DRUMMOND™
A LAWSON BRAND

Safety Data Sheet

Issue date 25-Jul-2018 **Revision date** 07-Nov-2022 **Revision Number** 3

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identification

Product identifier	Drummond™ Probe Foaming Action Chain And Sprocket Lubricant
Other means of identification	DA7840
Recommended use	Lubricant
Restrictions on use	For industrial use only

Supplier

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

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

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

Website www.lawsonproducts.com

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Classification This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), WHMIS 2015 and GHS Regulations.

Carcinogenicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Aspiration toxicity	Category 1
Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Symbol

Signal word DANGER

Hazard statements
H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statements

Prevention

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required
P280 - Wear protective gloves
P280 - Wear eye protection/ face protection
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251 - Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P260 - Do not breathe dusts or mists
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling

Response

General

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Inhalation

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
P304 + P312 - IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell

Ingestion

P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting

Storage

P405 - Store locked up
P410 - Protect from sunlight
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place

Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable

Hazard(s) Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC)

None known.

Unknown acute toxicity

Unknown Toxicity: 14% Inhalation, 14% Dermal, 24.3% Oral.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition

Mixture.

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	40-50
Paraffin Oil	64742-62-7	30-40
Propane	74-98-6	10-20

Butane	106-97-8	5-10
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	68603-42-9	1-10
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	0.0-1.0

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

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Necessary first-aid measures

Inhalation

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.

Ingestion

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

Skin contact

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

Eye contact

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

Most important symptoms (acute)

Causes serious eye irritation. Inhalation causes Central Nervous System effects. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin irritation. Ingestion can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Most important symptoms (over-exposure)

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

None known.

Specific hazards

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. Hazardous Thermal

Decomposition Products:. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

Special protective equipment 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 you can do it without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in the hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information for 'non-emergency personnel'. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

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. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry in sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. See section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for disposal information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Chemical name	OSHA PEL (TWA)	California - PELs	ACGIH OEL (TWA)	NIOSH - TWA
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ PEL (particulate)	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA
Paraffin Oil	-			
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA	1000 ppm PEL; 1800 mg/m³ PEL		1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA
Butane	-	800 ppm PEL; 1900 mg/m³ PEL		800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1800 mg/m³ TWA
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-			
Diethanolamine	-	0.46 ppm PEL; 2 mg/m³ PEL	1 mg/m³ TWA Skin	3 ppm TWA 15 mg/m³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other controls to keep air containment concentration below current applicable OSHA permissible exposure limit or ACGIH TLV limit, and volatiles below lower explosive limit. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye protection

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

Skin and body protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use the the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

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

Hygiene measures

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

are close to the workstation location.

Canadian Province Occupational Exposure Limits

Chemical name	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	ON	PE	QC	SK
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	5 mg/m³ TWA	0.2 mg/m³ TWA 1 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWA	5 mg/m³ TWAEV	5 mg/m³ TWA
Paraffin Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Propane	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA	-	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m³ TWA	-	-	-	-	1000 ppm TWAEV 1800 mg/m³ TWAEV 1000 ppm TWAEV 1640 mg/m³ TWAEV	1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Butane	1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m³ TWA	1000 ppm TWA	-	800 ppm TWA 1900 mg/m³ TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1640 mg/m³ TWA	-	-	-	-	800 ppm TWAEV 1900 mg/m³ TWAEV 1000 ppm TWAEV 1640 mg/m³ TWAEV	1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA 1000 ppm TWA
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethanolamine	2 mg/m³ TWA	2 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	0.46 ppm TWA 2 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWA	1 mg/m³ TWAEV	2 mg/m³ TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state Liquid

Color Colorless

Odor Not available

Odor threshold Not available

pH Not available

Melting point/range °C Not available

Melting point/range °F Not available

Boiling point/range °C Not available

Boiling point/range °F Not available

Flash point °C -29°

Flash point °F -20.2°

Flash point method used Pensky-Martens C.C.

Evaporation rate Not available

Flammability (Solid, Gas) Not available

Lower explosion limit	1.9 %
Upper explosion limit	9.5 %
Vapor pressure	13.5 kPa (101.325mm Hg) [at 20°C]
Vapor density	1.55(Air=1)
Relative density	0.79
Solubility	Not available
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available
Autoignition temperature °C	Not available
Autoignition temperature °F	Not available
Decomposition temperature °C	Not available
Decomposition temperature °F	Not available
Viscosity	Kinematic (room temperature): <0.07 cm²/s (<7 cSt) Kinematic (40 °C (104°F)): >0.07cm²/s (>7 cSt)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	This material is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reactions under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, and other sources of ignition.
Incompatible materials	No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure	Eyes. Dermal. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Symptoms	Causes eye and skin irritation. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. May cause respiratory irritation. Ingestion can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Adverse symptoms may include the following:. eye pain, redness, and watering. May cause irritation of respiratory tract. Coughing. Nausea. Vomiting. Headache. Drowsiness. Fatigue. Dizziness/vertigo. Unconsciousness. Skin irritation. Redness. Ingestion may cause nausea or vomiting.
Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical name	Inhalation LC50:	Dermal LD50:	Oral LD50:
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	2062 ppm Rat	> 5000 mg/kg Rat = 22 g/kg Mouse > 24 g/kg Rat >2000 mg/kg Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg Rat >24 g/kg Rat > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
Paraffin Oil	2.18 mg/L Rat	> 5000 mg/kg Rat >2000 mg/kg Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg Rat > 2000 mg/kg Rabbit
Propane	658 mg/L (Rat) 4h	-	-
Butane	30957 mg/m³ (Rat) 4 h	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-	> 5000 mg/kg Rat >2 g/kg Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg Rat > 2 g/kg Rabbit
Diethanolamine	-	= 620 µL/kg Rat = 780 mg/kg Rat 11.9 mL/kg Rabbit	780 mg/kg Rat = 11.9 mL/kg Rabbit = 7640 µL/kg Rabbit

ATEmix (dermal) Not available

ATEmix (oral) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-gas) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-vapor) Not available

ATEmix (inhalation-dust/mist) Not available

Carcinogenicity

Chemical name	ACGIH OEL - Carcinogens	IARC	OSHA Carcinogens	NTP
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	A4 A2	Group 1	Present	Known carcinogen
Paraffin Oil	A2	Group 1	Present	Known carcinogen
Propane	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-	Group 2B	Present	-
Diethanolamine	A3	Group 2B	Present	-

Canadian Province carcinogenicity limits

Chemical name	Alberta - Carcinogen	British Columbia - Carcinogen	Manitoba - Carcinogen	New Brunswick - Carcinogen	Nova Scotia - Carcinogen	Quebec - Carcinogen
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	IARC 1	ACGIH A2 ACGIH A4	-	ACGIH A2 ACGIH A4	-
Paraffin Oil	-	-	ACGIH A2	-	ACGIH A2	-
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diethanolamine	-	IARC 2B	ACGIH A3	-	ACGIH A3	C3 Carcinogen

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish LC50
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	-	> 5000mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96h
Paraffin Oil	-	> 5000mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss 96h
Propane	-	-
Butane	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	-	= 3.6mg/L Brachydanio rerio 96h
Diethanolamine	2.1 - 2.3mg/L Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata 96h =7.8mg/L Desmodesmus subspicatus 72h	1200 - 1580mg/L Pimephales promelas 96h 4460 - 4980mg/L Pimephales promelas 96h 600 - 1000mg/L Lepomis macrochirus 96h

Persistence and degradability Product is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation

Chemical name	CAS-No	Partition coefficient (log Kow)	Bioconcentration factor (BCF)
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic 64742-52-5	64742-52-5	-	-
Paraffin Oil 64742-62-7	64742-62-7	-	-
Propane 74-98-6	74-98-6	2.3 <=2.8	-
Butane 106-97-8	106-97-8	2.31 at 20 °C (at pH 7, ECHA_API) <=2.8	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido 68603-42-9	68603-42-9	-	-
Diethanolamine 111-42-2	111-42-2	-2.46 at 25 °C [OECD Guideline 107] (at pH 6.8-7.3, ECHA_API) 0.19 at 25 °C [OECD Guideline 107] (at pH 9.1, ECHA_API)	no significant bioconcentration

Mobility in soil Not available.

Other adverse effects No known significant effects or critical hazards.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Contaminated packaging Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its containers must be disposed of in a

safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Descriptions

DOT

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

TDG

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

IATA

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

IMDG/IMO

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

Marine Pollutants

Chemical name	CAS-No	USDOT Marine Pollutant	Canada TDG Marine Pollutant	IMDG Marine Pollutant
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	-	-	-
Paraffin Oil	64742-62-7	-	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	68603-42-9	-	-	-
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	-	-	-

Special Precautions

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

State regulations

U.S. state Right-to-Know regulations

Chemical name	CAS-No	Massachusetts - RTK	New Jersey - RTK	Pennsylvania - RTK
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	X	X	X
Paraffin Oil	64742-62-7	-	X	-
Propane	74-98-6	X	X	X
Butane	106-97-8	X	X	X
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	68603-42-9	-	-	-
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	X	X	X

California Prop. 65 WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer

Chemical name	CAS-No	California Prop. 65
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	-
Paraffin Oil	64742-62-7	-
Propane	74-98-6	-
Butane	106-97-8	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	68603-42-9	Carcinogen
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	Carcinogen

U.S. Federal Regulations

US EPA SARA 313

Chemical name	CAS-No	CERCLA/SARA Hazardous Substances RQ	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	-	-
Paraffin Oil	64742-62-7	-	-
Propane	74-98-6	-	-
Butane	106-97-8	-	-
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	68603-42-9	-	-
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	100 lb 45.4 kg	1.0 %

US EPA SARA 311/312 hazardous categorization Not available

TSCA and Canadian Inventories

Chemical name	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification	DSL	NDSL
Petroleum distillates, hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	X	-	X	-
Paraffin Oil	X	-	X	-
Propane	X	-	X	-

Chemical name	Inventory - United States - Section 8(b) Inventory (TSCA)	U.S. - TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) - Section 12(b) - Export Notification	DSL	NDSL
Butane	X	-	X	X
Coconut Oil Diethanolamido	X	-	X	-
Diethanolamine	X	-	X	-

Legend X - Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA

Health	Not available
Flammability	Not available
Instability	Not available
Specific hazard	Not available

HMIS

Health	3 *
Flammability	4
Physical hazards	3
Personal protection	To be determined by customer.

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

Prepared by Regulatory Affairs

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Revision note

Key to abbreviations

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

Disclaimer

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

End of Safety Data Sheet