

## Rust Encapsulator Gray Aerosol

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

#### 1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name : Rust Encapsulator Gray Aerosol  
 Manufacturer Product Number : 14822Z

#### 1.2 Other Means of Identification

Other Identifiers : Not Available

#### 1.3 Relevant Identified Uses of the Substance or Mixture and Uses Advised Against

Recommended Use : Rust preventative  
 Restrictions on Use : None Identified

#### 1.4 Supplier Details

Supplier Details	
Company Name	The Easthill Group, Inc./The Eastwood Company
Address	263 Shoemaker Road, Pottstown, PA 19464
Phone Number	800-343-9353
Website	www.eastwood.com

#### 1.5 24 hr Emergency Phone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300 ChemTrec

### SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Flam. Aerosol 1	H222	Physical Hazards	Flammable aerosol Category 1
Press. Gas (Comp.)	H280	Physical Hazards	Gases under pressure Compressed gas
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Health Hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2
Eye Irrit. 2	H319	Health Hazards	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2
Carc. 2	H351	Health Hazards	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Repr. 2	H361	Health Hazards	Reproductive toxicity Category 2
Stot Se 3	H336	Health Hazards	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3, Narcosis
Stot Re 2	H373	Health Hazards	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2
Aquatic Acute 2	H401	Environmental Hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Environmental Hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2

#### 2.2 Label Elements

##### Hazard Pictograms



##### Signal Word

**Danger**

##### Hazard Statements

H222 : Extremely flammable aerosol  
 H280 : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated  
 H315 : Causes skin irritation  
 H319 : Causes serious eye irritation  
 H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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Precautionary Statements	H351	: Suspected of causing cancer
	H361	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
	H373	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	H401	: Toxic to aquatic life
	H411	: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
	P201	: Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202	: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P210	: Keep away from heat, 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 vapors or fumes.
	P261	: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
	P264	: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
	P271	: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P273	: Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	: Wear protective gloves and eye protection.
	P302+P352	: If on skin: Wash with plenty of water
	P304+P340	: If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
	P305+P351+P338	: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
	P308+P313	: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P312	: Call physician if you feel unwell
	P314	: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
	P321	: Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label)
	P332+P313	: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P337+P313	: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P362+P364	: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
	P391	: Collect spillage.
	P403+P233	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405	: Store locked up.
	P410+P403	: Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
	P410+P412	: Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
	P501	: Dispose of contents/container to applicable

### 2.3 Other Hazards Which Do Not Result In Classification

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified : None Identified.

### 2.4 Unknown acute toxicity

27.9% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Oral)  
33.41% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal)  
18.5% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Inhalation (Vapours))

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substance / Mixture

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

### 3.2 Composition

Substance name	CAS Number	% wt*	Classification
Propane	74-98-6	10 - 30	Flam. Gas 1, H220 Press. Gas (Diss.), H280

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Substance name	CAS Number	% wt*	Classification
4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	10 - 30	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Acetone	67-64-1	10 - 30	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 STOT SE 3, H336
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10 - 30	Carc. 2, H351
N-Hexane	110-54-3	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Repr. 2, H361 STOT SE 3, H336 STOT RE 2, H373 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Barium Sulfate	7727-43-7	1 - 5	Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	1 - 5	Not classified
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 STOT SE 3, H336 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
Methyl N-Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	1 - 5	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Eye Irrit. 2, H319
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	0.1 - 1	Carc. 2, H351

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

\*Chemical name, CAS number and/or exact concentration have been withheld as a trade secret

## SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

General Measures	: If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Inhalation	: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Skin Contact	: Wash skin with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Eye Contact	: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	: Call a poison center or a doctor if you feel unwell.
First-Aid Responder Protection	: Wear adequate personal protective equipment based on the nature and severity of the emergency.

### 4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

Symptoms of Exposure	: Eye Irritation, Nose Irritation, Throat Irritation, Lassitude (Weakness), Muscle Ache, Dermatitis, Central Nervous System Depression, Confusion, Respiratory Irritation, Skin Irritation, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Narcosis, Upper Respiratory Tract Irritation, Drowsiness, Vomiting, Chills, Fever, Dry Throat, Cough, Blurred Vision, Malaise, Chest Tightness, Chemical Pneumonitis (Aspiration Liquid), Numbness, Mucous Membrane.
Delayed Effects	: No known delayed effects.
Immediate Effects	: No known immediate effects.
Chronic Effects	: Because of defatting properties, repeated skin contact can cause skin damage such as chap, dermatitis, inflammation and the formation of eczema.
Target Organs	: Blood, Central Nervous System, Eyes, Liver, Peripheral Nervous System, Respiratory System, Skin, Kidneys.

### 4.3 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment

Notes to Physician	: Treat symptomatically.
Specific Treatments/Antidotes	: No Information Available.
Medical Conditions Aggravated	: May aggravate personnel with pre-existing disorders associated with any of the Target Organs.

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### SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

#### 5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Extinguishing Media : Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, universal aqueous film forming foam.
- Unsuitable Media : Water jet.

#### 5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical or Mixture

- Hazardous Combustion Products : Decomposition products may include: oxides of carbon, smoke, vapors. See also Section 10.6.
- Specific Hazards During Firefighting : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur which may result in container bursting. Contents under pressure. Extremely flammable. Vapors heavier than air may spread along the ground and travel to an ignition source.

#### 5.3 Special Protective Actions for Fire-Fighters

- Firefighting Instructions : Use water spray to cool fire exposed aerosol containers, as contents can rupture violently from heat developed pressure.
- Protection during Firefighting : Firemen should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

### SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- For Non-Emergency Personnel : No action should be taken involving any personnel without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spill. Remove ignition sources and provide adequate ventilation only if it is safe to do so.
- For Emergency Personnel : Use personal protection as recommended in Section 8. Observe precautions provided for non-emergency personnel above.

#### 6.2 Environmental Precautions

- Environmental Precautions : Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches, and waterways. Minimize use of water to prevent environmental contamination.

#### 6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

- Containment Procedures : Product is an aerosol, therefore spills and leaks are unlikely. In case of rupture, released content may be contained with oil/solvent absorbent pads, socks, and/or absorbents.
- Cleanup Procedures : Remove sources of ignition and use non-sparking equipment. Spills from aerosol cans are unlikely and are generally of small volume. Large spills are therefore not normally considered a problem. In case of actual rupture, avoid breathing vapors and ventilate area well. Soak up material with inert absorbent and place in safety containers for proper disposal.
- Other Information : Aerosol products represent a limited hazard and will not spill or leak unless ruptured. In case of rupture contents are generally evacuated from the can rapidly. Area should be ventilated immediately and continuous ventilation provided until all fumes and vapors have been removed. Aerosol cans should never be incinerated or burned.
- Prohibited Materials : Combustible absorbent material such as sawdust. Use of equipment that may cause sparking.

### SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- General Handling Precautions : KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing of vapors. Do not incinerate (burn) containers. Always replace overcap when not in use. Avoid use around open flames or other sources of ignition. Exposure to heat or prolonged exposure to sun may cause can to burst. Use only with adequate ventilation, opening doors or windows to achieve cross-ventilation.
- Hygiene Recommendations : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating or smoking areas.

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### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage Including Any Incompatibilities

<b>Storage Requirements</b>	: Storage of individual cans should be done in an area below 55°C (120 °F), and away from heat sources. Ensure can is in a secure place to prevent knocking over and accidental rupture. For storage of pallet quantities, compliance with NFPA 30B (Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products) is recommended.
<b>Incompatibilities</b>	: Segregate storage away from materials indicated in Section 10.
<b>NFPA 30B Classification</b>	: This product is classified as a Level 2 Aerosol per NFPA 30B

## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control Parameters

Acetone (67-64-1)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	250 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	500 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	2500 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	250 ppm
California	California PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1200 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm
California	California PEL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1780 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (STEL) (ppm)	750 ppm
California	California PEL (Ceiling) (ppm)	3000 ppm
Biological Exposure Index	Acetone in urine, End of shift (Ns)	25 mg/l

N-Hexane (110-54-3)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	500 ppm
NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	1100 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
California	California PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	180 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
Biological Exposure Index	2,5-Hexanedione in urine (without hydrolysis), End of shift at end of workweek	0.4 mg/l

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1750 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	US IDLH (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	5000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	0 ppm

Methyl N-Propyl Ketone (107-87-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	200 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	250 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	200 ppm
NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	1500 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	150 ppm

N-Butyl Acetate (123-86-4)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	150 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH Ceiling (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	200 ppm
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	710 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	150 ppm

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### N-Butyl Acetate (123-86-4)

NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	1700 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	150 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	200 ppm
California	California PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	710 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (TWA) (ppm)	150 ppm
California	California PEL (STEL) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (STEL) (ppm)	200 ppm

### Barium Sulfate (7727-43-7)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)

### Calcium Carbonate (471-34-1)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Propane (74-98-6)

OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
NIOSH	US IDLH (ppm)	2100 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm
California	California PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
California	California PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1000 ppm

## 8.2 Exposure Controls

### Engineering Measures

: Use only with adequate ventilation. General ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Local exhaust ventilation or an enclosed handling system may be necessary to control air contamination below that of the lowest OEL from the table above.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### Eye / Face Protection

: Safety glasses with side shields are recommended as a minimum for any type of industrial chemical handling. Where eye contact with this material could occur, chemical splash proof goggles are recommended.

#### Hand Protection

: Chemical-resistant gloves, tested according to ASTM F903 - 17.

#### Remarks

: Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance and specific to the place of work.

#### Skin and Body Protection

: For brief contact, no precautions other than clean body-covering clothing should be needed. When prolonged or repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing impervious to the ingredients listed in Section 2.

#### Respiratory Protection

: An approved respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed occupational exposure limits.

#### Compliance

: If needed, compliance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.134 is necessary.

#### Other Protective Equipment

: Safety showers and eye-wash stations should be available in the workplace near where the material will be used.

### Environmental Exposure Controls

: Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Physical Properties

Boiling Point	> 55.60 °C	Melting / Freezing Point	> -108.00 °C
Flash Point, Liquid	> -27.00 °C	Flash Point, Propellant	-104.40 °C
Explosive Limits	LEL: 0.60 UEL: 12.80 vol %	Autoignition Temperature, Liquid	> 190.00 °C
Flammability	Extremely Flammable Aerosol	Density	0.961 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Molecular Weight	Not Available	Weight	8.020 lbs/gal
Vapor Pressure	Not Available	pH	Not Available
Vapor Density	Not Available	Evaporation Rate (nBac=1)	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	Partition Coefficient (Log Pow)	Not Available
Odor Threshold	Not Available	Refractive Index	Not Available

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Physical State	Pressurized Product	Heat Of Combustion	9563.39 BTU/lb
Appearance / Color	Gray coating	Water Solubility	Not Available
Odor	Paint-like	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available

### 9.2 Environmental Properties

Percent Volatile	63.81 % wt	VOC Regulatory	447.17 g/L (3.73 lbs/gal)
Percent VOC	31.41 % wt	VOC Actual	301.83 g/L (2.52 lbs/gal)
Percent HAP	0.30 % wt	HAP Content	2.88 g/L (0.02 lbs/gal)
Global Warming Potential	0.74 GWP	Maximum Incremental Reactivity	0.3600 g O3/g
Ozone Depletion Potential	0.00 ODP		

## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity is available for this products or its ingredients.

### 10.2 Chemical Stability

Chemical Stability : This product is stable.

### 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous Reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions are not expected to occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to Avoid

Conditions to Avoid : Electrostatic Discharge, Other Ignition Sources, Heat, Flames, Sparks.

### 10.5 Incompatible Materials

Materials to Avoid : Strong Oxidizing Agents, Strong Reducing Agents, Bromine Pentafluoride, Strong Acids, Aluminum, Potassium t-Butoxide, Halogen Compounds, Bases, Hydrogen Peroxide, Magnesium, Chlorosulfuric Acid, Chlorine, Potassium Chlorate, Dinitrogen Tetroxide, Chlorine Dioxide.

### 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal Decomposition : Oxides of carbon, Unstable peroxides, Aldehydes, Formaldehyde, Methanol, Acetic Acid.

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

#### 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (CAS: 98-56-6 / EC: 202-681-1)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	13000 mg/kg (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	3300 mg/kg (Sigma-Aldrich)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	33 mg/l/4h (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)

#### Acetone (CAS: 67-64-1 / EC: 200-662-2)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	5800 mg/kg (Sigma-Aldrich)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	20000 mg/kg (IUCRID)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	76 mg/l/4h (GESTIS Substance Database)

#### N-Hexane (CAS: 110-54-3 / EC: 203-777-6)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	29700 mg/kg (RTECS)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	> 3350 mg/kg body weight (ChemInfo)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	38500 ppm/4h (ChemInfo)

#### Carbon Black (CAS: 1333-86-4 / EC: 215-609-9)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	> 15400 mg/kg (RTECS)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	> 3000 mg/kg (RTECS)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	27 mg/l/4h (ChemInfo)



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### Titanium Dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7 / EC: 236-675-5)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	> 25000 mg/kg (ChemInfo)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	> 10000 mg/kg (ChemInfo)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	> 6.8 mg/l/4h (Sigma-Aldrich)

### Methyl N-Propyl Ketone (CAS: 107-87-9 / EC: 203-528-1)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	3020 mg/kg (ChemInfo)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	6500 mg/kg (RTECS)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	> 25.5 mg/l/4h (Sigma-Aldrich)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	2000 ppm/4h (ChemInfo)

### N-Butyl Acetate (CAS: 123-86-4 / EC: 204-658-1)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	13100 mg/kg (IUCLID)
LD50 Dermal (Rabbit)	> 14100 mg/kg (IUCLID)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	> 21 mg/l/4h (IUCLID)
LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	390 ppm/4h (RTECS)

### Barium Sulfate (CAS: 7727-43-7 / EC: 231-784-4)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (Lit.)
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### Calcium Carbonate (CAS: 471-34-1 / EC: 207-439-9)

LD50 Oral (Rat)	6450 mg/kg (RTECS)
LD50 Dermal (Rat)	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (Lit.)

### Propane (CAS: 74-98-6 / EC: 200-827-9)

LC50 Inhalation (Rat)	658 mg/l/4h (Lit.)
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Routes Of Exposure	: Eye Contact, Ingestion, Skin Contact, Inhalation.
Delayed and Immediate Effects and Also Chronic Effects from Short and Long Term Exposure	: See Section 4.2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Eye Damage/Irritation	: Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	: Not classified
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive Toxicity	: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
STOT-Single Exposure	: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-Repeated Exposure	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	: Not classified
Vaporizer	: Aerosol
Carcinogen Data	: The following ingredients are listed as known or suspected carcinogens:

### Carbon Black (CAS: 1333-86-4 / EC: 215-609-9)

IARC group	2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
ACGIH Category	A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

### Titanium Dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7 / EC: 236-675-5)

IARC group	2B - Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
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## SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity and Ecological Properties

#### 4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (98-56-6)

LC50 Fish	5.6 mg/l Bluegill Sunfish - 96h
LC50 Fish	13.5 mg/l Rainbow Trout - 24hr
EC50 Daphnia	3.68 mg/l (EC50; 48 h)
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability in water: no data available.
Log Pow	3.6
Bioaccumulative Potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).



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### Acetone (67-64-1)

LC50 Fish	5540 mg/l Rainbow Trout - 96hr
LC50 Fish	8300 mg/l Bluegill Sunfish - 96h
EC50 Daphnia	8800 mg/l Water Flea - 48hr
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability 90% / 28 days.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1.43 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Chemical Oxygen Demand	1.92 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	2.2 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
BCF Fish	0.69
BCF Other Aquatic Organisms	3
Log Pow	-0.24

### n-Hexane (110-54-3)

LC50 Fish	2.5 mg/l Fathead Minnow - 96h
EC50 Daphnia	3878 mg/l Water Flea - 48hr
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	3.52 g O <sub>2</sub> /g substance
BCF Fish	501.187 (BCF; Other; Pimephales promelas)
Log Pow	3.9
Bioaccumulative Potential	Potential for bioaccumulation (500 ≤ BCF ≤ 5000).
Log Koc	2.17

### Carbon Black (1333-86-4)

LC50 Fish	> 1000 mg/l Zebra Fish - 96hr
EC50 Daphnia	> 5600 mg/l Water Flea - 24hr
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms	> 10000 mg/l Green Algae - 72hr
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Log Pow	1.09
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not bioaccumulative.

### Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)

LC50 Fish	> 1000 mg/l Golden Orfe - 96hr
EC50 Daphnia	> 100 mg/l Water Flea - 48hr
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable. Low potential for mobility in soil.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not bioaccumulative.

### Methyl n-Propyl Ketone (107-87-9)

LC50 Fish	1240 mg/l Fathead Minnow - 96h
EC50 Daphnia	> 110 mg/l Water Flea - 48hr
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms	> 150 mg/l Green Algae - 72hr
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability 70% / 28 days.
BCF Other Aquatic Organisms	3
Log Pow	0.91 (Test data)
Bioaccumulative Potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).
Log Koc	Koc, 74; Estimated value; log Koc; 1.87; Estimated value

### n-Butyl Acetate (123-86-4)

LC50 Fish	62 mg/l Golden Orfe - 96hr
LC50 Fish	18 mg/l Fathead Minnow - 96h
EC50 Daphnia	72.8 mg/l Water Flea - 24hr
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms	675 mg/l Green Algae - 72hr
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms	959 mg/l Bacteria - 18hr
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradability 88% / 28 days.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	520 mg/g
Chemical Oxygen Demand	2320 mg/g
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	2207 mg/g
Log Pow	1.804
Log Koc	2.35

### Barium Sulfate (7727-43-7)

EC50 Daphnia	32 mg/l Water Flea - 48hr
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**Barium Sulfate (7727-43-7)**

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
Theoretical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable
BCF Fish	68.4 (BCF; <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> )
Bioaccumulative Potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (BCF < 500).

**Calcium Carbonate (471-34-1)**

Theoretical Oxygen Demand	Not applicable (inorganic)
Log Pow	-2.12 (Estimated value)
Bioaccumulative Potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.


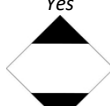

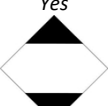
**Propane (74-98-6)**

Persistence and Degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Not applicable (gas). Photodegradation in the air.
BCF Fish	9 - 25 (BCF)
Log Pow	2.28 (Calculated)
Bioaccumulative Potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

**SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste Treatment Methods**

Waste Disposal	: Characteristics and waste stream classification can change with product use and location. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition. All waste must be disposed of in compliance with the respective national, federal, state, and/or local regulations.
Waste Disposal Of Packaging	: In the United States, an aerosol container that does not contain a significant amount of liquid would meet the definition of scrap metal (40 CFR 261.1(c)(6)), and would be exempt from RCRA regulation under 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(iv) if it is to be recycled. If containers are to be disposed of (not recycled) it must be managed under all applicable RCRA and state regulations.
Landfill Precautions	: Not Available.
Incineration Precautions	: ** DO NOT INCINERATE ** CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE **.

**SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

14.1 UN Number	DOT (USA)	IATA (AIR)	IMDG (OCEAN)
UN Number	: UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name	DOT (USA)	IATA (AIR)	IMDG (OCEAN)
UN Proper Shipping Name	: Aerosols, Limited Quantity	Aerosols, Flammable, Limited Quantity	Aerosols, Limited Quantity
14.3 Transport Hazard Class(es)	DOT (USA)	IATA (AIR)	IMDG (OCEAN)
Transport Hazard Class(es)	: 2.1	2.2	2.1
Labels	: None	2.1 - Flammable gas 	None
Limited Quantity	: Yes 	Yes 	Yes 
EmS Code	: Not Applicable	Not Applicable	F-D, S-U
14.4 Packing Group	DOT (USA)	IATA (AIR)	IMDG (OCEAN)
Packing Group	: None	None	None

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### 14.5 Environmental Hazards

#### DOT (USA)

#### IATA (AIR)

#### IMDG (OCEAN)

Marine Pollutant

:

No

No

No

### 14.6 Special Precautions

Precautions

:

None Identified

### 14.7 Transport in Bulk

Remarks

:

Not applicable for product as supplied

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Federal Regulations

#### SARA Section 313

: Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

n-Hexane	CAS-No. 110-54-3	5 - 10%
Xylene	CAS-No. 1330-20-7	< 1%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS-No. 108-10-1	< 1%
Ethyl Benzene	CAS-No. 100-41-4	< 1%
1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene	CAS-No. 95-63-6	< 1%

#### TSCA Section 12(b)

: This product or mixture is not known to contain a chemical or chemicals subject to the export notification requirements of section 12(b) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and 40 CFR Part 707, subpart D

#### CERCLA Reportable Quantity

: Chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) if released to the environment at or above the reportable quantity

Acetone	CAS-No. 67-64-1	5000 lb
n-Hexane	CAS-No. 110-54-3	5000 lb
Xylene	CAS-No. 1330-20-7	100 lb
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	CAS-No. 108-10-1	5000 lb
Ethyl Benzene	CAS-No. 100-41-4	1000 lb

#### SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes

: Delayed (chronic) health hazard, Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Sudden release of pressure hazard.

#### TSCA Inventory (United States)

: All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

### 15.2 State Regulations

#### California Proposition 65

: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	Cancer	Yes	0.6 %
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)	Cancer	Yes	0.0663 %
Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)	Cancer	Yes	0.0442 %
Quartz (14808-60-7)	Cancer	Yes	0.0347 %
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)	Developmental Toxicity	Yes	0.0663 %
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	Reproductive Toxicity, Male	Yes	8.4 %
Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)	No significance risk level (NSRL)	54 µg/day	

#### State Right-to-Know Lists

: The following chemical(s) appear on one or more state RTK (Right to Know) lists as indicated

Acetone (67-64-1)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Epoxidized Soybean Oil (8013-07-8)	U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

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Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Xylene (1330-20-7)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Ethyl Benzene (100-41-4)	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Methyl n-Propyl Ketone (107-87-9)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Quartz (14808-60-7)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Zinc Oxide (1314-13-2)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Barium Sulfate (7727-43-7)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Nonane (111-84-2)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
2-Ethylhexanoic Acid (149-57-5)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
1,2,4-Trimethyl Benzene (95-63-6)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Precipitated Silica (112926-00-8)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Propane (74-98-6)	U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

## SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Indication of changes

Section	Changed item	Change
1	Created Safety Data Sheet - Revision 1	Added

### Full Text of H-Statements

H Code	H Phrase
H220	Extremely flammable gas
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H226	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
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Disclaimer of Liability

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