

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## 1K FillClean System High Viscosity



### 1. Product and company identification

<b>Product name</b>	: 1K FillClean System High Viscosity
<b>Material uses</b>	: Paint.
<b>Code</b>	: REZ199
<b>Supplier</b>	: Peter Kwasny GmbH Heilbronner Str. 96 D-74831 Gundelsheim Tel.: +49-(0)6269-95-20 E-mail: labor@kwasny.de
<b>Validation date</b>	: 9/13/2013.
<b>Prepared by</b>	: Chemical Check GmbH
<b>In case of emergency</b>	: +49(0)6269-95-20

### 2. Hazards identification

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Aerosol.]
<b>Odor</b>	: Characteristic.
<b><u>Emergency overview</u></b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	: DANGER!
<b>Hazard statements</b>	: FLAMMABLE AEROSOL. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
<b>Precautions</b>	: Do not puncture, incinerate or store the container at temperatures above 120°F (49°C) or in direct sunlight. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>OSHA/HCS status</b>	: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
<b>Routes of entry</b>	: Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
<b><u>Potential acute health effects</u></b>	
<b>Inhalation</b>	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.
<b>Ingestion</b>	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.
<b>Skin</b>	: Slightly irritating to the skin. Defatting to the skin.
<b>Eyes</b>	: Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
<b><u>Potential chronic health effects</u></b>	
<b>Chronic effects</b>	: Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## 2. Hazards identification

**Target organs** : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

**Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness

**Ingestion** : No specific data.

**Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
irritation  
redness  
dryness  
cracking

**Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
watering  
redness

**Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure** : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
dimethyl ether	115-10-6	40-70
acetone	67-64-1	15-40
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	1-5

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 the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

## 4. First aid measures

**Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately.

**Skin contact** : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

## 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.
- 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.
- Notes to physician** : No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

- Flammability of the product** : Flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Extinguishing media**
- Suitable** : In case of fire, use water spray. Powder. CO<sub>2</sub>. LARGE FIRE: Use alcohol-resistant foam or water spray or fog. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.
- Special exposure hazards** : 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.
- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide
- 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.
- Special remarks on explosion hazards** : Air/vapor mixtures may be explosive.

## 6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions** : 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 vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- 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).

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods for cleaning up

#### Small spill

- : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

#### Large spill

- : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling

- : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). 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. Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. 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 non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

### Storage

- : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### United States

Ingredient	Exposure limits
dimethyl ether	<b>AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2012).</b> TWA: 500 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 750 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 1782 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 750 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 15 minutes. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 1/2013).</b> TWA: 250 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 hours. <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).</b> TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
acetone	

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate

AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011).

TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.

- Recommended monitoring procedures** : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.
- Engineering measures** : 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.
- 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.
- Personal protection**
- Respiratory** : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed 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. Recommended: If operating conditions cause high vapor concentrations or the TLV is exceeded, use supplied-air respirator. half-face mask (as filter combination A1P2)
- Hands** : 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.  
Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Short term exposure (15 min.): Butyl rubber gloves. (0.7 mm)
- Eyes** : 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** : 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.
- 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.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	: Liquid. [Aerosol.]
<b>Flash point</b>	: Closed cup: <0°C (<32°F) [without propellant]
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	: 235°C (455°F)
<b>Flammable limits</b>	: Lower: 2.6% Upper: 18.6%
<b>Odor</b>	: Characteristic.
<b>Density</b>	: 0.71939 g/cm <sup>3</sup> [20°C (68°F)]
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	: 340 kPa (2550.2 mm Hg) [room temperature]
<b>VOC content</b>	: 100%
<b>Viscosity</b>	: Not available.
<b>Solubility</b>	: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

<b>Chemical stability</b>	: The product is stable.
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Keep away from heat and direct sunlight.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials, acids and alkalis.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.  Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
dimethyl ether	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	164000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	309 g/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
acetone	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	20000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	35.7 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	8532 mg/kg	-

### Chronic toxicity

Not available.

### Irritation/Corrosion

## 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
acetone	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	395 milligrams	-

: Not available.

### Sensitizer

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
acetone	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

### Carcinogenicity

#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
acetone	A4	-	-	-	-	-

### Mutagenicity

Product/ingredient name	Test	Experiment	Result
acetone	471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	Subject: Bacteria	Negative

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
acetone	Acute EC50 20.565 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute LC50 6000000 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Gammarus pulex	48 hours
	Acute LC50 10000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	96 hours
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl	Chronic NOEC 4.95 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.1 ml/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate	21 days
	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Algae - Selenastrum	72 hours

## 12. Ecological information

acetate	Acute EC50 $\geq$ 408 mg/l Acute LC50 134 mg/l Chronic NOEC $\geq$ 100 mg/l Chronic NOEC 47.5 mg/l	capricornutum Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss Daphnia - Daphnia magna Fish - Oryzias latipes	48 hours 96 hours 21 days 14 days
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### Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
acetone	OECD 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test 301B Ready Biodegradability - CO <sub>2</sub> Evolution Test	91 % - 28 days	-	-
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	OECD 301F Ready Biodegradability - Manometric Respirometry Test	83 % - 28 days	-	-

## 13. Disposal considerations

### Waste disposal

: 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.




Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

## 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information

## 14. Transport information

<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1950	Aerosols RQ(acetone)	2.1	-		<b>Reportable quantity</b> 12619.9 lbs / 5729.4 kg [2103.9 gal / 7964.3 L] Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.  <b>Packaging instruction</b> <b>Passenger aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg  <b>Cargo aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg  <b>Special provisions</b> N82
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	-		<b>Emergency schedules (EmS)</b> F-D, S-U
<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1	-		<b>Passenger and Cargo Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 75 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Cargo Aircraft Only</b> Quantity limitation: 150 kg Packaging instructions: 203 <b>Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft</b> Quantity limitation: 30 kg Packaging instructions: Y203

PG\* : Packing group

## 15. Regulatory information

**HCS Classification** : Flammable aerosol  
Irritating material  
Target organ effects

**U.S. Federal regulations** : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR**: 2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate  
**TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined  
**United States inventory (TSCA 8b)**: All components are listed or exempted.  
**SARA 302/304**: No products were found.  
**SARA 311/312 Hazards identification**: Fire hazard, Immediate (acute) health hazard, Delayed (chronic) health hazard  
**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention**: No products were found.  
**Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances**: dimethyl ether

**Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)** : Not listed

**Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances** : Not listed

## 15. Regulatory information

**Clean Air Act Section 602** : Not listed

### Class II Substances

**DEA List I Chemicals  
(Precursor Chemicals)** : Not listed

**DEA List II Chemicals  
(Essential Chemicals)** : Listed

### SARA 313

**Form R - Reporting  
requirements** Not applicable.

**Supplier notification** Not applicable.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: METHYL ETHER; ACETONE

**New York** : The following components are listed: Acetone; 2-Propanone

**New Jersey** : The following components are listed: DIMETHYL ETHER; METHANE, OXYBIS-;  
ACETONE; 2-PROPANONE

**Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: METHANE, OXYBIS-; 2-PROPANONE

### California Prop. 65

Not available.

**United States inventory  
(TSCA 8b)** : All components are listed or exempted.

**Canada inventory** : All components are listed or exempted.

### International regulations

#### **International lists**

**Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**China inventory (IECSC)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Japan inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Korea inventory**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register)**: Not determined.

**New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Philippines inventory (PICCS)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Taiwan inventory (CSNN)**: All components are listed or exempted.

**Chemical Weapons  
Convention List Schedule  
I Chemicals** : Not listed

**Chemical Weapons  
Convention List Schedule  
II Chemicals** : Not listed

**Chemical Weapons  
Convention List Schedule  
III Chemicals** : Not listed

## 16. Other information

**Label requirements** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOL. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	*	2
Flammability		4
Physical hazards		0

Caution: 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 MSDSs 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). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)** :



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Date of issue** : 9/13/2013.  
**Date of previous issue** : No previous validation.  
**Version** : 1

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.