

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1K High Build Primer/Filler - Buff

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : 1K High Build Primer/Filler - Buff
Product code : PF 636
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
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.

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. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.

Response

: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. 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. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

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

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	Identifiers	
acetone	propan-2-one; propanone; 2-Propanone; Ketone propane; Dimethyl ketone; β -ketonepropane; acetinum; dimethylketone; methyl ketone; pyroacetic acid; pyroacetic ether; dimethylformaldehyde; Acetone (I); 2-Propanone (I); 2-OXOPROPANE; BETA-KETOPROPANE; 2-Propanon, -e	$\geq 15 - \leq 40$	CAS: 67-64-1	
propane	Propyl hydride; n-Propane; Dimethyl methane; E 944; HC-290; R290; PROPYL HYDRID; Normal propane; liquefied petroleum gas; Propagas; n-propana	$\geq 10 - \leq 30$	CAS: 74-98-6	
isobutyl acetate	Acetic acid, 2-methylpropyl ester; β -Methylpropyl ethanoate; 2-Methylpropyl ester of acetic acid; 2-Methylpropyl acetate; Isobutyl ester of acetic acid; Acetic acid, isobutyl ester; 2-methyl-1-propyl acetate; iso-Butyl acetate; beta-Methylpropyl ethanoate; Isobutyl ethanoate; SEC-BUTYLACETATE	$\geq 7 - \leq 13$	CAS: 110-19-0	
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; Titanium oxide (TiO ₂); Titanium peroxide; Rutile; C.I. Pigment White 6	$\geq 5 - \leq 10$	CAS: 13463-67-7	
Isobutane	Propane, 2-methyl-; Propane, 2-methyl- (isobutane); 2-Methylpropane; Propane, 2-methyl; Methyl-2 propane; Trimethylmethane; 1,1-Dimethylethane	$\geq 5 - \leq 10$	CAS: 75-28-5	
4-methylpentan-2-one	isobutyl methyl ketone; 2-Pentanone, 4-methyl-; METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE; 4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Isopropyl acetone; Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone); Hexone; 4-Methyl 2-pentanone; MIBK; isopropylacetone; MIK; methyl isobutyl ketone; methyl 2-methylpropyl ketone; 4-methyl-2-oxopentane	$\geq 5 - \leq 10$	CAS: 108-10-1	
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester; Ethyl-3-ethoxy propionate; Propionic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester; Ethyl 3-ethoxypropanoate; Alkyl (C1-2) 3-alkyl (C1-2) oxypropionate; Alkyl alkoxypropionate; 3-Ethoxypropanoic acid ethyl ester; Ethoxypropionic acid, ethyl ester; Ethyl beta-ethoxypropionate; PROPIONATE, 3-ETHOXY-, ETHYL; ETHYL ETHOXYPROPIONATE	$\geq 1 - \leq 5$	CAS: 763-69-9	

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, 2-acetate; Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate; 2-Propanol, 1-methoxy-, acetate; 1-Methoxy-2-propanol, acetate; 2-Acetoxy-1-methoxypropane; Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate; 1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate; 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate; light stabiliser containing: — branched and linear alkyl esters of 3-(2H-benzotriazolyl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxybenzenepropanoic acid (CAS RN 127519-17-9), and — 1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate (CAS RN 108-65-6); Acetic acid, 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl ester; 1-methoxypropyl acetate	≥1 - ≤5	CAS: 108-65-6	
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	Low boiling point hydrogen treated naphtha; Hydrotreated heavy naphtha (petroleum); Hydrotreated light steam cracked naphtha residuum (petroleum); Naphtha, petroleum, hydrotreated heavy; Hydrotreated light, steam cracked naphtha residuum, petroleum; Hydrotreated heavy naphtha; Naphtha, (petroleum), heavy, hydrotreated; NAPHTHA	≥0.5 - ≤1.5	CAS: 64742-48-9	
ethylbenzene	Benzene, ethyl-; Phenylethane; Ethylbenzol; photosensitive emulsion consisting of cyclized polyisoprene containing: — 55 % or more but not more than 75 % by weight of xylene (CAS RN 1330-20-7) and — 12 % or more but not more than 18 % by weight of ethylbenzene (CAS RN 100-41-4); EB; Mono-(or di-) methyl (ethyl,bromoallyl, bromopropyl,oxycarbonyl orchloropropyl,oxycarbonyl) benzene	≥0.1 - ≤1	CAS: 100-41-4	

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.

Section 4. 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. 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.
- 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.
- 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** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- 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.

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
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing 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.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. 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
acetone	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 750 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 500 ppm. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) TWA 8 hours: 250 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 250 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) TWAEV 8 hours: 250 ppm. STEV 15 minutes: 500 ppm. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 1200 mg/m ³ . OEL 15 minutes: 1800 mg/m ³ . OEL 8 hours: 500 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 750 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

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

isobutyl acetate

potential.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)

OEL 8 hours: 1000 ppm.

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)

STEL 15 minutes: 188 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.

CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) [butyl acetate, all isomers]

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [butyl acetates, all isomers]

STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.

CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [butyl acetates]

STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.

TWA EV 8 hours: 50 ppm.

CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)

OEL 8 hours: 150 ppm.

OEL 8 hours: 713 mg/m³.

titanium dioxide

CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)STEL 15 minutes: 20 mg/m³.TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³.**CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Carc 2B.**TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. Notes: The 8-hour TWA listed in the Table is for the total dust. The substance also has an 8-hour TWA of 3 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.**CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)**TWA 8 hours: 10 mg/m³.**CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)**TWA EV 8 hours: 10 mg/m³. Form: total particulate matter.**CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)**OEL 8 hours: 10 mg/m³.

Isobutane

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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

4-methylpentan-2-one	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Carc 2B. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C3. TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm. STEV 15 minutes: 75 ppm. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 205 mg/m ³ . OEL 8 hours: 50 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 307 mg/m ³ .
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 300 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 75 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 270 mg/m ³ . TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.
ethylbenzene	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) STEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 100 ppm. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Carc 2B. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C3. TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 100 ppm. OEL 8 hours: 434 mg/m ³ . OEL 15 minutes: 543 mg/m ³ . OEL 15 minutes: 125 ppm.

Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. 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.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Individual protection measures

- Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. 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.
- Skin protection**
- 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** : Beige.
- 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.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -104.39°C (-155.9°F)
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 1.2%
Upper: 12.8%
- Vapor pressure** : 126.6 kPa (949.56 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Density	: 0.85 g/cm ³
Solubility in water	: Not available.
Miscible with water	: Yes.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 280°C (536°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable.
Heat of combustion	: 24.41 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

acetone

Result

Rat - Oral - LD50

5800 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex) Behavioral - Tremor

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

2001 mg/kg

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

21 mg/l [4 hours]

Rat - Oral - LD50

13400 mg/kg

Rabbit - Dermal - LD50

>17400 mg/kg

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

658000 mg/m³ [4 hours]

Rat - Oral - LD50

2080 mg/kg

Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor

isobutyl acetate

Isobutane

4-methylpentan-2-one

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	16.4 mg/l [4 hours] Rat - Oral - LD50 3200 mg/kg <u>Toxic effects:</u> Behavioral - Ataxia Rat - Male - Dermal - LD50
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	4080 mg/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 8532 mg/kg Rabbit - Dermal - LD50
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	>5 g/kg Rat - Oral - LD50
ethylbenzene	>6 g/kg Rat - Oral - LD50 3500 mg/kg <u>Toxic effects:</u> Liver - Other changes Kidney, Ureter, and Bladder - Other changes Rabbit - Dermal - LD50 >5000 mg/kg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritantDuration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 500 mg**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**Amount/concentration applied: 395 mg**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 500 mg**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 500 mg**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 15 mg

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Human - Eyes - Mild irritantAmount/concentration applied: 186300 ppm**Rabbit - Eyes - Mild irritant**Amount/concentration applied: 10 uL**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 20 mg**Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant**Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hoursAmount/concentration applied: 100 uL**Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant**Amount/concentration applied: 40 mg

4-methylpentan-2-one

Section 11. Toxicological information

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

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
acetone	-	-	A4
titanium dioxide	2B	-	A3
4-methylpentan-2-one	2B	-	A3
ethylbenzene	2B	-	A3

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

acetone

isobutyl acetate

4-methylpentan-2-one

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3

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)

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name

ethylbenzene

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name

Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy ethylbenzene

Result

ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

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
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : No specific data.
- Ingestion** : No specific data.

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.

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Carcinogenicity** : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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)
PF HIGH BUILD PRIMER BUFF 425G 20OZ	16051.1	5098.2	N/A	173.2	N/A
acetone	5800	2001	N/A	21	N/A
isobutyl acetate	13400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Isobutane	N/A	N/A	N/A	658	N/A
4-methylpentan-2-one	2080	N/A	N/A	16.4	N/A
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	3200	4080	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	8532	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	N/A	N/A	11	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name

acetone

Result

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna*

10 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Chronic - NOEC - Marine water

Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa*

4.95 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Reproduction

Acute - EC50 - Marine water

Algae - Green algae - *Ulva pertusa*

20.565 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Reproduction

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Crustaceans - Daphnia - *Daphniidae*

0.016 ml/l [21 days]

Effect: Population

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Guppy - *Poecilia reticulata*

Age: 4 to 12 months; Size: 2 to 10 cm; Weight: 0.5 to 14 g

5600 ppm [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

titanium dioxide

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*

Age: 1 to 14 days

>1000 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

4-methylpentan-2-one

Acute - LC50 - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*

Age: 29 days; Size: 21 mm; Weight: 0.141 g

505 mg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Section 12. Ecological information

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Daphnia - Water flea - *Daphnia magna*

78 mg/l [21 days]

Effect: Behavior

Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas* - Embryo

Age: <24 hours

168 mg/l [33 days]

Effect: Mortality

Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate

Acute - LC50

OECD [Fish, Acute Toxicity Test]

Fish

45.3 to 55.3 mg/l [96 hours]

ethylbenzene

Acute - LC50 - Marine water

Crustaceans - Brine shrimp - *Artemia sp.* - Nauplii

Age: 2 to 3

13.3 mg/l [48 hours]

Effect: Mortality

Acute - EC50 - Fresh water

Algae - Green algae - *Raphidocelis subcapitata*

3600 µg/l [96 hours]

Effect: Population

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name

Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate

Result

OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO₂ Evolution Test]

80% [13 days] - Readily

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	-	-	Readily
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
acetone	-0.23	-	Low
propane	1.09	-	Low
isobutyl acetate	2.3	-	Low
Isobutane	1.09	-	Low
4-methylpentan-2-one	1.9	-	Low
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	1.47	-	Low
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	1.2	-	Low
Naphtha (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy	-	10 to 2500	High
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

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
Transport hazard class(es)	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 	2.1 
Packing group	-	-	-	-
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.

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** 11265.2 lbs / 5114.4 kg [1589.5 gal / 6017 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

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: propane; butyl acetate (all isomers); butane (all isomers); methyl isobutyl ketone; propylene glycol methyl ether acetate; hydrotreated heavy naphtha

CEPA Toxic substances : None of the components are listed.

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Section 15. Regulatory information

Not listed.

[Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent \(PIC\)](#)

Not listed.

[UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals](#)

Not listed.

[Inventory list](#)

Canada : Not determined.

United States : All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

[History](#)

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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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