

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Identification

**Other means of identification** None known.  
**Product identifier** Duda's WHO Recommended Hand Rub  
**Recommended use** ALL PROPER AND LEGAL PURPOSES  
**Recommended restrictions** None known.

### Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

#### Manufacturer

**Company name** Duda Energy LLC  
**Address** 1112 Brooks St SE  
Decatur, AL 35601  
**Telephone** 256-340-4866  
**E-mail** sales@dudadiesel.com  
**Emergency phone number** 800-255-3924 Chemtel

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Physical hazards** Flammable liquids Category 2  
**Health hazards** Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A  
**Environmental hazards** Not classified.  
**OSHA defined hazards** Not classified.

#### Label elements



**Signal word** Danger  
**Hazard statement** Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes serious eye irritation.

#### Precautionary statement

##### Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

##### Response

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. 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/attention. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

##### Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

##### Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

#### Supplemental information

2.11% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity. 76.1% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity. 99.82% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
ETHANOL		64-17-5	73.9871
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H2O2)		7722-84-1	0.1645
METHANOL		67-56-1	0.0111

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
ACETALDEHYDE		75-07-0	0.0015
2-PROPANONE		67-64-1	0.0003
Other components below reportable levels			25.8355

#### 4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Headache. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Coughing.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

#### 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
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## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas.

**Large Spills:** Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

**Small Spills:** Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

## Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. When using do not smoke. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged exposure. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits

#### US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)	PEL	2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1000 ppm
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	PEL	360 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 200 ppm
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5)	PEL	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1000 ppm
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) (CAS 7722-84-1)	PEL	1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1 ppm
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)	PEL	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 200 ppm

**US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values**

Components	Type	Value
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)	STEL	500 ppm
	TWA	250 ppm
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	Ceiling	25 ppm
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5)	STEL	1000 ppm
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) (CAS 7722-84-1)	TWA	1 ppm
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)	STEL	250 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm

**US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards**

Components	Type	Value
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)	TWA	590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		250 ppm
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5)	TWA	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		1000 ppm
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) (CAS 7722-84-1)	TWA	1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		1 ppm
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)	STEL	325 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		250 ppm
	TWA	260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
		200 ppm

**Biological limit values****ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices**

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)	25 mg/l	Acetone	Urine	*
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)	15 mg/l	Methanol	Urine	*

\* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

**Exposure guidelines****US - California OELs: Skin designation**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**US - Minnesota Haz Subs: Skin designation applies**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Skin designation applies.

**US - Tennessee OELs: Skin designation**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**US NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: Skin designation**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Can be absorbed through the skin.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station and safety shower.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

The following are recommendations for Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE). The employer/user of this product must perform a Hazard Assessment of the workplace according to OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.132 to determine the appropriate PPE for use while performing any task involving potential exposure to this product.

**Eye/face protection** Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

<b>Skin protection</b>	
<b>Hand protection</b>	Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves.
<b>Other</b>	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn.
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.
<b>General hygiene considerations</b>	When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	COLORLESS
<b>Odor</b>	ALCOHOL
<b>Odor threshold</b>	Not available.
<b>pH</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Not available.
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	190.74 °F (88.19 °C) estimated
<b>Flash point</b>	72.0 °F (22.2 °C)
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.

### Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

<b>Flammability limit - lower (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Flammability limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosive limit - lower (%)</b>	Not available.
<b>Explosive limit - upper (%)</b>	Not available.

<b>Vapor pressure</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	Not available.

### Solubility(ies)

<b>Solubility (water)</b>	Not available.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)</b>	Not available.

**Auto-ignition temperature** Not available.

**Decomposition temperature** Not available.

**Viscosity** Not available.

### Other information

<b>Density</b>	7.21 lbs/gal 0.86 g/ml
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive.
<b>Flammability class</b>	Flammable IB estimated
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Not oxidizing.
<b>Percent volatile</b>	99.84 % estimated
<b>Specific gravity</b>	0.86
<b>VOC</b>	76.11 % estimated

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	No hazardous decomposition products are known.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
Skin contact	No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Headache. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Coughing.
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### Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	Not known.
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Components	Species	Test Results
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)		
<u>Acute</u>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	20000 mg/kg
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	5800 mg/kg
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)		
<u>Acute</u>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	3540 mg/kg
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	661 mg/kg
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5)		
<u>Acute</u>		
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Rat	6.2 g/kg
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)		
<u>Acute</u>		
<b>Dermal</b>		
LD50	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg
<b>Inhalation</b>		
LC50	Cat	85.41 mg/l, 4.5 Hours
	Rat	64000 ppm, 4 Hours
		87.5 mg/l, 6 Hours
<b>Oral</b>		
LD50	Dog	8000 mg/kg
	Monkey	2 g/kg
	Mouse	7300 mg/kg

Components	Species	Test Results
	Rabbit	14.4 g/kg
	Rat	5628 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
Respiratory sensitization	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Skin sensitization	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Carcinogenicity	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	2B Possibly carcinogenic to humans.	
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H2O2) (CAS 7722-84-1)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.	
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)		
Not listed.		
US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens		
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.	
Reproductive toxicity	Possible reproductive hazard.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Aspiration hazard	Due to partial or complete lack of data the classification is not possible.	
Chronic effects	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.	
Further information	Acetone has increased the liver toxicity of chemicals, such as, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform and trichloroethylene. Acetone has also increased the lung toxicity of styrene and the toxicity of acrylonitrile and 2,5 hexanedione in laboratory animals. Acetone also appears to inhibit the metabolism and elimination of ethyl alcohol, thereby potentiating its toxicity. Acetone can increase or decrease the toxicity of 1,2-dichlorobenzene, depending on the concentration of Acetone.	

## 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.		
Components		Species	Test Results
2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	10294 - 17704 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	4740 - 6330 mg/l, 96 hours
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	39.4 - 59.1 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	28 - 34 mg/l, 96 hours
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	7.7 - 11.2 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	> 100 mg/l, 96 hours
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)			
Aquatic			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	> 10000 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	> 100 mg/l, 96 hours
Persistence and degradability	No data is available on the degradability of any ingredients in the mixture.		

## Bioaccumulative potential

### Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

2-PROPANONE	-0.24
ETHANOL	-0.31
METHANOL	-0.77

**Mobility in soil** No data available.

**Other adverse effects** The product contains volatile organic compounds which have a photochemical ozone creation potential.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal instructions** Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not incinerate sealed containers. If discarded, this product is considered a RCRA ignitable waste, D001. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**Local disposal regulations** Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

**Hazardous waste code** D001: Waste Flammable material with a flash point <140 F  
The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

**Waste from residues / unused products** Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions).

**Contaminated packaging** Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

## 14. Transport information

### DOT

UN number	UN1170
UN proper shipping name	ETHANOL SOLUTIONS
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	3
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	II
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
ERG number	127
Transportation information on packaging may be different from that listed.	

### DOT



**General information** IMDG Regulated Marine Pollutant.

## 15. Regulatory information

**US federal regulations** This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

#### TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	0.1 % One-Time Export Notification only.
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#### CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)	Listed.
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)	Listed.
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)	Listed.

**SARA 304 Emergency release notification**

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (CONC. > 52%) 1000 LBS  
(CAS 7722-84-1)

**OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053)**

Not listed.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance**

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, lower value (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, upper value (pounds)
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H2O2)	7722-84-1	1000	1000		

**SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical**

**Classified hazard categories** Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)

**SARA 313 (TRI reporting)**

Not regulated.

**Other federal regulations****Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List**

ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)  
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)

**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)**

ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** Contains component(s) regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 2, Essential Chemicals (21 CFR 1310.02(b) and 1310.04(f)(2) and Chemical Code Number**

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1) 6532

**Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). List 1 & 2 Exempt Chemical Mixtures (21 CFR 1310.12(c))**

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1) 35 %WV

**DEA Exempt Chemical Mixtures Code Number**

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1) 6532

**FEMA Priority Substances Respiratory Health and Safety in the Flavor Manufacturing Workplace**

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1) Low priority  
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0) High priority  
ETHANOL (CAS 64-17-5) Low priority

**US state regulations****California Proposition 65**

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to ACETALDEHYDE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and METHANOL, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

**California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance**

ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0) Listed: April 1, 1988

**California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Developmental toxin**

METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1) Listed: March 16, 2012

**US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))**

2-PROPANONE (CAS 67-64-1)  
ACETALDEHYDE (CAS 75-07-0)  
METHANOL (CAS 67-56-1)

**International Inventories**

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	Yes
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
Taiwan	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

\*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

## 16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	03-31-2020
Revision date	03-31-2020
Version #	02
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0
NFPA ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Instability: 0