

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** SC400  
**SDS No:** L-202 E  
**Product Code:** 53-G653 (500 ml), 53-G655 (3.78 L), 53-G657 (20 L), 53-G658 (200 L)  
**Revision Date:** Oct 04, 2023 **Date Printed:** Aug 23, 2024  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** United States - Walter Surface Technologies Inc.  
**Address:** 810 Day Hill Road Windsor, CT, US, 06095  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-535-5053. International call collect: 1-352-323-3500 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.  
**Information Phone Number:** (860) 298-1100  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:**

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

- P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye or face protection.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 - Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P261 - Avoid breathing mist or vapors.
- P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

- P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
- P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical attention.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see First-Aid on this label).
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents or container in accordance with local, national, and international regulations.

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	30.00% - 60.00%
Trade Secret	SATURATED HYDROCARBON MIXTURE	10.00% - 30.00%
0005989-27-5	D-LIMONENE	1.00% - 5.00%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

### SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

- Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.
- Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
- Take precautions to ensure your own safety (e.g. wear appropriate protective equipment).

#### Eye Contact

- If eye irritation persists:
- Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary.

### **Skin Contact**

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

If skin irritation or a rash occurs:

Get medical attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

### **Ingestion**

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Rinse mouth.

### **Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

No data available.

### **Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote. Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use straight stream of water.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

Fire will produce irritating gases. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode in fire. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

### **Precautions for Firefighters**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### **Special Protective Equipment**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Emergency Procedure**

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### **Protective Equipment**

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not get on skin, eyes or clothing.

## Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

### Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
ACETONE	1		1000	2400			250	

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen
ACETONE	500		250	590			A4	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation
ACETONE	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	0.80 g/ml
% Solids By Weight	0.00%
% VOC	2.90%
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Appearance	Orange Liquid
Odor Threshold	N/A
Odor Description	N/A
pH	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point	32°F (0°C)
Low Boiling Point	N/A
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	259.7°F (126.5°C)
Freezing Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Upper Explosion Limit	N/A
Lower Explosion Limit	N/A
Water Solubility	Insoluble in water
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A
Decomposition Point	N/A

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

No data available.

### Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

### Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Exposure can irritate the eyes.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Can cause skin irritation.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

May affect the kidneys and liver.

### Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

### Chronic Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)

LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg (30)

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Persistence and Degradability

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Readily biodegradable.

### Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	IATA Information	IMDG Information	U.S. DOT Information
UN Number:	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
UN proper shipping name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, D-LIMONENE)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, D-LIMONENE)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ACETONE, D-LIMONENE)
Transport Hazard class(es)	3	3	3
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Special precautions for user	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including C.I. SOLVENT YELLOW 14 which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-64-1	ACETONE	30% - 60%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NJ_RightToKnow_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), MA_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know
0005989-27-5	D-LIMONENE	1.00% - 5%	DSL - Domestic Substance List, SARA312, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The information in this Section does not list non-hazardous components that might have relevant CA\_Prop65 - California Proposition 65, CA\_Prop65\_Type\_Toxicity\_Cancer - CA Proposition 65 Type Toxicity Cancer, IARCCarcinogen, MA\_RightToKnow - Massachusetts Right to Know, NEI - National Emissions Inventory, NJ\_RightToKnow\_HazSubList - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List (RTKHSL), SARA312, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), DSL - Domestic Substance List regulatory values, if they are present at less than 1%. Please contact manufacturer for more information.

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

### DISCLAIMER

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