocyanates.

Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acetone	Ingestion	5800 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	71.4 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	15800 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Isobutane	Inhalation	276000 ppm/4h	Rat	LC50
		658 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
Methyl ethyl ketone	Ingestion	2737 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	32.5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	6480 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Propane	Inhalation	240000 ppm/4h	Rat	LC50
Zinc	Ingestion	630 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
		>2000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>5.41 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
Toluene	Ingestion	5600 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	30.2 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	12600 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Diacetone alcohol	Ingestion	4000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>5 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	13500 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50
Aluminum	Ingestion	>5000 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	>5 mg/l/4h	Rat	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
Ethylbenzene	Ingestion	3500 mg/kg	Rat	LD50
	Inhalation	17.3 mg/l/4h	Rat	LC50
	Skin	15380 mg/kg	Rabbit	LD50

Likely routes of exposure

Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

Delayed, immediate and chronic effects

Eye contact May cause redness and irritation to eyes. 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 dry skin and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause defatting dermatitis. Skin Irritation/Corrosion, Rabbit (OECD 404) : tests performed with each ingredient of this mixture gave not irritating to irritating results.

Inhalation 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. Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents may cause brain and nervous system damage.

Ingestion Swallowing will causes digestive tract disturbances resulting in nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhea. May be harmful if inhaled into the lungs (ingestion/vomiting). Can enter lungs and cause damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization Ingredients present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% of this product are not skin or respiratory sensitizers.

IARC/NTP Classification

Common name	IARC	NTP
Ethylbenzene	2B	-

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	Toluene (CAS no 108-88-3) has an embryotoxic and/or fetotoxic hazard in humans (US EPA, 2005).
	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Central nervous system, respiratory system.
	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Central nervous system, kidneys, liver, hearing organs.
Interactive effects	No information available.	
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 estimate (ATE) by inhalation of the mixture was calculated to be greater than 20 mg/L/4h. This value is not classified according to GHS. These values are not classified according to WHMIS 2015 and OSHA HCS 2012.	

12. Ecological information

Ecological toxicity	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	4740 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 67-64-1)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	12600-12700 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 67-64-1)
	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)
	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 - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	5.8 mg/L; 96 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia magna	EC50	5.46-9.83 mg/L; 48 h (CAS no 108-88-3)
	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 - Oncorhynchus mykiss - Rainbow trout	LC50	0.16 mg/L; 96 h (aluminum metallic)
	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus - Bluegill	LC50	420 mg/L; 96 h (Diacetone Alcohol)
	Aquatic Invertebrate - Daphnia Magna, Water flea (immobilization)	EC50	>1000 mg/L; 48 h (Diacetone Alcohol)
Persistence	Contains an or many ingredients that may be persistent in aquatic environment.		
Degradability	Acetone is readily biodegradable at 91% in 28 days (OECD 301B). 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). Toluene in air is rapidly decomposed by photochemical processes, mainly through oxidation by hydroxyl free radicals as well as some decomposition by direct photolysis. The half-life time in air is estimated to be from 1 to 2 days. Toluene is Biodegradable (100% in 10 days, OECD 301C). Its Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is 2150 mg O2/L (IUCLID) and its Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) is 2520 mg O2/g (IUCLID). Diacetone alcohol was totally degraded after 14 days in study (OECD 301A). Xylene is readily biodegradable (>70% in 10 days).		
Bioaccumulative potential	Acetone has a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 0.65 and a partition factor Log Kow of -0.24, indicating no bioaccumulation. 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). Zinc and aluminum persist in the environment indefinitely or incorporate into biological systems. Toluene has Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) in two fish species of 13 and 90, and its partition factor Log Kow of 2,65. These values suggest a low to moderate potential of bioaccumulation. 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	Acetone evaporates very rapidly from dry soil surfaces. It is very soluble in water and it is expected to have very high mobility in soil with no adsorption to sediment. 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%. Toluene will rapidly evaporate into the atmosphere because of its low soil absorption and its low solubility in water. Its Koc values range from 37 to 178 in a sandy soil suggest that toluene is expected to have high to moderate mobility in soil (TOXNET Data). 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. DO NOT pierce, cut, heat, or burn the container, even after use. Depressurize empty container (empty it of its propellant). Organic solvents and wastes residues can be reprocessed (recycle) 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 1950
UN Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
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 aerosol cans containing =< 1L each.
TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)	
Transport hazard class(es)	 Class 2.1
Packing group	
Emergency response guidebook 2016	126
IMO/IMDG - International Maritime Transport	
Classification	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. Class 2.1 Emergency schedules (EmS-No) F-D, S-U
IATA - International Air Transport Association	
Classification	UN 1950. AEROSOLS. Class 2.1

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
Isobutane	75-28-5	X	X		X
Acetone	67-64-1		X		
Propane	74-98-6	X	X		X
Zinc	7440-66-6		X		X
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X		X
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X		X
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2		X		
Aluminum	7429-90-5		X		X
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X		X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	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.
Isobutane	75-28-5	X						X		
Acetone	67-64-1	X	X			X				
Propane	74-98-6	X						X		
Zinc	7440-66-6	X	X	X						X
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	X	X	X		X	X			
Toluene	108-88-3	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	X								
Aluminum	7429-90-5	X		X						
Xylene	1330-20-7	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	X	X		X	X		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
Toluene	108-88-3		X
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	X	

Other regulations	

	

16. Other information

Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	AEROCHEM Inc. 2020-03-03
Version	03
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 - IPCS INCHEM, Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), Copyright International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), http://www.inchem.org - Database, Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, http://www.inrs.fr/accueil/produits/bdd.html DATE OF FIRST VERSION OF SDS: 2016-04-12. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 02: sections 2 and 3. DATE OF SECOND VERSION OF SDS: 2019-07-31. CHANGES MADE IN THE VERSION 03: 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	