SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name: MOLYKOTE(R) PTFE-N UV SPRAY
Product code: 000000000001707213

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Lubricants and lubricant additives

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company: Dow Corning Europe S.A.
rue Jules Bordet - Parc Industriel - Zone C
B-7180 Seneffe

Telephone:
- English Tel: +49 611237507
- Deutsch Tel: +49 611237500
- Français Tel: +32 64511149
- Italiano Tel: +32 64511170
- Español Tel: +32 64511163

E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS: sdseu@dowcorning.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Dow Corning (Barry U.K. 24h) Tél: +44 1446732350
Dow Corning (Wiesbaden 24h) Tél: +49 61122158
Dow Corning (Seneffe 24h) Tel: +32 64 888240

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Aerosols, Category 1
H222: Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229: Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

Skin irritation, Category 2
H315: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage, Category 1
H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 3
H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
2.2 Label elements

**Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)**

**Signal word**: Danger

**Hazard pictograms**

- **Signal word**: Danger
- **Hazard pictograms**: 
  - Flammable
  - Pressurized container
  - Skin irritation
  - Eye irritation

**Hazard statements**

- **H222**: Extremely flammable aerosol.
- **H229**: Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- **H315**: Causes skin irritation.
- **H318**: Causes serious eye damage.
- **H336**: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- **H373**: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- **H412**: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**:

- **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**: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- **P260**: Do not breathe spray.
- **P271**: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- **P280**: Wear eye protection/face protection.

**Response**:

- **P305 + P351 + P338 + P310**: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

**Storage**:

- **P410 + P412**: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 ºC/ 122 ºF.

**Hazardous components which must be listed on the label**:

- Butane
- Butan-1-ol
- Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy

2.3 Other hazards

None known.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

3.2 Mixtures

**Chemical nature**: Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)
## Hazardous components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
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<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>200-662-2</td>
<td>01-2119471330-49</td>
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<td>Eye Dam.1; H318</td>
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<td>Eye Dam.1; H318</td>
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<td>STOT RE2; H373</td>
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<td>Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy</td>
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<td>Eye Irrit.2; H319</td>
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<td>Asp. Tox.1; H304</td>
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<td>Aquatic Chronic2; H411</td>
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### Substances with a workplace exposure limit:

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<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>EC-No.</th>
<th>Registration number</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
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<td>Press. GasLiq.-</td>
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<td>fied gas; H280</td>
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<td></td>
<td>STOT SE3; H336</td>
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<tr>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>204-658-1</td>
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<td>Flam. Liq.3; H226</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 - &lt; 15</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>STOT SE3; H336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical advice.

Protection of first-aiders: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection, and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists.

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention.

In case of skin contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. Get medical attention immediately.

If swallowed: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risks: Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye damage. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting: Flash back possible over considerable distance. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides, Formaldehyde, Fluorine compounds

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protective equipment.

Specific extinguishing methods: Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so. Evacuate area.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protective equipment. Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapours/mists with a water spray jet. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can
be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.
Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbent.
Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable.
Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding certain local or national requirements.

6.4 Reference to other sections
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : Use with local exhaust ventilation.
Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe vapours or spray mist.
Do not swallow.
Do not get in eyes.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment.

Hygiene measures : Ensure that eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Keep in properly labelled containers. Store locked up. Keep tightly closed. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Advice on common storage : Do not store with the following product types:
Self-reactive substances and mixtures
Organic peroxides
Oxidizing agents
Flammable solids
Pyrophoric liquids
Pyrophoric solids
Self-heating substances and mixtures
Substances and mixtures, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases
Explosives
Gases

7.3 Specific end use(s)
Specific use(s): For further information regarding the use of silicones / organic oils in consumer aerosol applications, please refer to the guidance document regarding the use of these type of materials in consumer aerosol applications that has been developed by the silicone industry (www.SEHSC.com) or contact the Dow Corning customer service group.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Value type (Form of exposure)</th>
<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>500 ppm 1,210 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>TLV-TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>IL OEL</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TLV-C</td>
<td>150 mg/m³</td>
<td>IL OEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>50 ppm 221 mg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>100-41-4</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>100 ppm 442 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene</td>
<td>95-63-6</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm 100 mg/m³</td>
<td>2000/39/EC</td>
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### Biological occupational exposure limits

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<th>Control parameters</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Xylene</td>
<td>1330-20-7</td>
<td>methyl hippuric acid: 1.5 g/g creatinine (Urine)</td>
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### Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

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<th>End Use</th>
<th>Exposure routes</th>
<th>Potential health effects</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1210 mg/m³</td>
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### Workers

<table>
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<th>Exposure</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>960 mg/m³</td>
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<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>480 mg/m³</td>
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<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>310 mg/m³</td>
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<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
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<td>Skin contact</td>
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<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
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### Consumers

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<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
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<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
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<td>Ingestion</td>
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<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
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### Inhalation Exposure

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<td>Acute local effects</td>
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<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
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<td>Long-term local effects</td>
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<td>Long-term local effects</td>
<td>55 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Acute systemic effects</td>
<td>15 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term systemic effects</td>
<td>1.6 mg/kg bw/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance name</th>
<th>Environmental Compartments</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>10.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>1.06 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>21 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>30.4 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>3.04 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>29.5 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.18 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.018 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.36 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>35.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.981 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.0981 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.0903 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butan-1-ol</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.082 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.0082 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>2.25 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>2476 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>0.178 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>0.0178 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.015 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.327 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>6.58 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>12.46 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine sediment</td>
<td>12.46 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>2.31 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
<td>Fresh water</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marine water</td>
<td>0.01 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermittent use/release</td>
<td>0.1 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewage treatment plant</td>
<td>9.6 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh water sediment</td>
<td>13.7 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>2.68 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (Secondary Poisoning)</td>
<td>0.02 mg/kg food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures
Processing may form hazardous compounds (see section 10).
Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.
Use only in an area equipped with explosion proof exhaust ventilation.
Use with local exhaust ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:
    Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
    If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
    Face-shield

Hand protection
    Material : Chemical-resistant gloves
Remarks:
Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Skin and body protection:
Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure potential.
Wear the following personal protective equipment:
- Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing.
- Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Respiratory protection:
Use respiratory protection unless adequate local exhaust ventilation is provided or exposure assessment demonstrates that exposures are within recommended exposure guidelines.

Filter type:
Self-contained breathing apparatus

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Aerosol containing a dissolved gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>white, translucent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>solvent-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour Threshold</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Extremely flammable aerosol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAFETY DATA SHEET
MOLYKOTE(R) PTFE-N UV SPRAY

Relative vapour density : No data available
Relative density : 0.87
Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not explosive
Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

9.2 Other information
Molecular weight : No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous reactions : Extremely flammable aerosol.
Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.
Use at elevated temperatures may form highly hazardous compounds.
If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting due to the high vapor pressure.
Can react with strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid : Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Thermal decomposition : Formaldehyde
SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Inhalation
- Skin contact
- Ingestion
- Eye contact

Acute toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): > 40 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Butan-1-ol:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 790 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC0 (Rat): > 17.76 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour
- Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 (Rabbit): 3,430 mg/kg

Propane:
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 241.8 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour

Xylene:
- Acute oral toxicity: LD50 (Rat): 4,300 mg/kg  
- Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 (Rat): 27.5 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour
  Acute toxicity estimate: 11 mg/l  
  Exposure time: 4 h  
  Test atmosphere: vapour  
  Method: Expert judgement  
  Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI
- Acute dermal toxicity: Acute toxicity estimate: 1,100 mg/kg
Method: Expert judgement
Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:**

**Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute inhalation toxicity**: LC50 (Rat): > 13.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute inhalation toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute dermal toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): > 4,000 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Ethylbenzene:**

**Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**: LC50 (Rat): 17.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

**Acute dermal toxicity**: LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

**Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): 3,400 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**: LC50 (Rat): > 10.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Acute dermal toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): > 3,160 mg/kg
Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal toxicity

**Butane:**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**: LC50 (Rat): 658 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

**n-Butyl acetate:**

**Acute oral toxicity**: LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**: LC50 (Rat): > 21.1 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402

Skin corrosion/irritation
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Components:

Acetone:
Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Butan-1-ol:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Xylene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 404
Result: No skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Skin irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

n-Butyl acetate:
Assessment: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Irritating to eyes.

Components:

Acetone:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Butan-1-ol:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: Irreversible effects on the eye
Xylene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Species: Rabbit
Result: No eye irritation

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Result: Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

n-Butyl acetate:
Species: Rabbit
Method: OECD Test Guideline 405
Result: No eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Butan-1-ol:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Result: negative

Xylene:
Test Type: Local lymph node assay (LLNA)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Mouse
Method: OECD Test Guideline 429
Result: negative
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Test Type: Human repeat insult patch test (HRIPT)
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Result: negative

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Test Type: Maximisation Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:
Test Type: Buehler Test
Exposure routes: Skin contact
Species: Guinea pig
Method: OECD Test Guideline 406
Result: negative

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
                       Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
                       Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: In vivo micronucleus test
                       Species: Hamster
                       Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
                       Result: negative

Butan-1-ol:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
                       Method: OECD Test Guideline 476
                       Result: negative

Propane:
Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
                       Result: negative
### Genotoxicity in vivo

#### Xylene:
- **Test Type**: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
- **Species**: Rat
- **Application Route**: Inhalation (gas)
- **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 473
- **Result**: negative

#### Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
- **Test Type**: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)
  - **Species**: Mouse
  - **Application Route**: Skin contact
  - **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 474
  - **Result**: negative

#### Ethylbenzene:
- **Test Type**: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
  - **Remarks**: Based on data from similar materials

- **Test Type**: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test
  - **Method**: OECD Test Guideline 476
  - **Result**: negative

#### 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
SAFETY DATA SHEET
MOLYKOTE(R) PTFE-N UV SPRAY

Genotoxicity in vitro
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 471
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Butane:
Genotoxicity in vitro
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

n-Butyl acetate:
Genotoxicity in vitro
Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)
Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro
Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo
Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo cytogenetic assay)
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Ingestion
Method: OECD Test Guideline 474
Result: negative

Carcinogenicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:
Species: Mouse
Application Route: Skin contact
Exposure time: 1 Years
Result: negative

Xylene:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 103 weeks
Result: negative
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 13 weeks
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Exposure time: 104 weeks
Result: positive
Remarks: The mechanism or mode of action may not be relevant in humans.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Butan-1-ol:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Ingestion
Result: negative

Propane:
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the
reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the
reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

**Xylene:**

Effects on fertility: Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:**

Effects on fertility: Test Type: Reproduction/Developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Result: negative
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Ethylbenzene:**

Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 415
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

Effects on fertility: Test Type: Three-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Embryo-foetal development
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 414
Result: negative

**Butane:**
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

Effects on foetal development: Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422
Result: negative

**n-Butyl acetate:**
Effects on fertility: Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study
Species: Rat
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Result: negative

**STOT - single exposure**
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

**Components:**

**Acetone:**
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Butan-1-ol:**
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

**Propane:**
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Xylene:**
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

**Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:**
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**
Assessment: May cause respiratory irritation.

**Butane:**
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
n-Butyl acetate:
Assessment: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Xylene:
Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)
Target Organs: Central nervous system, Liver, Kidney
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Assessment: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Ethylbenzene:
Exposure routes: inhalation (vapour)
Target Organs: Auditory system
Assessment: Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >0.2 to 1 mg/l/6h/d.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Acetone:
Species: Rat
LOAEL: 1,700 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Butan-1-ol:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 125 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 13 Weeks

Propane:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 9000 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time: 6 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Xylene:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 4.35 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 90 Days

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 2.34 mg/l
LOAEL: 4.67 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 6 Months
Method: OECD Test Guideline 413
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Species: Rat, female
LOAEL: 75 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 104 Weeks

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 600 mg/kg
Application Route: Ingestion
Exposure time: 90 Days

Species: Rat
NOAEL: 1800 mg/m³
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 12 Months

Butane:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 9000 ppm
Application Route: inhalation (gas)
Exposure time: 6 Weeks
Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

n-Butyl acetate:
Species: Rat
NOAEL: 2.4 mg/l
Application Route: inhalation (vapour)
Exposure time: 90 Days

Aspiration toxicity
Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Xylene:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Ethylbenzene:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Inhalation:
Target Organs: Central nervous system
Symptoms: Dizziness, Headache, Neurological disorders

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

Acetone:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 6,210 - 8,120 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): NOEC: 1,106 - 2,212 mg/l
Exposure time: 28 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Butan-1-ol:
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 1,376 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1,328 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae: EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 225 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to bacteria : EC50 (Pseudomonas putida): 4,390 mg/l
    Exposure time: 17 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: 4.1 mg/l
    Exposure time: 21 d
    Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Xylene:
Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 2.6 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : IC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1 mg/l
    Exposure time: 24 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae : EC10 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1.9 mg/l
    Exposure time: 72 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

    ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 4.36 mg/l
    Exposure time: 72 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to bacteria : EC50: > 157 mg/l
    Exposure time: 3 h
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : NOEC: > 1.3 mg/l
    Exposure time: 56 d
    Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : EC10: 1.91 mg/l
    Exposure time: 21 d
    Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Toxicity to fish : LL50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 10 - 30 mg/l
    Exposure time: 96 h
    Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
    Method: OECD Test Guideline 203
    Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : EL50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 10 - 22 mg/l
    Exposure time: 48 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to algae
: EL50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 4.6 - 10 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOELR (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 0.22 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h
Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
: NOELR: 0.097 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Ethylbenzene:**

Toxicity to fish
: LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4.2 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.8 - 2.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae
: EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 5.4 mg/l
Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to bacteria
: EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 96 mg/l
Exposure time: 24 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)
: NOEC: 0.96 mg/l
Exposure time: 7 d
Species: Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)

**1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

Toxicity to fish
: LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 7.72 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates
: EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 3.6 mg/l
Exposure time: 48 h
Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae
: EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.356 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h
Ecotoxicology Assessment

**Chronic aquatic toxicity**
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Remarks: Based on harmonised classification in EU regulation 1272/2008, Annex VI

**n-Butyl acetate**

**Toxicity to fish**
LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 18 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates**
EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 44 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h

**Toxicity to algae**
ErC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 674.7 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
NOEC (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 200 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h

**Toxicity to bacteria**
IC50 (Protozoa): 356 mg/l Exposure time: 40 h

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)**
NOEC: 23 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Components**

**Acetone**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

**Butan-1-ol**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 92 % Exposure time: 20 d

**Propane**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

**Xylene**
Biodegradability: Result: Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: 87.8 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 74.7 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 70 - 80 %
Exposure time: 28 d

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Biodegradability : Result: rapidly degradable
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 1 d

Butane:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 385.5 h
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

n-Butyl acetate:
Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 96 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Acetone:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: -0.24

Butan-1-ol:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 1

Propane:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.31

Xylene:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 5.4 - 25.9
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.12 - 3.2

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrodesulfurized heavy:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: > 4
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Ethylbenzene:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Fish
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 100
Remarks: Based on data from similar materials
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 3.6

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:
Bioaccumulation : Species: Cyprinus carpio (Carp)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 33 - 275

Butane:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.31

n-Butyl acetate:
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.3

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Not relevant

12.6 Other adverse effects
No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Product : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user, preferably in discussion with the waste disposal authorities.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death.
If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product.
Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty (including propellant)

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

| ADN | AEROSOLS |
| ADR | AEROSOLS |
| RID | AEROSOLS |
| IMDG | AEROSOLS |
| IATA | Aerosols, flammable |

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

| ADN | AEROSOLS |
| ADR | AEROSOLS |
| RID | AEROSOLS |
| IMDG | AEROSOLS |

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

| ADN | 2.1 |
| ADR | 2.1 |
| RID | 2.1 |
| IMDG | 2.1 |
| IATA | 2.1 |

#### 14.4 Packing group

| ADN | Not assigned by regulation |
| ADR | Not assigned by regulation |
| RID | Not assigned by regulation |
| IMDG | Not assigned by regulation |
EmS Code : F-D, S-U

IATA (Cargo)
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 203
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y203
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : Flammable Gas

IATA (Passenger)
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 203
Packing instruction (LQ) : Y203
Packing group : Not assigned by regulation
Labels : Flammable Gas

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN
Environmentally hazardous : no

ADR
Environmentally hazardous : no

RID
Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user
Not applicable

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
Remarks : Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:
REACH : All ingredients (pre-)registered or exempt.
AICS : Consult your local Dow Corning office.
IECSC : Consult your local Dow Corning office.
ENCS/ISHL : Some components are not listed or not identified on ENCS/ISHL.
KECI : One or more ingredients are not listed or exempt.
PICCS : Consult your local Dow Corning office.
TCSI : All ingredients listed or exempt.
15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A Chemical Safety Assessment has not been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements
H220 : Extremely flammable gas.
H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H266 : Flammable liquid and vapour.
H280 : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302 : Harmful if swallowed.
H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312 : Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 : Causes skin irritation.
H318 : Causes serious eye damage.
H319 : Causes serious eye irritation.
H332 : Harmful if inhaled.
H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.
H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372 : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373 : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of other abbreviations
Acute Tox. : Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic : Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard
Eye Dam. : Serious eye damage
Eye Irrit. : Eye irritation
Flam. Gas : Flammable gases
Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids
Press. Gas : Gases under pressure
Skin Irrit. : Skin irritation
STOT RE : Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
IL BEI : Israel. Safety at Work Regulations - Annex III Biological Exposure Indices
IL OEL : Israel. Safety at Work Regulations (Environmental monitoring and biological monitoring of workers)
2000/39/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours
2000/39/EC / STEL : Short term exposure limit
IL OEL / TLV-TWA : Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted (TLV-TWA)
IL OEL / TLV-C : Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx -
Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Items where changes have been made to the previous version are highlighted in the body of this document by two vertical lines.

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user’s end product, if applicable.

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