SAFETY DATA SHEET

DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC

Product name: GREAT STUFF™ Foam Cleaner Tall

Issue Date: 06/17/2026
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DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS US 9, LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: GREAT STUFF™ Foam Cleaner Tall

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Cleaner. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DDP SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS
US 9, LLC
974 Centre Road
Wilmington DE 19805
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 833-338-7668
SDSQuestion-NA@dupont.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: +1 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
Aerosols - Category 1
Eye irritation - Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Label elements
Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards
Extremely flammable aerosol.
Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
Avoid breathing mist.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
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.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

Disposal
Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards
No data available
Further information
The values listed below represent the percentages of ingredients of unknown toxicity.
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute oral toxicity: 21 %
The following percentage of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) with unknown acute dermal toxicity: 21 %

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CAS No./Unique ID	Concentration	Trade secret
Acetone	67-64-1	70.0 - 100.0 %	
Isobutane	75-28-5	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %	TSC
Propane	74-98-6	>= 3.0 - <= 7.0 %	TSC
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)	106-97-8	>= 0.1 - <= 1.0 %	TSC

TSC- the actual concentration or concentration range is withheld as a trade secret

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vaporizes quickly at room temperature.

Advice for firefighters
Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Warning - flashback potential.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of confined or

poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not swallow. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. This material is hygroscopic in nature. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Advice on general occupational hygiene
Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Conditions for safe storage: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Polypropylene. Polyethylene-lined container. Teflon. Glass-lined container. Aluminum. Plasite 3066 lined container. Plasite 3070 lined container. 316 stainless steel. Store away from direct sunlight. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability
Storage Period: 24 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value
Acetone	DUPONT AEL	AEL *	200 ppm
	DUPONT AEL	STEL	300 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	250 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	ACGIH	STEL	500 ppm
	Further information: A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,400 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	1,780 mg/m3 750 ppm
	CAL PEL	C	3,000 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,200 mg/m3 500 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	2,400 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 750 ppm
	NIOSH REL	TWA	590 mg/m3 250 ppm
Isobutane	NIOSH REL	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 800 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
Propane	ACGIH		See Further information
	Further information: See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content; EX: Explosion hazard: the substance is a flammable asphyxiant or excursions above the TLV® could approach 10% of the lower explosive limit.; asphyxia: Asphyxia; D: Simple asphyxiant; see discussion covering Minimal Oxygen Content found in the 'Definitions and Notations' section following the NIC tables		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
	Further information: (h): A number of gases and vapors, when present in high concentrations, act primarily as asphyxiants without other adverse effects. A concentration limit is not included for each material because the limiting factor is the available oxygen. (Several of these materials present fire or explosion hazards.)		
	NIOSH REL	TWA	1,800 mg/m3 1,000 ppm
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)	ACGIH	STEL	1,000 ppm
	NIOSH REL	TWA	1,900 mg/m3 800 ppm

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sampling time	Permissible concentration	Basis
Acetone	67-64-1	Acetone	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible	25 mg/l	ACGIH BEI

after
exposure
ceases)

Exposure controls
Engineering measures: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Hygiene measures: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Individual protection measures
Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.
Skin protection
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.
Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. When respiratory protection is required, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	clear
Odor	characteristic
Odor Threshold	13 ppm *Based on Literature for TDI.* Literature
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/ range	-94.7 °C (-138.5 °F) *Literature* acetone-like
Freezing point	Unknown

Boiling point (760 mmHg)	55.8 °C (132.4 °F) *Literature* Acetone-40 °C (-40 °F) *Literature* Propellant
Flash point	-18 °C (64 °F) *Literature* Acetone --80 °C (-112 °F) *Literature* Propellant
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Cannot be measured.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Extremely flammable aerosol. Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
Lower explosion limit	1.1 % vol Liquid. *Literature*
Upper explosion limit	13 % vol Liquid. *Literature*
Vapor Pressure	< 0.7 MPa
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	Unknown
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.8
Water solubility	partly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	465 °C (869 °F) at 1 atm *Literature* (based on major component)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	not determined
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No No data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle characteristics	Not applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute dermal toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Sensitization
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Carcinogenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Teratogenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Reproductive toxicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Mutagenicity
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

Aspiration Hazard
Product test data not available. Refer to component data.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Acetone

Acute oral toxicity
Central nervous system effects. LD50, Rat, 5,800 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity
LD50, Rabbit, > 7,426 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity
Central nervous system effects. LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 76 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
May cause moderate eye irritation.

Sensitization
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

Teratogenicity
Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Isobutane

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Target Organs: Central nervous system

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Teratogenicity
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

Propane

Acute oral toxicity
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, gas, > 200000 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation
No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
No data available

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
No data available

For respiratory sensitization:
No data available

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
No data available

Teratogenicity
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)

Acute oral toxicity
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Acute dermal toxicity
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity
For similar material(s): LC50, Mouse, 4 Hour, gas, 346933 ppm

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause additional significant adverse effects.

Teratogenicity
Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Reproductive toxicity
In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Aspiration Hazard
No aspiration toxicity classification

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acetone

Acute toxicity to fish

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, 6,210 - 8,120 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
LC50, Daphnia pulex (Water flea), 48 Hour, 8,800 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
NOEC, Microcystis aeruginosa (blue-green algae), 8 d, 530 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
IC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 28 d, 2,212 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).
dietary LC50, Coturnix japonica (Japanese quail), > 20,000 ppm

Isobutane

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 16.33 mg/l

Propane

Acute toxicity to fish
No data available

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No data available

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
No data available

Persistence and degradability

Acetone

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable.

Biodegradation: 90.9 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg Estimated.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	69.1 %
10 d	72.7 %
20 d	73.6 %

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 52 d
Method: Estimated.

Isobutane

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable. Information given is based on data obtained from similar substances.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.58 mg/mg

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 4.4 d
Method: Estimated.

Propane

Biodegradability: No data available

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.64 mg/mg

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 8.4 d
Method: Estimated.

Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation: 100 %
Exposure time: 17 d

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.58 mg/mg

Photodegradation
Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)
Sensitization: OH radicals
Atmospheric half-life: 49 Hour
Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Acetone

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.24 at 20 °C

Isobutane

Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.8 at 20 °C

Propane
Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.815

Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)
Bioaccumulation: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.31 at 20 °C

Mobility in soil

Acetone
Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated.

Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)
No data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Aerosols
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	
Reportable Quantity	Acetone

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable
UN number	UN 1950
Class	2.1
Packing group	

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Does not contain HFC.

Compliant with Title 42 Chapter 85 Clean Air Act: Subchapter VII American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020, and Section 612 US EPA Significant New Alternatives Policy.

This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	**CASRN**
Isobutane	75-28-5
Propane	74-98-6
Butane (containing < 0.1% butadiene)	106-97-8

California Prop. 65
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the Active inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
2/	4	0

Revision
Identification Number: 12084891 / A776 / Issue Date: 06/17/2026 / Version: 2.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
AEL *	8 & 12 hr. TWA
C	Ceiling
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
DUPONT AEL	DuPont AEL (Acceptable Exposure Limit)
NIOSH REL	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average

Full text of other abbreviations
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 Harmonised 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 Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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); LSPN - List of Hazardous Notified Substances (Chile); 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 - Organisation 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

Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

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