

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING****MANUFACTURER'S NAME:**

Collision Pro/ADN

**ADDRESS:**3085 Fountainside Drive, Suite 210  
Germantown, TN 38138

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 424 - 9300

INFORMATION PHONE : (901) 682-9090

FAX NUMBER : (901) 682-9098

Product name PPS 81

Product code 147082

Product Use Description No data

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION****Emergency Overview**

Appearance: liquid

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

**Potential Health Effects****Exposure routes**

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

**Eye contact**

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

**Skin contact**

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Ingestion**

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

**Inhalation**

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.). Breathing air containing n-butyl acetate, which results from its use in aerosol applications, may cause delayed lung injury.

**Aggravated Medical Condition**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney, central nervous system, auditory system, Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

**Symptoms**

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat,

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airways), Lung irritation, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, Weakness, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma, and death

### Target Organs

Based on animal studies, exposure to methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) increases the onset of peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to methyl butyl ketone (MBK), and/or n-hexane, and/or ethyl butylketone. MEK alone has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene., Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:., mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, cardiac sensitization, nasal damage, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:., cardiac sensitization, kidney damage

### Carcinogenicity

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

### Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain., Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans., When tested separately, a minor component of propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (2-methoxy-1-propyl acetate) caused birth defects in experimental animals in one study but not in another. However, the commercial grade acetate containing the minor component did not cause birth defects.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	>=30-<40%
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	108-65-6	>=20-<30%
DO NOT USE - Iacolene	64742-89-8	>=15-<20%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	>=15-<20%
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	>=10-<15%

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air.  
Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

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**Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion**

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended. Give individual two glasses of milk or water to drink. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

**Notes to physician**

**Hazards:** Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

**Treatment:** No information available.

**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****Suitable extinguishing media**

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry chemical

**Hazardous combustion products**

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

**Precautions for fire-fighting**

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

**Environmental precautions**

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

**Methods for cleaning up**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

<b>7. HANDLING AND STORAGE</b>
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**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

**Storage**

No data

<b>8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION</b>
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**Exposure Guidelines**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE		78-93-3
CAD AB OEL	time weighted average time	200 ppm
CAD AB OEL	weighted average	590 mg/m3
CAD AB OEL	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
CAD AB OEL	Short term exposure limit	895 mg/m3
CAD BC OEL	time weighted average	50 ppm
CAD BC OEL	Short term exposure limit	100 ppm
CAD ON OEL	time weighted average time	200 ppm
CAD ON OEL	weighted average	590 mg/m3
CAD ON OEL	Short term exposure limit	300 ppm
CAD ON OEL	Short term exposure limit	885 mg/m3
OEL (QUE) OEL	time weighted average time	50 ppm
(QUE)	weighted average	150 mg/m3
OEL (QUE) OEL	Short term exposure limit	100 ppm
(QUE)	Short term exposure limit	300 mg/m3
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER		
	ACETATE	108-65-6
CAD BC OEL	time weighted average	50 ppm
CAD BC OEL	Short term exposure limit	75 ppm
CAD ON OEL	time weighted average time	50 ppm
CAD ON OEL	weighted average	270 mg/m3
TOLUENE		108-88-3
CAD AB OEL	time weighted average time	50 ppm
CAD AB OEL	weighted average	188 mg/m3
CAD BC OEL	time weighted average	50 ppm
CAD ON OEL	time weighted average	50 ppm
OEL (QUE) OEL	time weighted average time	50 ppm
(QUE)	weighted average	188 mg/m3
N-BUTYL ACETATE		123-86-4
CAD AB OEL	time weighted average time	150 ppm
CAD AB OEL	weighted average	713 mg/m3
CAD AB OEL	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
CAD AB OEL	Short term exposure limit	950 mg/m3
CAD BC OEL	time weighted average	20 ppm

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CAD ON OEL	time weighted average time	150 ppm
CAD ON OEL	weighted average	710 mg/m3
CAD ON OEL	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
CAD ON OEL	Short term exposure limit	950 mg/m3
OEL (QUE) OEL	time weighted average time	150 ppm
(QUE)	weighted average	713 mg/m3
OEL (QUE)	Short term exposure limit	200 ppm
OEL (QUE)	Short term exposure limit	950 mg/m3

**General advice**

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

**Exposure controls**

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

**Eye protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

**Skin and body protection**

Wear impervious gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).  
To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**Respiratory protection**

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<b>Physical state</b>	liquid <b>Form</b> No data <b>Colour</b> No data <b>Odour</b> No data
<b>Boiling point/boiling range</b>	79.60 °C Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
<b>pH</b>	No data
<b>Flash point</b>	-10.00 °C Tag closed cup
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	1 (Ethyl Ether)
<b>Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit</b>	1.27 %(V) / 10 %(V)
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	226.666 hPa @ 37.78 °C Calculated Vapor Pressure
<b>Vapour density</b>	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
<b>Density</b>	0.85 g/cm3 @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C 7.02 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C
<b>Solubility</b>	No data
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data
<b>log Pow</b>	no data available
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****Stability**

Stable.

**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with:

**Incompatible products**

Avoid contact with:, acids, alkalis, strong oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products**

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

**Hazardous reactions**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Thermal decomposition**

No data

**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Acute oral toxicity**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE :

LD 50 Mouse: 670 mg/kg

LD 50 Rat: 2,300 - 3,500 mg/kg

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

ACETATE:

LD 50 Rat: 8,532 mg/kg

DO NOT USE - lacolene:

LD 50 Rat: &gt; 8,000 mg/kg

TOLUENE:

LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

LD 50 Rat: 10.8 g/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l

LC 50 Mouse: 11,000 mg/l

LC 50 Rat: 11,700 mg/l, 4 h

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:

LC 50 Rat: 5344 ppm, 4 h

DO NOT USE – lacolene:

LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h

TOLUENE:

LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

LC 50 Wistar rat: 160 mg/l, 4 h

**Acute dermal toxicity**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE:

LD 50 Rabbit: (&gt;) 8,000 mg/kg

LD 50 Rabbit: (&gt;) 5 g/kg

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE:

LD 50 Rabbit: (&gt;) 5,000 mg/kg

DO NOT USE – lacolene:

LD 50 Rat: &gt; 4,000 mg/kg

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TOLUENE: LD 50 Rabbit:12,124 mg/kg

N-BUTYL ACETATE: LD 50 Rabbit 17,600 mg/kg

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****Biodegradability**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER  
 ACETATE: no data available

DO NOT USE - lacolene: no data available

TOLUENE: no data available

N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Bioaccumulation**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available

DO NOT USE - lacolene: no data available

TOLUENE: Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*)

Exposure time: 3 d

Dose: 0.05 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94

Method: Not reported

N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Ecotoxicity effects****Toxicity to fish**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: 96 h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow  
 (*Pimephales promelas*): 3,130.00 - 3,320.00 mg/l  
 Mortality

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available

DO NOT USE - lacolene: no data available

TOLUENE: 96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout  
 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*): 5.80 mg/l

Method: Renewal

Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales  
 promelas*): 12.60 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

N-BUTYL ACETATE: 96 h LC 50 *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow):  
 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l

Method: Flow through

Mortality 96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales  
 promelas*): 17.00 - 19.00 mg/l

Method: Flow through

Mortality 96 h LC 50 *Brachydanio rerio* (zebra fish):  
 62.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality

**Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: 48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (*Daphnia magna*):  
 4,025.00 - 6,440.00 mg/l

Intoxication

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available

DO NOT USE - lacolene: no data available

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TOLUENE: 48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 6.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Intoxication  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: 24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 205.00 mg/l  
Method: Static  
Mortality

**Toxicity to algae**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
DO NOT USE – lacolene: no data available  
TOLUENE: no data available  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Toxicity to bacteria**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
DO NOT USE – lacolene: no data available  
TOLUENE: no data available  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
DO NOT USE – lacolene: no data available  
TOLUENE: no data available  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
DO NOT USE – lacolene: no data available  
TOLUENE: no data available  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**Additional ecological information**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE: no data available  
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE: no data available  
DO NOT USE – lacolene: no data available  
TOLUENE: no data available  
N-BUTYL ACETATE: no data available

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste disposal methods**

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****REGULATION**

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT /LTD. QTY.
<b>U.S. DOT - ROAD</b>					
UN 1263	Paint related material	3		II	
<b>U.S. DOT - RAIL</b>					
UN 1263	Paint related material	3		II	
<b>U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS</b>					
UN 1263	Paint related material	3		II	
<b>TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD</b>					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
<b>TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL</b>					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
<b>TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS</b>					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
<b>INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS</b>					
UN 1263	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	3		II	
<b>INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO</b>					
UN 1263	Paint related material	3		II	
<b>INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER</b>					
UN 1263	Paint related material	3		II	
<b>MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES</b>					
UN 1263	PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA	3		II	

\*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****WHMIS Classification**

B2 Flammable liquid  
D2B Toxic Material Causing Other Toxic Effects

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

**Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)**

METHYL ETHYL KETONE	0.00
TOLUENE	0.00
BUTANOL NORMAL	0.00
BENZENE	0.00

**Notification status**

EU. EINECS	y (positive listing)
US. Toxic Substances Control Act	y (positive listing)
Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act	n (Negative listing)
Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).	y (positive listing)
Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)	n (Negative listing)
Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List	y (positive listing)
Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List	y (positive listing)
Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act	y (positive listing)
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances	y (positive listing)

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	<b>HMIS</b>	<b>NFPA</b>
Health	2*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.