SAFETY DATA SHEET

Randolph G-6303 Rand-O-Fill Non-Tautening Silver Butyrate

1 – IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY UNDERTAKING

PRODUCT NAME: Randolph G-6303 Rand-O-Fill Non-Tautening Silver Butyrate
PRODUCT NUMBER: G-6303
SUPPLIER: Consolidated Aircraft Coatings
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2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Highly flammable. Irritating to eyes and skin. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
CLASSIFICATION (1999/45) XI, XN, F, R11, R20, R66, R67

3 – COMPOSITION /INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	EC No.	CAS No.	Content %	Classification (67/548/EEC)
Acetone	200-662-2	67-64-1	15-45%	XI, F, R11, R36, R66, R67, S16, S26, S9
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	201-159-0	78-93-3	1-30%	XI, F, R11, R36/37, S9, S16, S25, S33
Diacetone alcohol	204-626-7	123-42-2	0-10%	XI, R36, S24/25
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	203-550-1	108-10-1	2-22%	XN, F, R11, R36/37, R20, R66, S16, S29, S9
1-Methoxy- 2-Propyl Acetate	203-603-9	108-65-6	2-32%	XI, R10, R36, S2
Isopropyl Alcohol	200-661-7	67-63-0	10-40%	XI, F, R11, R36, R67, S16, S24/25, S26, S7
Toluene	203-625-9	108-88-3	6-36%	XN, F, R11, R20, S16, S25, S29, S33
N-BUTYL ACETATE	204-658-1	123-86-4	0-10%	R10, R66, R67, S25
Ethyl Acetate	205-500-4	141-78-6	1-30%	XI, F, R11, R36, R66, R67, S16, S26, S33
Aluminum Powder	231-072-3	7429-90-5	2-32%	F, R15, R17, S7/8, S43

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and S-Phrases is displayed in Section 15

COMPOSITION COMMENTS
The data shown are in accordance with the latest EC Directives.

4- FIRST AID MEASURES

NOTICE:
Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.
INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:
Irritating to eyes, skin, nose and throat. Headache, dizziness and nausea can result from inhalation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in dryness possibly leading to dermatitis. Central nervous system effects including excitation, euphoria, contracted eye pupil dizziness, blurred vision, fatigue, nausea, headache, loss of consciousness, respiratory arrest and sudden death could occur of long term and/or high concentration exposures vapors.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:
Contact with the skin or eyes may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting and/or dermatitis. Skin and eyes should be flushed with water for at least 15 minutes.
INGESTION HEALTH RISK AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:
Toxic if ingested. If Methanol is listed in Sec. II, may be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed; cannot be made non-poisonous. If product contains Toluene or Sylene, may affect liver, kidneys or blood. If MEK is listed in Sec II, MEK has caused cancer in certain animal tests. Preexisting eye, skin, heart, central nervous system and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):
Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents of this product may be harmful or fatal. Overexposure may cause anesthesia, headache, nausea or dizziness. Breathing the vapors may irritate the nose and throat. Detectable amounts of chemicals or substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm may be found in this product. Use care when handling chemical and petroleum products even though they are water reducible.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT:
Preexisting eye, skin, heart, central nervous system and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:
Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Consult physician. If breathing stops give artificial respiration. Keep person warm.
Splash (Eye): Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult physician.
Splash (Skin): Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult physician if irritation persists.
Ingestion: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Vapors may irritate the nose and throat. Consult physician or poison control center immediately.

5- FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Alcohol foam, CO2, Dry Chemical
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Isolate from heat, sparks, electrical equipment and open flame. Water is not usually effective in fighting liquid fires. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product may float and can be reignited on the surface of the water. Do not enter a confined area without full bunker gear including a positive-pressure NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Decomposition products may form toxic materials.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Water spray may be used to cool closed containers to help prevent explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because residue or product can ignite explosively. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames and other ignition sources at locations distant from the material handling point. Flammable material.

6-ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:
Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8.
ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:
Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must immediately be alerted to Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory authority.
SPILL CLEANUP METHODS:
Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, open flames, and smoking. Ventilate. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand, or earth and place into containers for disposal.

7-HANDLING AND STORAGE

USAGE PRECAUTIONS:
Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Avoid spilling, skin and eyes contact. Use with adequate ventilation and avoid excessive exposure to solvent vapors. Use approved respirator if air contamination exceeds the accepted level.
STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:
FLAMMABLE/Combustible. Keep away from oxidizers, open flames and other ignition sources. Keep unused contents in original container and tightly closed lids. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place and at an ambient Temperature not to exceeding above 120^{o} F.
STORAGE CLASS:
FLAMMABLE liquid storage.

8-EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Workplace Exposure Limits	Remarks
Acetone	ACGIH: 500 ppm TWA; 750 ppm STEL NIOSH: 250 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA 2500 ppm IDLH (10% LEL) OSHA-Final PELs: 1000 ppm TWA; 2400 mg/m3 TWA	Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	ACGIH: 200 ppm TWA; 300 ppm STEL NIOSH: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA 3000 ppm IDLH ; OSHA-Final PELs: 200 ppm TWA; 590 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
Diacetone alcohol	ACGIH: 50 ppm TWA NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA 1800 ppm IDLH; OSHA-Final PELs: 50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	ACGIH: 50 ppm TWA; 75 ppm STEL NIOSH: 50 ppm TWA; 205 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm IDLH OSHA-Final PELs: 100 ppm TWA; 410 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
1-Methoxy- 2-Propyl Acetate	ACGIH: None listed NIOSH: None listed OSHA-Final PELs: None listed	Same As Above
Isopropyl Alcohol	ACGIH: 200 ppm TWA; 400 ppm STEL NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA 2000 ppm IDLH (10% LEL) OSHA-Final PELs: 400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
Toluene	ACGIH: 20 ppm TWA NIOSH: 100 ppm TWA; 375 mg/m3 TWA 500 ppm IDLH OSHA-Final PELs: 200 ppm TWA; 300 ppm Ceiling	Same As Above
N-BUTYL ACETATE	ACGIH: 150 ppm TWA; 200 ppm STEL NIOSH: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA 1700 ppm IDLH OSHA-Final PELs: 150 ppm TWA; 710 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
Ethyl Acetate	ACGIH: 400 ppm TWA NIOSH: 400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA 2000 ppm IDLH OSHA-Final PELs: 400 ppm TWA; 1400 mg/m3 TWA	Same As Above
Aluminum Powder	ACGIH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (metal dust) NIOSH: 10 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable dust) OSHA-Final PELs: 15 mg/m3 TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable fraction)	Same As Above

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS:

PROCESS CONDITIONS:	Provide eyewash station.
ENGINEERING MEASURES:	Provide adequate ventilation. Fully equipped spray booth is recommended to ensure the workers legal exposure limits are not exceeded.
RESPIRATORY EQUIPMENT:	Wear respirator with appropriate cartridge for organic solvents and chemicals.
HANDPROTECTION:	Wear approved gloves such as Neoprene, Nitrile or Rubber types.
EYE PROTECTION:	Wear splash-proof goggles.
OTHER PROTECTION:	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possible skin contact.

HYGIENE MEASURES:	DO NOT SMOKE IN THE WORK AREA. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, drinking or smoking. Promptly remove contaminated clothing.

9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:	Liquid
COLOR:	Silver
ODOR:	Ketone characteristics
BOILING POINT:	133-337° F
RELATIVE DENSITY:	0.88 g/mL
VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier than air
FLASH POINT:	1.4° F (-17° C) (Closed Cup)
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS:	1.0 (Lower%)
SOLUBILITY VALUE (g/100g H_2O @ 20°C):	Insoluble
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC):	612.39 g/L

10- STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
None reasonably foreseeable.
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
If product contains aluminum, do not contaminate with acids, caustics, chlorinated hydrocarbons or oxidizers as these materials will react with aluminum to produce hydrogen and heat. Avoid strong alkalines or strong oxidizers. This material may dissolve some plastics, rubber compounds or coatings. May react strongly with acids while in liquid form.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:
Mostly CO2 with some CO.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
N/A

11-TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acetone (CAS#67-64-1) : LD50/LC50: Dermal, guinea pig: LD50 = >9400 uL/kg; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg Severe; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 20 mg/24H Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 uL Mild; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Mild; inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 44 gm/m3/4H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 50100 mg/m3/8H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3 gm/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 5340 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5800 mg/kg; Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Epidemiology: In a series of studies, no statistically significant differences in causes of death or clinical laboratory results were observed in 948 employees exposed to up to 1070 ppm acetone over 23 years. Teratogenicity: Animal studies have only shown harmful effects in the offspring of animals exposed to doses which also produced significant maternal toxicity. Reproductive Effects: During the Stewart et al. study; four adult female volunteers were exposed 7.5 hours to acetone vapor at a nominal concentration of 1000 ppm. Three of the four women experienced premature menstrual periods which were attributed to the acetone exposure. Mutagenicity: Sex chromosome loss and nondisjunction(Yeast - Saccharomyces cerevisiae) = 47600 ppm; Cytogenetic analysis(Rodent - hamster Fibroblast)= 40 gm/L. Neurotoxicity: No information found
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS# 78-93-3):LD50/rabbit/skin/draize test = 500mg/24H Moderate; LC50/mouse/inhalation = 32mg/m3/4H; Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.
Diacetone alcohol (CAS# 123-42-2) : **Routes of Entry:** Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion. **Toxicity to Animals:** Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 3959 mg/kg [Mouse]. Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 13500 mg/kg [Rabbit]. **Chronic Effects on Humans:** The substance is toxic to lungs, mucous membranes. **Other Toxic Effects on Humans:** Very hazardous in case of ingestion. Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of inhalation. Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator). **Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:** Not available. **Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans:** Not available. **Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:** Not available.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (CAS#108-10-1):LD50/rat/oral = 2080mg/kg; Carcinogenicity: Not listed by NTP or IARC.
1-Methoxy-2-Propyl Acetate (CAS#108-65-6): Acute toxicity: Oral LD50: LD50 Oral - rat - 8,532 mg/kg Inhalation LC50: no data available. Dermal LD50: LD50 Dermal - rabbit - > 5,000 mg/kg. Skin corrosion/irritation: Skin - rabbit - No skin irritation. Serious eye damage/eye irritation: no data available. Respiratory or skin sensitization: Maximization Test - guinea pig - Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals. Germ cell mutagenicity: no data available. Carcinogenicity: IARC: No possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC. ACGIH: Not identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH. NTP: Not identified as a known or anticipa ted carcinogen by NTP. OSHA: Not identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA. Reproductive toxicity: no data available. Teratogenicity: no data available. Aspiration hazard: no data available. Potential health effects:
Inhalation**:** May be harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed
Skin: May be harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause skin irritation. Eyes**:** May cause eye irritation. Synergistic effects:
no data available
Isopropyl Alcohol (CAS#67-63-0): **LD50/LC50:** Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Severe; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 mg Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg/24H Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg Mild; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 53000 mg/m3; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 16000 ppm/8H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 72600 mg/m3; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3600 mg/kg; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3600 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 =

6410 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5045 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5000 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = 12800. Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Epidemiology: No information found. Teratogenicity: A rat & rabbit developmental toxicity study showed no teratogenic effects at doses that were clearly maternally toxic. In a separate rat study, no evidence of developmental neurotoxicity wasassociated with gestational exposures to IPA up to 1200 mg/kg/d. Reproductive Effects: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information. Mutagenicity: See actual entry in RTECS for complete information. Neurotoxicity: In rats exposed to isopropanol by inhalation, acute neurotoxicity was noted at 1 and 6 hours at 5000 ppm, but only minimal effects were seen at 1500 ppm and the animals recovered within 5 hours. No toxicity was noted at 500 ppm. **Toluene (CAS# 108-88-3**): ACGIH: A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen; IARC: Group 3 carcinogen; No other toxicological information available.

N-BUTYL ACETATE (CAS#123-86-4): LD50/rabbit/oral = 7.4 g/kg. LD50/LC50: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg Moderate; Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24H Moderate; Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 6 gm/m3/2H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 390 ppm/4H; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 6 gm/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 3200 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 10768 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = >17600 mg/kg; Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Epidemiology: No information found. Teratogenicity: Exposure to n-butyl acetate vapors throughout gestation did not cause significant teratogenicity in rabbits, rats, or mice. Reproductive Effects: No information found. Mutagenicity: No information found Neurotoxicity: No information found

Ethyl Acetate (CAS# 141-78-6): **LD50/LC50:** Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 45 gm/m3/2H; Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 200 gm/m3; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 4100 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 4935 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 5620 mg/kg; Skin, rabbit: LD50 = >20 mL/kg;
Carcinogenicity: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. Epidemiology**:** No information available. Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: No information available. Mutagenicity: Cytogenetic Analysis: hamster fibroblast 9g/L Sex Chromosome Loss/Non-disjunction: S. cerevisiae 24400 ppm. Neurotoxicity**:** No information available.

Aluminum Powder (CAS#7429-90-5): LD50/LC50: No data available. Carcinogenicity**:** Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.

12- ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acetone (CAS#67-64-1): Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: 5540 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 8300 mg/l; 96-hr; LC50 No data available. Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil. TERRESTRIAL FATE: If released on soil, acetone will both volatilize and leach into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that it biodegrades fairly rapidly in soils. AQUATIC FATE: If released into water, acetone will probably biodegrade. It is readily biodegradable in screening tests, although data from natural water are lacking. It will also be lost due to volatilization (estimated half-life 20 hr from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant. Physical: ATMOSPHERIC FATE: In the atmosphere, acetone will be lost by photolysis and reaction with photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half-life estimates from these combined processes are 79 and 13 days in January and June, respectively, for an overall annual average of 22 days. Therefore considerable dispersion should occur. Being miscible in water, wash out by rain should be an important removal process. This process has been confirmed a round Lake Shinsei-ko in Japan. There acetone was found in the air and rain as well as the lake.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS#78-93-3): Ecotoxicity : Fish/Fathead Minnow/LC50 = 3220mg/l; Environmental : Substance evaporates in water with T1/2=3D (rivers) to 12D (lakes); Physical : Substance photo degrades in air with T1/2=2.3 days.

Diacetone Alcohol (CAS#123-42-2) : **Ecotoxicity:** Not available. **BOD5 and COD:** Not available. **Products of Biodegradation:**
Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The products of degradation are more toxic. **Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:** Not available.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (CAS#108-10-1): Ecotoxicity: Not expected to be toxic to terrestrial life; Environmental: substance evaporates and biodegrades when released to soil, water and air.

1-Methoxy-2-Propyl Acetate (CAS#108-65-6): Toxicity: Mortality LC50/- Salmo gairdneri = 100 - 180 mg/l -96 h ; Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates. Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) > 500 mg/l - 48 h. Persistence and degradability : Readily biodegradable. Bioaccumulative potential: no data available. Mobility in soil: no data available. PBT and vPvB assessment: no data available. Other adverse effects: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) : 0.36 mg/l, Chemical Oxygen
Demand (COD) : 1.74 mg/g. An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Isopropanol (CAS#67-63-0): Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Daphnia: >1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Fish: Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50 IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge. Environmental: No information available. Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g Other: No information available

Toluene (CAS#108-88-3): Ecotoxicity : No data available; Environmental : From soil, substance evaporates and is microbially biodegraded. In water, substance volatilizes and biodegrades; Physical: Photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals degrade substance..

N-BUTYL ACETATE (CAS#123-86-4): Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 18.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Unspecified Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 100.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Static conditionWater flea EC50 = 44.0 mg/L; 48 Hr.; 23 degrees CAlgae: LC50 =320.0 mg/L; 96 Hr.; Unspecified Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 =3100.0-130 mg/L; 5, 15 minutes; Microtox test, 15 degrees CDaphnia: Daphnia: 44-205 mg/l; 96 H; LC50 No data available. Environmental: Based on estimated Koc values of 34 and 233, n-butyl acetate may be subject to moderate-to-high leaching. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is likely to be rapid. N-Butyl acetate may be susceptible to significant biodegradation in natural water. Physical: n-Butyl acetate will exist almost entirely in the vapor-phase in the ambient atmosphere due to its relatively high vapor pressure. The half-life for the vapor-phase reaction of n-butyl acetate with photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals has been estimated to be about 6 days in an average atmosphere indicating that this reaction will be the dominant removal mechanism. Other: ThOD: 2.207 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.020 g oxygen/gBOD-20: 1.45 g oxygen/g

Ethyl Acetate (CAS# 141-78-6): Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: 230mg/L; 96H; Daphnid LC50=2500 mg/L/96H Golden orfe LC50=270 mg/L/48H. Environmental: Terrestrial: Expected to have high mobility in soil. Volatilization of ethyl acetate from moist soil surfaces is expected to be important. Aquatic: Not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water. Atmospheric: Expected to exist solely as a vapor

in the a mbient atmosphere. Vapor-phase ethyl acetate is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photo chemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be 10 days. Physical: Substance biodegrades at a high rate with little bioconcentration

Aluminum Powder (CAS#7429-90-5): No information available

13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous wastes should be sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed of in a RCRA approved waste facility. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: G-6303 Rand-O-Fill Non-Tautening Silver Butyrate
PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 3
UN/UA NUMBER: UN1263
PACKING GROUP: II

IMO PROPER SHIPPING NAME: PAINT
IMO UN CLASS: 3
IMO UN NUMBER: 1263
IMO PACKING GROUP: II
IMO LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
IMO VESSEL STOWAGE: B

Air shipping this product is not advised and if done must be handled by a certified carrier according to IATA rules.

15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

LABELLING


XN and XI


F

- XN and XI=harmful
- F=highly flammable

R-Phrases:
R10: Flammable
R11: Highly flammable
R15: Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases
R17: Spontaneously flammable in air
R20: Harmful by inhalation
R36: Irritating to eyes
R36/37: Irritating to eyes and respiratory system
R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking

R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness

S-Phrases:
S2: Keep out of the reach of children
S7: Keep container tightly closed
S7/8: Keep container tightly closed and dry
S9: Keep container in a well-ventilated place
S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking
S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S25: Avoid contact with eyes
S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S29: Do not empty into drains
S33: Take precautionary measures against static discharges
S43: In case of fire use CO2, dry chemical, water fog. If water increases the risk, Never Use Water

16- DISCLAIMER

Above information is based on data supplied to us and is believed to be correct. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since the data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose. It is the user's obligation to determine the safe use of it.