according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



CLEAR COAT

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : CLEAR COAT

08930191 Product code

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Company name of supplier Wurth USA Inc.

Address 93 Grant St.

Ramsey, NJ 07446

Telephone (201) 825-2710

Telefax (201) 825-1643

+1 800 255 3924 Emergency telephone

E-mail address prodsafe@wuerth.com

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Paints

Restrictions on use Not applicable

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable aerosols Category 1

Gases under pressure Liquefied gas

Eye irritation Category 2A

Reproductive toxicity Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- single exposure

Category 3

- repeated exposure

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Central nervous system)

Simple Asphyxiant

GHS label elements

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Hazard pictograms









Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system)

through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and hot surfaces. No smoking.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after

use.

P260 Do not breathe spray.

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Response:

P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C (122 °F).

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Mixture

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 30 - < 50
Propane	74-98-6	>= 10 - < 20
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	>= 10 - < 20
Butanone	78-93-3	>= 10 - < 20
Isobutane	75-28-5	>= 5 - < 10
Toluene	108-88-3	>= 5 - < 10
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	>= 1 - < 5
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	>= 1 - < 5

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice : In the case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical ad-

vice immediately.

When symptoms persist or in all cases of doubt seek medical

advice.

If inhaled : If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

In case of skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water.

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes.

Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

In case of eye contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water

for at least 15 minutes.

If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn.

Get medical attention.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Get medical attention.

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Gas reduces oxygen available for breathing.

Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irrita-

tion.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

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Protection of first-aiders : First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection,

and use the recommended personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure exists (see section 8).

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically and supportively.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray

Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Dry chemical

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

None known.

Specific hazards during fire

fighting

Flash back possible over considerable distance.

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.

Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health. If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Hazardous combustion prod-

ucts

Carbon oxides

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances and the surrounding environment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do

SO.

Evacuate area.

Special protective equipment :

for fire-fighters

In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition.

Ventilate the area.

Use personal protective equipment.

Follow safe handling advice (see section 7) and personal pro-

tective equipment recommendations (see section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment.

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g., by containment or

oil barriers).

Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Non-sparking tools should be used. Soak up with inert absorbent material.

Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray

jet.

For large spills, provide diking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If diked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absor-

bent.

Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine

which regulations are applicable.

Sections 13 and 15 of this SDS provide information regarding

certain local or national requirements.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Technical measures : See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE

CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Local/Total ventilation : If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust

ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust ventila-

tion

Advice on safe handling : Do not get on skin or clothing.

Do not breathe spray. Do not swallow. Do not get in eyes.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice, based on the results of the workplace exposure as-

sessment

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and

other ignition sources. No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the

environment.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Conditions for safe storage : Store locked up.

Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Materials to avoid : Do not store with the following product types:

Self-reactive substances and mixtures

Organic peroxides

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Oxidizing agents Flammable solids Pyrophoric liquids Pyrophoric solids

Self-heating substances and mixtures

Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit

flammable gases Explosives Gases

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	TWA	250 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	500 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	250 ppm 590 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	1,000 ppm 2,400 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
Propane	74-98-6	TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	1,000 ppm 1,800 mg/m³	OSHA Z-1
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 710 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	200 ppm 950 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	150 ppm 710 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
Butanone	78-93-3	TWA	200 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	300 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	200 ppm 590 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		ST	300 ppm 885 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm 590 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
Isobutane	75-28-5	TWA	800 ppm 1,900 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		STEL	1,000 ppm	ACGIH
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	100 ppm 375 mg/m³	NIOSH REL
		ST	150 ppm 560 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2

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		CEIL	300 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	500 ppm (10 minutes)	OSHA Z-2
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm	US WEEL
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2	TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m ³	NIOSH REL
		TWA	50 ppm 240 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam- pling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Butanone	78-93-3	methyl ethyl ketone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	2 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
Toluene	108-88-3	Toluene	In blood	Prior to last shift of work-week	0.02 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		Toluene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.03 mg/l	ACGIH BEI
		o-Cresol	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	0.3 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI

Engineering measures

Minimize workplace exposure concentrations.

If sufficient ventilation is unavailable, use with local exhaust ventilation.

If advised by assessment of the local exposure potential, use only in an area equipped with explosion-proof exhaust venti-

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lation.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

General and local exhaust ventilation is recommended to maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits. Where concentrations are above recommended limits or are unknown, appropriate respiratory protection should be worn. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators. Protection provided by air purifying respirators against exposure to any hazardous chemical is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown, or any other circumstance where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

Hand protection

Material : Chemical-resistant gloves

Remarks : Choose gloves to protect hands against chemicals depending

on the concentration specific to place of work. Breakthrough time is not determined for the product. Change gloves often! For special applications, we recommend clarifying the resistance to chemicals of the aforementioned protective gloves with the glove manufacturer. Take note that the product is flammable, which may impact the selection of hand protection. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Eye protection : Wear the following personal protective equipment:

Safety goggles

Skin and body protection : Select appropriate protective clothing based on chemical

resistance data and an assessment of the local exposure

potential.

Wear the following personal protective equipment:

If assessment demonstrates that there is a risk of explosive atmospheres or flash fires, use flame retardant antistatic

protective clothing.

Skin contact must be avoided by using impervious protective

clothing (gloves, aprons, boots, etc).

Hygiene measures : If exposure to chemical is likely during typical use, provide

eye flushing systems and safety showers close to the wor-

king place.

When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Aerosol containing a liquefied gas

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Propellant : Isobutane, Propane

Color : clear

Odor : fruity

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : No data available

Melting point/freezing point : No data available

Initial boiling point and boiling :

range

135 - 334 °F / 57 - 168 °C

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Not applicable

Flammability (solid, gas) : Extremely flammable aerosol.

Upper explosion limit / Upper

flammability limit

15.1 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

1.0 %(V)

Vapor pressure : 3,800 - 4,500 hPa (68 °F / 20 °C)

Relative vapor density : > 1

Density : 0.73 - 0.77 g/cm³

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Not applicable

Autoignition temperature : 522 - 896 °F / 272 - 480 °C

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable

Explosive properties : Not explosive

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Oxidizing properties : The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Not applicable

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reac-

tions

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.

If the temperature rises there is danger of the vessels bursting

due to the high vapor pressure.

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials : Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition

products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation Skin contact Ingestion Eye contact

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: > 5,000 mg/kg

Method: Calculation method

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 105.81 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor
Method: Calculation method

Components:

Acetone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 5,800 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 76 mg/l

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Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): 7,426 mg/kg

Propane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 800000 ppm

Exposure time: 15 min
Test atmosphere: gas

n-Butyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 21.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Butanone:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 25.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Method: OECD Test Guideline 436

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Isobutane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Mouse): 260200 ppm

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: gas

Toluene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 28.1 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, female): 5,155 mg/kg

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Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 9.34 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Assessment: The substance or mixture has no acute dermal

toxicity

Diacetone alcohol:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): 3,002 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 7.6 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Butanone:

Assessment : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 404

Result : No skin irritation

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Toluene:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.4.

Result : Skin irritation

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Diacetone alcohol:

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Species : Rabbit

Result : No skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Butanone:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 21 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Toluene:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Species : Rabbit

Result : No eye irritation

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rabbit

Result : Irritation to eyes, reversing within 7 days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact

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Species : Guinea pig Result : negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig
Result : negative

Butanone:

Test Type : Buehler Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Toluene:

Test Type : Maximization Test
Routes of exposure : Skin contact
Species : Guinea pig

Method : Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.6.

Result : negative

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Test Type : Maximization Test Routes of exposure : Skin contact Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

Result : negative

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

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Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Propane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Butanone:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Test Type: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, gene mutation assay

(in vitro)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Mouse

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Isobutane:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

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Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test (in vivo

cytogenetic assay) Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 474

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toluene:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Result: negative

Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Genotoxicity in vivo : Test Type: Mutagenicity (in vivo mammalian bone-marrow

cytogenetic test, chromosomal analysis)

Species: Rat

Application Route: Intraperitoneal injection

Result: negative

Test Type: Rodent dominant lethal test (germ cell) (in vivo)

Species: Mouse

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 478

Result: negative

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Result: negative

Test Type: DNA damage and repair, unscheduled DNA syn-

thesis in mammalian cells (in vitro)

Result: negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Genotoxicity in vitro : Test Type: Bacterial reverse mutation assay (AMES)

Method: OECD Test Guideline 471

Result: negative

Test Type: In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test

Method: OECD Test Guideline 476

Result: negative

Test Type: Chromosome aberration test in vitro

Method: OECD Test Guideline 473

Result: negative

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Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 424 days
Result : negative

Toluene:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)
Exposure time : 103 weeks
Result : negative

Species : Mouse
Application Route : Skin contact
Exposure time : 24 Months
Result : negative

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Species : Rat

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 Years

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Result : negative

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

IARC No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHANo component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP No ingredient of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is

identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Components:

Acetone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: One-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

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Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Propane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

n-Butyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Butanone:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: negative

Isobutane:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Inhalation Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



CLEAR COAT

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 05/15/2023 6.1 06/17/2024 10692074-00009 Date of first issue: 03/02/2015

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (gas) Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Toluene:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Two-generation reproduction toxicity study

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor) Method: OECD Test Guideline 416

Result: negative

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rat

Application Route: inhalation (vapor)

Result: negative

Diacetone alcohol:

Effects on fertility : Test Type: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the

reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test

Species: Rat

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 422

Result: negative

Effects on fetal development : Test Type: Embryo-fetal development

Species: Rabbit

Application Route: Ingestion Method: OECD Test Guideline 414

Result: positive

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: Some evidence of adverse effects on development, based on

animal experiments.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



CLEAR COAT

Version 6.1

Revision Date: 06/17/2024

SDS Number: 10692074-00009

Date of last issue: 05/15/2023 Date of first issue: 03/02/2015

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Components:

Acetone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Propane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

n-Butyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Butanone:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Isobutane:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Toluene:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Assessment : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Diacetone alcohol:

Assessment : May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Components:

Toluene:

Routes of exposure : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Assessment : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



CLEAR COAT

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 05/15/2023 6.1 06/17/2024 10692074-00009 Date of first issue: 03/02/2015

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

Acetone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 900 mg/kg

LOAEL : 1,700 mg/kg

Application Route : Ingestion

Exposure time : 90 Days

Species : Rat NOAEL : 45 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 8 Weeks

Propane:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 7.214 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

n-Butyl acetate:

Species : Rat NOAEL : 2.4 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Butanone:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : 14.84 mg/l Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 90 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413

Isobutane:

Species : Rat
NOAEL : 9000 ppm
Application Route : inhalation (gas)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Toluene:

Species : Rat
LOAEL : 1.875 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 6 Months

Species : Rat

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NOAEL : 625 mg/kg Application Route : Ingestion Exposure time : 13 Weeks

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 1,000 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 41 - 45 Days

Method : OECD Test Guideline 422

Species : Rat NOAEL : > 1 mg/l

Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 2 y

Method : OECD Test Guideline 453

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Species : Rabbit

NOAEL : > 200 mg/kg

Application Route : Skin contact

Exposure time : 90 Days

Remarks : Based on data from similar materials

Diacetone alcohol:

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 600 mg/kg
Application Route : Ingestion
Exposure time : 13 Weeks

Method : OECD Test Guideline 408

Species : Rat

NOAEL : >= 4.685 mg/l
Application Route : inhalation (vapor)

Exposure time : 6 Weeks

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

Acetone:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Butanone:

The substance or mixture causes concern owing to the assumption that it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Toluene:

The substance or mixture is known to cause human aspiration toxicity hazards or has to be regarded as if it causes a human aspiration toxicity hazard.

Experience with human exposure

Components:

Toluene:

Inhalation : Target Organs: Central nervous system

Symptoms: Neurological disorders

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

Acetone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 5,540 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia pulex (Water flea)): 8,800 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 7,000

ma/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 79 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50: 61,150 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min Method: ISO 8192

n-Butyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 18 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia sp. (Water flea)): 44 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

Exposure time: 48 h

ma/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 196

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 397

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 23.2 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 356 mg/l

Exposure time: 40 h

Butanone:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 2,993 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 308 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2,029

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 1,240

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toluene:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 5.5 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 3.78 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

NOEC (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 10 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOEC (Oncorhynchus kisutch (coho salmon)): 1.39 mg/l

Exposure time: 40 d

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea)): 0.74 mg/l

Exposure time: 7 d

Toxicity to microorganisms : EC50 (Nitrosomonas sp.): 84 mg/l

Exposure time: 24 h

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 100 - 180

mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 500 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, C.2.

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >=

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): >= 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

Toxicity to microorganisms EC10 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 30 min

Diacetone alcohol:

Toxicity to fish LC50 (Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)): > 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants

ErC50 (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC (Raphidocelis subcapitata (freshwater green alga)): >

1,000 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 100 mg/l

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 211

EC50 (activated sludge): > 1,000 mg/l Toxicity to microorganisms

Exposure time: 3 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 209

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Persistence and degradability

Components:

Acetone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 91 % Exposure time: 28 d

Propane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

n-Butyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Butanone:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D

Isobutane:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 100 % Exposure time: 385.5 h

Remarks: Based on data from similar materials

Toluene:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 80 % Exposure time: 20 d

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 83 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F

Diacetone alcohol:

Biodegradability : Result: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 98.51 %

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Exposure time: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

Acetone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: -0.27 - -0.23

n-Butyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.3

Butanone:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 0.3

Isobutane:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.8

Toluene:

Bioaccumulation

Species: Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 90

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 2.73

2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 1.2

Diacetone alcohol:

Partition coefficient: n-

log Pow: -0.09

octanol/water

Remarks: Calculation

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Do not dispose of waste into sewer.

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury and/or death. If not otherwise specified: Dispose of as unused product. Please ensure aerosol cans are sprayed completely empty

(including propellant)

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

UNRTDG

UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 2.1 Environmentally hazardous : no

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 1950

Proper shipping name : Aerosols, flammable

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

203

Labels : Flammable Gas

Packing instruction (cargo :

aircraft)

Packing instruction (passen: 203

ger aircraft)

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1950
Proper shipping name : AEROSOLS

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

Labels : 2.1 EmS Code : F-D, S-U Marine pollutant : no

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied.

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1950 Proper shipping name : Aerosols

Class : 2.1

Packing group : Not assigned by regulation

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Labels : FLAMMABLE GAS

ERG Code : 126 Marine pollutant : no

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ	Calculated product RQ
		(lbs)	(lbs)
Toluene	108-88-3	1000	12500
Acetone	67-64-1	5000	13888
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	5000	35714

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Gases under pressure Simple Asphyxiant

Serious eye damage or eye irritation

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

Toluene 108-88-3 >= 5 - < 10 %

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

40 CFR Part 59 National VOC Emission Standards For Aero-

sol Coatings, Subpart E

VOC content: 50 - 60 % / < 450 g/l Category: 0.85 (CCP): Clear Coatings

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Acetone 67-64-1 Propane 74-98-6 n-Butyl acetate 123-86-4 Acrylic Resin Not Assigned **Butanone** 78-93-3 Isobutane 75-28-5 Toluene 108-88-3 2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate 108-65-6

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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Diacetone alcohol 123-42-2

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Toluene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Acetone	67-64-1
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4
Butanone	78-93-3
Toluene	108-88-3
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Acetone	67-64-1
Propane	74-98-6
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4
Butanone	78-93-3
Toluene	108-88-3
2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6
Diacetone alcohol	123-42-2

The ingredients of this product are reported in the following inventories:

TSCA : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the

TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory

exemption.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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NFPA 704:

Health 3 0 Instability

Special hazard

HMIS® IV:



HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. The "*" represents a chronic hazard, while the "/" represents the absence of a chronic hazard.

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-2 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2 USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour

workday during a 40-hour workweek

NIOSH REL / ST : STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded

at any time during a workday

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA Z-2 / CEIL : Acceptable ceiling concentration

OSHA Z-2 / Peak : Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling con-

centration for an 8-hr shift

US WEEL / TWA : 8-hr TWA

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organiza-

according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



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tion; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship: RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Sources of key data used to compile the Material Safety

Data Sheet

Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, OECD eChem Portal search results and European Chemicals Agen-

cy, http://echa.europa.eu/

Revision Date : 06/17/2024

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and shall not be considered a warranty or quality specification of any type. The information provided relates only to the specific material identified at the top of this SDS and may not be valid when the SDS material is used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text. Material users should review the information and recommendations in the specific context of their intended manner of handling, use, processing and storage, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the SDS material in the user's end product, if applicable.

US / Z8