

**Issue date** 22-May-2018

**Revision date** 11-Apr-2019

**Revision Number** 2

## 1. IDENTIFICATION

### Product identification

Product identifier Lawson Dri-Graph Dry Graphite Lubricant

Other means of identification 19904

Recommended use Lubricant

Restrictions on use For industrial use only

### Supplier

Corporate Headquarters:  
Lawson Products, Inc.  
8770 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 900  
Chicago, IL 60631  
(866) 837-9908

Canadian Distribution Center:  
Lawson Canada  
7315 Rapistan Court  
Mississauga, ON L5N 5Z4  
(800) 323-5922

**24 Hour Emergency Phone Number** (888) 426-4851 (Prosar)

**Website** <https://www.lawsonproducts.com>

## 2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification** This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

### Symbol


**Signal word**
**DANGER**

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<b>Hazard statements</b>	H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H315 - Causes skin irritation H335 - May cause respiratory irritation H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>General</b>	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand P102 - Keep out of reach of children P103 - Read label before use.
<b>Prevention</b>	P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing and eye/face protection
<b>Response</b>	
<b>General</b>	P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
<b>Eyes</b>	P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
<b>Skin</b>	P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water P362 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
<b>Inhalation</b>	P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
<b>Ingestion</b>	P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting
<b>Storage</b>	P405 - Store locked up P410 - Protect from sunlight P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place
<b>Disposal</b>	P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable
<b>Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)</b>	None known.
<b>Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)</b>	None known.
<b>Unknown acute toxicity</b>	unknown toxicity: 74% inhalation, 74%dermal, 83.7% oral

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### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Composition** Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	25-50
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	10-25
Propane	74-98-6	10-25
Butane	106-97-8	10-25
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	<3
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	<3
Graphite	7782-42-5	<3

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or environment and hence require reporting in this section

### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Necessary first-aid measures

##### Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

##### Ingestion

Get medical attention immediately. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

##### Skin contact

Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

##### Eye contact

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

##### Most important symptoms (acute)

Causes serious eye irritation. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

##### Most important symptoms (over-exposure)

Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. Respiratory tract irritation. Coughing. Nausea or vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness/fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Skin irritation. Redness. Reduced fetal weight. Increased fetal deaths. Skeletal malformations.

##### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that vapors or fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. See section 11

for toxicological information.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	None known.
<b>Specific hazards</b>	Extremely Flammable Aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard. Fire water contained with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer, or drain. Hazardous Thermal Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.
<b>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</b>	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information for 'non-emergency personnel'. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Small Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. See section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for disposal information.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or spray
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mist. Do not take internally. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See section 10 for incompatible materials.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm TWA 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	500 ppm STEL 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 400 ppm TWA 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Butane	-	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	500 ppm TWA 2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 1600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA
Graphite	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### Eye protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

#### Skin and body protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves (Nitrile or Viton) complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use the the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances,

the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

**Respiratory protection**

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying (Organic vapor) or supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

**Hygiene measures**

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits**

Chemical name	Alberta OEL	British Columbia OEL	Manitoba OEL	New Brunswick - OEL	Newfoundland and Labrador - OEL	Nova Scotia - OEL	Ontario OEL	Prince Edward Island - OEL	Quebec OEL	Saskatchewan - OEL
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm STEL 984 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 200 ppm TWA 492 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	200 ppm TWA 400 ppm STEL	500 ppm STEL 1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 400 ppm TWA 983 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA	500 ppm STEV 1230 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEV 400 ppm TWA 985 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm STEL 200 ppm TWA
Propane	1000 ppm TWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1250 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Butane	1000 ppm TWA	750 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	1000 ppm STEL	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	1250 ppm STEL 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	400 ppm TWA 1610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 1610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA	400 ppm TWA 1610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	500 ppm STEL 400 ppm TWA
Graphite	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Physical state**

Liquid

<b>Odor</b>	Not available
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available
<b>pH</b>	Not available
<b>Melting point/range °C</b>	Not available
<b>Melting point/range °F</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling point/range °C</b>	Not available
<b>Boiling point/range °F</b>	Not available
<b>Flash point °C</b>	-29
<b>Flash point °F</b>	-20.2
<b>Flash point method used</b>	Pensky-Martens C.C.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	1.5 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
<b>Flammability (Solid, Gas)</b>	Not available
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	0.9 %
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	12.7 %
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	101.3 kPa (760mm Hg) [at 20°C]
<b>Vapor density</b>	1.55(Air=1)
<b>Relative density</b>	0.66
<b>Solubility</b>	Not available
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available
<b>Autoignition temperature °C</b>	Not available
<b>Autoignition temperature °F</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition temperature °C</b>	Not available
<b>Decomposition temperature °F</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <0.205 cm <sup>2</sup> /s (<20.5 cSt)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Stable.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.

<b>Incompatible materials</b>	No specific data.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Information on likely routes of exposure** Dermal. Inhalation. Ingestion. Eyes.

**Symptoms** Causes serious eye irritation. Can cause Central Nervous System depression. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Adverse symptoms may include the following: eye pain, redness, and watering. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Coughing. Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Fatigue. Skin irritation. Redness. Reduced fetal weight. Increased fetal deaths. Skeletal malformations.

**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure** May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	= 73680 ppm ( Rat ) 4 h	> 3160 mg/kg ( Rabbit ) > 2000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	> 5000 mg/kg ( Rat ) > 4300 mg/kg ( Rat )
Isopropyl alcohol	= 72600 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h	= 4059 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	= 1870 mg/kg ( Rat )
Propane	> 800000 ppm ( Rat ) 15 min	-	-
Butane	= 658 g/m <sup>3</sup> ( Rat ) 4 h	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	= 3000 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	-	> 86700 mg/kg ( Rabbit )	> 3200 mg/kg ( Rat )
Graphite	-	-	> 10000 mg/kg ( Rat )

**ATEmix (dermal)** Not available

**ATEmix (oral)** 7589 mg/kg

**ATEmix (inhalation-gas)** Not available

**ATEmix (inhalation-vapor)** Not available

**ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist)** Not available

### Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	Group 3	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	A4	Group 1 Group 3	Listed	-
Propane	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-



Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA RTK Carcinogens	NTP
Methyl Cyclohexane	-	-	-	-
Graphite	-	-	-	-

### Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	-	-	ACGIH A4	-	ACGIH A4	-
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graphite	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	-	258: 96 h Salmo gairdneri mg/L LC50 static
Isopropyl alcohol	1000: 96 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50 1000: 72 h Desmodesmus subspicatus mg/L EC50	9640: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 flow-through 1400000: 96 h Lepomis macrochirus µg/L LC50 11130: 96 h Pimephales promelas mg/L LC50 static
Propane	-	-
Butane	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	4700: 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata mg/L EC50	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	-	-
Graphite	-	-

**Persistence and degradability** Not available.

### Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light 64742-49-0	64742-49-0	-
Isopropyl alcohol 67-63-0	67-63-0	0.05 25 °C
Propane 74-98-6	74-98-6	2.3 <=2.8
Butane 106-97-8	106-97-8	2.89 <=2.8
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)
64742-89-8		
Methyl Cyclohexane 108-87-2	108-87-2	-
Graphite 7782-42-5	7782-42-5	-

**Mobility in soil** Not available.

**Other adverse effects** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal information** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

**Contaminated packaging** Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its containers must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate.

### 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

#### Shipping Descriptions

##### DOT

ID-No UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols  
 Hazard Class(es) 2.1  
 Subsidiary Risk  
 Packing group  
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

##### TDG

ID-No UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols  
 Hazard Class(es) 2.1  
 Packing group  
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

##### IATA

ID-No UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable  
 Hazard Class(es) 2.1  
 Subsidiary Risk  
 Packing group  
 ERG Code 126  
 Special Provisions 2.13-2.17 (CLASS 2), LTD QTY

##### IMDG/IMO

ID-No UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols  
 Hazard Class(es) 2.1  
 Packing group  
 EmS No F-D, S-U  
 Special Provisions LTD QTY

**Marine Pollutants**

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	-	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	X	X	X
Graphite	7782-42-5	-	-	-

**Special Precautions**

Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container size. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****State regulations****U.S. state Right-to-Know regulations**

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	X	X	X
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	X	X	X
Propane	74-98-6	X	X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X	X
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	X	X	X
Graphite	7782-42-5	X	X	X

**California Prop. 65**

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	-
Propane	74-98-6	-
Butane	106-97-8	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	-
Graphite	7782-42-5	-

**U.S. Federal Regulations****US EPA SARA 313**

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-49-0	-	-
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	-	1.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	64742-89-8	-	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	108-87-2	-	-
Graphite	7782-42-5	-	-

**US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization** Not available

Chemical name	DSL/NDSL	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification
Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated light	X	X	-
Isopropyl alcohol	X	X	-
Propane	X	X	-
Butane	X	X	-
Light Aliphatic Naptha Solvent	X	X	-
Methyl Cyclohexane	X	X	-
Graphite	X	X	-

Legend X - Listed

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**NFPA**

**Health** Not available  
**Flammability** Not available  
**Instability** Not available

**HMIS**

**Health** 3 \*  
**Flammability** 4  
**Physical hazards** 3

Notice: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA).

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**Revision note**

**Key to abbreviations**

- ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
- ATE (Average Toxicity Estimate)
- DSL/NDSL (Domestic Substance List/Non-Domestic Substance List)
- HMIS (Hazardous Materials Identification System)
- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
- IATA (International Air Transport Association)
- IMDG/IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods/International Maritime Organization)
- NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
- NTP (National Toxicology Program)
- OEL (Occupational Exposure Level)
- OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the US Department of Labor)
- PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
- TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act)
- USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency)

**Disclaimer**

**The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**