

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Aircraft Paint Stripper

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Aircraft Paint Stripper
Product code : PF 535
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Aerosol.

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

Not applicable.

Supplier's details : Pro Form Products Ltd.
604 McGeachie Drive
Milton, Ontario L9T3Y5

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Phone(s):
USA & Canada 800-424-9300
International +1 703 741-5970

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : AEROSOLS - Category 1
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY - Category 2
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
Harmful if swallowed.
Toxic in contact with skin.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Causes damage to organs.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe dust or mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

Section 2. Hazard identification

Response	: IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: 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 or attention.
Storage	: Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
Supplemental label elements	: Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 89.5%

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture	: Mixture
Other means of identification	: Not available.

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	Identifiers	
dichloromethane	methylene chloride; Methane, dichloro-; Methylene dichloride; ethyl (2S)-2-[[[(4S)-2,5-dioxo-4-{4-[(trifluoroacetyl)amino] butyl}tetrahydrofuran-3-yl] amino}-4-phenylbutanoate, as a solution in dichloromethane (CAS RN 75-09-2); R30; N2-[1-(S)-ethoxycarbonyl-3-phenylpropyl]-N6-trifluoroacetyl-L-lysyl-N2-carboxyanhydride, as a solution in dichloromethane; Methylene chloride; DCM; Methylene chloride (dichloromethane); Methylene bichloride; Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	≥30 - ≤60	CAS: 75-09-2	
PROPANE	Propyl hydride; n-Propane; Dimethyl methane; E 944; HC-290; R290; PROPYL HYDRID; Normal propane; liquefied petroleum gas; Propagas; n-propana	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 74-98-6	
ISOBUTAN	Propane, 2-methyl-; Propane, 2-methyl- (isobutane); 2-Methylpropane; Propane, 2-methyl; Methyl-2 propane; Trimethylmethane; 1,1-Dimethylethane	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 75-28-5	
Methyl alcohol	Methyl alcohol; Wood spirit; Wood naphtha; Wood alcohol; Pyroligneous spirit; Columbian spirits; Carbinol; aqueous solution containing by weight — 38 % or more but not more than 42 % of 2-(3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-yl)ethanamine (CAS RN 658066-44-5), — 21 % or more but not more than 25 % of sulphuric acid (CAS RN 7664-93-9) and — 1 % or more but not more than 2,9 % of	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 67-56-1	

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	methanol (CAS RN 67-56-1); Methanol (I); Methyl alcohol (I); Methyl alcohol Low boiling point naphtha - unspecified; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom; Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light aromatic; Aromatic hydrocarbon solvents - medium flashpoint; Light aromatic solvent naphtha; Solvent naphtha, light aromatic; Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic; Light aromatic solvent naphtha (petroleum) (C8 to C10); Solvent naphtha, petroleum, light arom.; AROMATIC PETROLUUM DISTILLATE; SOLVENT, AROMATIC PETROLEUM	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 64742-95-6	
2-Phenoxyethanol	Ethanol, 2-phenoxy-; PHENOXYETHANOL; Phenylglycol ether; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER; 1-HYDROXY-2-PHENOXYETHANE; ETHYLENE GLYCOL PHENYL ETHER; (2-HYDROXYETHOXY) BENZENE; Phenyl cellosolve; Tri-K Phenoxyethanol; Sepicide LD; REWOPAL MPG 10	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 122-99-6	

Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- 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. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. 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. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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 and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Toxic in contact with skin. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that 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. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. 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.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
halogenated compounds
carbonyl halides

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. Do not breathe dust or mist. 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".

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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. 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.

Protective measures

- Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. 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 and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

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 away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
dichloromethane	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 63 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Carc 2A. TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C2. TWA_{EV} 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA_{EV} 8 hours: 174 mg/m³. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 174 mg/m³. OEL 8 hours: 50 ppm.
PROPANE	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 1250 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Oxygen depletion [asphyxiant] , Explosive potential. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) Oxygen depletion [asphyxiant] , Explosive potential. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) Oxygen depletion [asphyxiant] , Explosive potential. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

ISOBUTAN

OEL 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) [Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases, Alkane [C1-C4]]
 STEL 15 minutes: 1250 ppm.
 TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) [Butane]
 STEL 15 minutes: 1250 ppm.
 TWA 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) [butane, all isomers] Explosive potential.
 STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [Butane, All isomers] Explosive potential.
 STEL 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) [Aliphatic Hydrocarbon gases, Alkane (C2-C4)]
 OEL 8 hours: 1000 ppm.
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)
 STEV 15 minutes: 1000 ppm.

Methyl alcohol

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) Absorbed through skin.
 STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm.
 TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.
CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Absorbed through skin.
 TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.
 STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm.
CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)
 Absorbed through skin.
 TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.
 STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm.
CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)
 Absorbed through skin.
 TWAEV 8 hours: 200 ppm.
 TWAEV 8 hours: 262 mg/m³.
 STEV 15 minutes: 250 ppm.
 STEV 15 minutes: 328 mg/m³.
CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)
 Absorbed through skin.
 OEL 8 hours: 262 mg/m³.
 OEL 8 hours: 200 ppm.
 OEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm.
 OEL 15 minutes: 328 mg/m³.

2-Phenoxyethanol

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)
 Absorbed through skin.
 TWA 8 hours: 141 mg/m³.
 TWA 8 hours: 25 ppm.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls	: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.
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, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
<u>Individual protection measures</u>	
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.
Eye/face 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, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.
<u>Skin protection</u>	
Hand 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 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. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
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. 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.
Other skin protection	: 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	: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Yellow.
Odor	: Not available.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	: Technically not possible to measure
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	: Not applicable.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Flash point	: Closed cup: -104°C (-155.2°F)
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: 258.4 kPa (1938.05 mm Hg)
Relative vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Density	: 1.07 g/cm ³
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Miscible with water	: No.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 280°C (536°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: 18.25 kJ/g
Viscosity	: Dynamic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (room temperature): Not available. Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Aerosol product

Type of aerosol : Spray

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

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

dichloromethane

Result

Rat - Oral - LD50

985 mg/kg

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

76000 mg/m³ [4 hours]

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

658000 mg/m³ [4 hours]

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

ISOBUTAN

Methyl alcohol

Section 11. Toxicological information

solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	15800 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50
	5600 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.
	64000 ppm [4 hours]
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Gas.
	145000 ppm [1 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50
2-Phenoxyethanol	8400 mg/kg
	<u>Toxic effects:</u> Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Behavioral - Tremor Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50
	3492 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50
	1260 mg/kg
	<u>Toxic effects:</u> Behavioral - General anesthetic Gastrointestinal - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes
	Rat - Dermal - LD50
	14422 mg/kg
	<u>Toxic effects:</u> Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Acute pulmonary edema

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name

dichloromethane

Result

Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 810 mg

Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

2-Phenoxyethanol

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

dichloromethane

Result

Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 10 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 162 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Amount/concentration applied: 6 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 250 ug

2-Phenoxyethanol

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Section 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not available.

Skin

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
dichloromethane	2A	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	A3

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Methyl alcohol

solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name

Result

Section 11. Toxicological information

solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Toxic in contact with skin. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin. Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Reproductive toxicity : May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
SPRAYABLE PAINT STRIPPER (NI)	647.7	739.8	N/A	60.0	N/A
dichloromethane	985	N/A	N/A	76	N/A
ISOBUTAN	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
Methyl alcohol	100	300	64000	3	N/A
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	8400	3492	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-Phenoxyethanol	1260	14422	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name

dichloromethane

Result

Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Daggerblade grass shrimp - *Palaemon pugio* - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)

Size: <20 mm

108.5 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - EC50 - Fresh water

Algae - Green algae - *Chlorella vulgaris*

0.98 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Population

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

US EPA

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*

Size: 2 cm; Weight: 0.222 g

2.6 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Algae - Green algae - *Raphidocelis subcapitata*

56 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Population

Methyl alcohol

Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - *Crangon crangon* - Adult

2500 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - EC50 - Marine water

Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa*

16.912 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Reproduction

Chronic - NOEC - Marine water

Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa*

9.96 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Reproduction

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Zebra danio - *Danio rerio* - Egg

Age: 12

Section 12. Ecological information

2-Phenoxyethanol

290 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water**Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*Age: 32 days; Size: 18.3 mm; Weight: 0.107 g

344 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
dichloromethane	1.25	22.91	Low
PROPANE	1.09	-	Low
ISOBUTAN	1.09	-	Low
Methyl alcohol	-0.77	<10	Low
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic	-	10 to 2500	High
2-Phenoxyethanol	1.107	0.3493	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : 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. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

	TDG Classification	DOT Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	Aerosols, flammable

Section 14. Transport information

Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1  	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2).

DOT Classification

: **Reportable quantity** 2020.2 lbs / 917.17 kg [226.44 gal / 857.17 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

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 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

Canadian NPRI

: The following components are listed: dichloromethane; propane; butane (all isomers); methanol; light aromatic solvent naphtha

CEPA Toxic substances

: The following components are listed: dichloromethane

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Canada

: All components are listed or exempted.

United States

: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing	: 10/8/2026
Date of issue/Date of revision	: 10/8/2026
Date of previous issue	: No previous validation
Version	: 1
Key to abbreviations	: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution) N/A = Not available SGG = Segregation Group UN = United Nations

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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