

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



Clarion FM Spray Grease



## Section 1. Identification

<b>GHS product identifier</b>	: Clarion FM Spray Grease
<b>Synonyms</b>	: Lubricating grease aerosol.
<b>Material uses</b>	: Incidental food contact lubricant.
<b>Code</b>	: 633594009
<b>Supplier's details</b>	: CITGO Petroleum Corporation P.O. Box 4689 Houston, TX 77210 sdsvend@citgo.com
<b>Emergency telephone number</b>	: Technical Contact: (800) 248-4684 Medical Emergency: (832) 486-4700 CHEMTREC Emergency: (800) 424-9300 (United States Only)

## Section 2. Hazards identification

<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Classification of the substance or mixture</b>	: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2 SKIN SENSITIZATION - Category 1
<b>GHS label elements</b>	
<b>Hazard pictograms</b>	:  
<b>Signal word</b>	: Danger
<b>Hazard statements</b>	: Extremely flammable aerosol. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	: Wear protective gloves. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
<b>Response</b>	: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
<b>Storage</b>	: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
<b>Disposal</b>	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
<b>Hazards not otherwise classified</b>	: None known.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Substance  
**Other means of identification** : Lubricating grease aerosol.

### CAS number/other identifiers

**CAS number** : Not available.

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	15 - 40	64742-49-0
Propane	10 - 30	74-98-6
n-Butane	3 - 7	106-97-8
zinc oxide	1 - 5	1314-13-2
Amines, C11-14-branched alkyl, monoethyl and diethyl phosphates	0.1 - 1	80939-62-4
1H-Benzotriazole-1-methanamine, N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-ar-methyl-	0.1 - 1	94270-86-7

\* = Various    \*\* = Mixture    \*\*\* = Proprietary

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

**Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.**

## Section 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- 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.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. 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.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
 pain or irritation  
 watering  
 redness

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : This material (or a component) may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material.
- Specific treatments** : Treat symptomatically and supportively.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : 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 create fire or explosion hazard.

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
phosphorus oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : 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 this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. 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 hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : 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 in "For non-emergency personnel".

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

**Environmental precautions** : 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).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into 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 (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Section 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : 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 in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

**Bulk Storage Conditions:** Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 300 ppm 8 hours.
Propane	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours.
n-Butane	TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
	<b>ACGIH (United States).</b> TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b> STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.
zinc oxide	<b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Fume
	TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction
	TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States).</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable
	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Respirable
	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable fraction
	STEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. Form: Respirable fraction
	<b>OSHA PEL (United States). Notes: Respirable</b> TWA: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Respirable dust
	<b>OSHA PEL (United States). Notes: Total</b> TWA: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. Form: Total dust

**Appropriate engineering controls** : The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

### Individual protection measures

**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. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. 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, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

### Skin protection

**Hand protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves 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 that 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. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.

**Body protection** : 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.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Avoid skin contact with liquid. 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. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.
- Respiratory protection** : Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying 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.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : cream-colored grease
- Odor** : Mild solvent odor.
- pH** : Not available.
- Boiling point/boiling range** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.72
- Density lbs/gal** : Estimated 6 lbs/gal
- Gravity, °API** : Estimated 65 @ 60 F

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Incompatible materials** : No specific data.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Propane	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>800000 ppm	15 minutes
n-Butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Mouse	680000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** :



## Section 11. Toxicological information

**White mineral oil (petroleum):** Low-viscosity and High-viscosity White Mineral Oils: 25,45,50,70]

DRAIZE EYE, Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit].

DRAIZE DERMAL, Acute: Non-irritating [Rabbit].

BUEHLER, Acute: Non-sensitizing [Guinea Pig].

28-Day DERMAL, Sub-Chronic: Non-irritating [Rabbit].

104-Week DERMAL, Chronic: No skin tumors at site of application [Mouse].

MUTAGENICITY:

Modified Ames Assay: Negative [Salmonella typhimurium].

in-vitro Lymphoma Assay: Negative or no toxicity [Mouse].

Lifetime mouse skin painting studies indicated that white mineral oils are not mutagenic or carcinogenic. Mineral oil mists derived from highly refined oils are reported to have low acute and sub-acute toxicities in animals. Effects from single and short-term repeated exposures to high concentrations of mineral oil mists well above applicable workplace exposure levels include lung inflammatory reaction, lipid granuloma formation and lipid pneumonia. In acute and sub-acute studies involving exposures to lower concentrations of mineral oil mists at or near current work place exposure levels produced no significant toxicological effects. In long term studies (up to two years) no carcinogenic effects have been reported in any animal species tested.

**Propane:** Studies in laboratory animals indicate exposure to extremely high levels of propane (1 to 10 vol.% in air) may cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) which may be serious or fatal.

**n-Butane:** A n-butane exposure of 5,000 ppm in air has been shown to affect the heart in dogs, causing lower contractile force and other effects. Also, butane may decrease the myocardial threshold to epinephrine-induced arrhythmias.

### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
zinc oxide	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

**Skin** : **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light:** May cause skin irritation.

**Eyes** : **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light:** May cause eye irritation.

**Respiratory** : **Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light:** May cause respiratory irritation.

### Sensitization

**Skin** : No additional information.

**Respiratory** : No additional information.

### Mutagenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Carcinogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Teratogenicity

**Conclusion/Summary** : No additional information.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

## Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Causes eye irritation.
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

<b>Eye contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
<b>Skin contact</b>	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness
<b>Ingestion</b>	: No specific data.

### Potential chronic health effects

<b>General</b>	: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
zinc oxide	Acute EC50 0.042 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 98 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 1.1 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.017 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours

**Conclusion/Summary** : Not available.

### Persistence and degradability

**Conclusion/Summary** : **Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene)**: This product is unlikely to biodegrade at a significant rate.



## Section 12. Ecological information

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	2.2 to 5.2	10 to 2500	high
Propane	1.09	-	low
n-Butane	2.89	-	low
zinc oxide	-	60960	high

### Mobility in soil




**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

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

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times 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. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
<b>UN number</b>	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Aerosols, flammable (Propane, n-Butane)	Aerosols, flammable (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Propane)	Aerosols, flammable (Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light, Propane)
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
<b>Packing group</b>	-	-	-
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	No.	No	No.
<b>Additional information</b>	-	-	<b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg <b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 30 kg

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## Section 14. Transport information

## Section 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**Clean Water Act (CWA) 307**: zinc oxide

This material is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Discharges or spills which produce a visible sheen on waters of the United States, their adjoining shorelines, or into conduits leading to surface waters must be reported to the EPA's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: Propane; n-Butane

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

**SARA 304 RQ** : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

**Classification** : Fire hazard  
 Immediate (acute) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Propane	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
n-Butane	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
zinc oxide	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Amines, C11-14-branched alkyl, monohexyl and dihexyl phosphates	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	zinc oxide	1314-13-2	<5
<b>Supplier notification</b>	zinc oxide	1314-13-2	<5

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: PROPANE; n-Butane; ZINC OXIDE FUME
- New York** : The following components are listed: Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene)
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: PROPANE; n-Butane; ZINC OXIDE; CALCIUM CARBONATE; LIMESTONE
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: PROPANE; n-Butane; Butene, homopolymer (products derived from either/or But-1-ene/But-2-ene); ZINC OXIDE (ZNO)

### International regulations

## Section 15. Regulatory information

- International lists** :
- Australia inventory (AICS):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - China inventory (IECSC):** Not determined.
  - Japan inventory:** Not determined.
  - Korea inventory:** Not determined.
  - Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register):** Not determined.
  - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** All components are listed or exempted.
  - Philippines inventory (PICCS):** Not determined.
  - Taiwan inventory (CSNN):** Not determined.
- Canada inventory** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- EU Inventory** : Not determined.
- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).

## Section 16. Other information

### National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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### History

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 10/14/2015.

### Key to abbreviations

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

### Notice to reader

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## **Section 16. Other information**

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