# ATAC Spray

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Date of Issue: 11/01/2024 Version: 1.0

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

### 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

**Product Name:** ATAC Spray

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

**Use of the Substance/Mixture:** For automotive interior heat and sound control

### 1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

**Company**

Design Engineering Inc
604 Moore Rd
Avon Lake, Ohio 44012
1-440-930-7940
Website: www.designengineering.com
Email: Sales@designengineering.com

### 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

**Emergency Number** : VelocityEHS
(800)255-3924 (North America)
+1 (813)248-0585 (International)

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

**GHS-US Classification**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammable aerosol Category 1 | H222 |
| Gases under pressure Liquefied gas | H280 |
| Simple Asphyxiant | SIAS |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 3 | H402 |
| Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Chronic Hazard Category 3 | H412 |

### 2.2. Label Elements

**GHS-US Labeling**

**Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)** :

GHS02 GHS04

**Signal Word (GHS-US)** : Danger

**Hazard Statements (GHS-US)** : H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life.
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

**Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)** : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. 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.
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F.
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixture

| Name | Synonyms | Product Identifier | % | GHS US classification |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,1-Difluoroethane | Ethane, 1,1-difluoro-<br>Ethylidene difluoride<br>Fluorocarbon 152a<br>Halocarbon 152A<br>HFC 152a<br>Refrigerant gas R 152a<br>HFC-152a<br>Hydrofluorocarbon 152a<br>Freon 152a<br>HYDROFLUOROCARBON 152A<br>1,1-Difluoroethylene | (CAS-No.) 75-37-6 | 37 | Flam. Gas 1, H220<br>Press. Gas (Liq.), H280<br>Simple Asphy, SIAS |
| Titanium dioxide | C.I. 77891<br>C.I. Pigment White 6<br>Titanium oxide (TiO2)<br>CI 77891<br>Titanium(IV) oxide<br>C.I. Pigment White 7<br>Pigment White 6<br>Titanium oxide | (CAS-No.) 13463-67-7 | 5.355 | Not classified. |
| Zinc oxide (ZnO) | Zinc oxide<br>C.I. 77947<br>C.I. Pigment White 4<br>Zinc White<br>CI 77947<br>Pigment White 4 | (CAS-No.) 1314-13-2 | 0.693 | Aquatic Acute 1, H400<br>Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 |
| Ethylene glycol | 1,2-Dihydroxyethane<br>Ethane-1,2-diol<br>1,2-Ethanediol<br>Ethanediol<br>GLYCOL<br>Glycol<br>Monoethylene glycol | (CAS-No.) 107-21-1 | 0.63 | Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302<br>STOT RE 2, H373 |

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1. Description of First-aid Measures

**First-aid Measures General:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

**First-aid Measures After Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists. First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

**First-aid Measures After Skin Contact:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 5 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. For brief contact with a small amount: Rewarm with body heat. Get immediate medical advice/attention. For extensive contact or a large amount: Immediately call a poison center/doctor and follow their advice. Specific treatment is urgent, incorrect first-aid practices will aggravate the injury. Protect affected area with a loose cover until proper medical treatment is received.

**First-aid Measures After Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 5 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

**First-aid Measures After Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**Symptoms/Injuries:** May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. Ethylene glycol is rapidly absorbed after oral ingestion, and is metabolized by alcohol dehydrogenase to various metabolites including glycoaldehyde, glycolic acid, and oxalic acid. The signs and symptoms in ethylene glycol poisoning are those of metabolic acidosis, central nervous system depression, and kidney damage. Some symptoms may be delayed in appearance; therefore, prompt pre-hospital and hospital treatment is of great importance. The currently recommended medical management of ethylene glycol poisoning includes elimination of ethylene glycol and metabolites, correction of metabolic acidosis, and prevention of kidney injury. As a competitive substrate for alcohol dehydrogenase, ethanol is antidotal when given in the early stages of intoxication because it blocks the formation of nephrotoxic metabolites. A more effective intravenous antidote is 4-methylpyrazole, a potent inhibitor of alcohol dehydrogenase, which effectively blocks the formation of toxic metabolites. Pyridoxine and thiamine may be of value as supporting therapy. Hemodialysis may be of benefit for treating metabolic acidosis, or in presentations of renal insufficiency. Use of activated charcoal is generally of no benefit in Ethylene glycol poisoning given the rapid absorption of the substance. Pulmonary edema with hypoxia has been described in a number of patients following ethylene glycol poisoning. Respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. There may be cranial nerve involvement in the later stages of toxicity from swallowing ethylene glycol. Effects have been reported presenting bilateral facial paralysis, diminished hearing, and dysphagia. Consultation with a nephrologist and/or medical toxicologist is highly recommended in all cases of ethylene glycol ingestion.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. Titanium dioxide is bound in the liquid matrix of the product, and not expected to be available for exposure under normal conditions of use or foreseeable emergencies. If dried and respirable dust is created: repeated or prolonged exposure to titanium dioxide dust via inhalation is suspected of causing cancer of the respiratory tract.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes. Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

**Chronic Symptoms:** None known.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

## SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing Media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

### 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

**Fire Hazard:** Extremely flammable aerosol.

**Explosion Hazard:** Container may explode in heat of fire. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries.

**Reactivity:** Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

### 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

**Precautionary Measures Fire:** Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches containers. Evacuate area.

**Protection During Firefighting:** Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Carbon oxides (CO, $CO_2$). Zinc oxides. Fluorine compounds. Titanium oxides.

**Other Information:** Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

**General Measures:** Remove ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe Gas.

#### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

### 6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Remove ignition sources. Stop leak, if possible without risk. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Absorb liquid components with non-combustible liquid-binding material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Asphyxiating gas at high concentrations. Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Pressurized container: may burst if heated. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe gas.

**Hygiene Measures:** Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

### 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

**Storage Conditions:** Store in a dry, cool place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from ignition sources. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

### 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

For automotive interior heat and sound control

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), or OSHA (PEL).

| **1,1-Difluoroethane (75-37-6)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **USA AIHA** | WEEL TWA | 1000 ppm |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL TWA | 25 ppm (vapor fraction) |
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL STEL | 10 mg/m³ (inhalable particulate matter, aerosol only) |
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL STEL | 50 ppm (vapor fraction) |
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH chemical category | Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen |

| **Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL TWA | 0.2 mg/m³ (nanoscale respirable particulate matter)<br>2.5 mg/m³ (finescale respirable particulate matter) |
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH chemical category | Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans |
| **USA NIOSH** | NIOSH REL (TWA) | 2.4 mg/m³ (CIB 63-fine)<br>0.3 mg/m³ (CIB 63-ultrafine, including engineered nanoscale) |
| **USA IDLH** | IDLH | 5000 mg/m³ |
| **USA OSHA** | OSHA PEL TWA | 15 mg/m³ (total dust) |

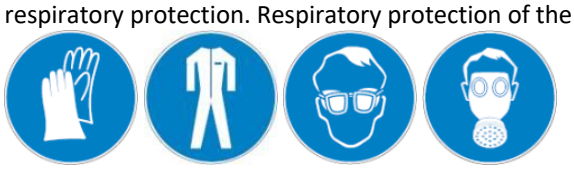
| **Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL TWA | 2 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) |
| **USA ACGIH** | ACGIH OEL STEL | 10 mg/m³ (respirable particulate matter) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **USA NIOSH** | NIOSH REL (TWA) | 5 mg/m³ (dust and fume) |
| **USA NIOSH** | NIOSH REL (STEL) | 10 mg/m³ (fume) |
| **USA NIOSH** | NIOSH REL (Ceiling) | 15 mg/m³ (dust) |
| **USA IDLH** | IDLH | 500 mg/m³ |
| **USA OSHA** | OSHA PEL TWA | 5 mg/m³ (fume)<br>15 mg/m³ (total dust)<br>5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) |

### 8.2. Exposure Controls

**Appropriate Engineering Controls** : Suitable eye/body wash equipment should be available in the vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Use explosion-proof equipment. Gas detectors should be used when flammable gases or vapors may be released. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphixiating gases may be released.

**Personal Protective Equipment** : Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.



**Materials for Protective Clothing** : Chemically resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

**Hand Protection** : Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

**Eye and Face Protection** : Chemical safety goggles. Faceshield as determined by task.

**Skin and Body Protection** : Wear suitable protective clothing.

**Respiratory Protection** : Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

**Thermal Hazard Protection** : Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

**Other Information** : When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical State** : Liquid

**Appearance** : No data available

**Odor** : No data available

**Odor Threshold** : No data available

**pH** : No data available

**Evaporation Rate** : No data available

**Melting Point** : No data available

**Freezing Point** : No data available

**Boiling Point** : No data available

**Flash Point** : No data available

**Auto-ignition Temperature** : No data available

**Decomposition Temperature** : No data available

**Flammability (solid, gas)** : No data available

**Vapor Pressure** : No data available

**Relative Vapor Density at 20°C** : No data available

**Relative Density** : No data available

**Solubility** : No data available

**Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water** : No data available

**Viscosity** : No data available

**Explosive Properties** : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### 9.2. Other Information

**Gas Group** : Press. Gas (Liq.)

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion.

### 10.2. Chemical Stability

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Extremely flammable aerosol. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

### 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to Avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials. Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

### 10.5. Incompatible Materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

### 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxides (CO, $CO_2$). Fluorine compounds. Oxides of titanium. Oxides of zinc.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects

**Acute Toxicity (Oral):** Not classified.

**Acute Toxicity (Dermal):** Not classified.

**Acute Toxicity (Inhalation):** Not classified.

| **1,1-Difluoroethane (75-37-6)** | |
|---|---|
| **LC50 Inhalation Rat** | 437500 ppm/4h |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** | |
|---|---|
| **LD50 Oral Rat** | 4700 mg/kg (Source: NLM_CIP) |
| **LD50 Dermal Rat** | 10600 mg/kg (Source: JAPAN_GHS) |
| **LC50 Inhalation Rat** | > 2.5 mg/l (Exposure time: 6 h) |

| **Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)** | |
|---|---|
| **LD50 Oral Rat** | > 10000 mg/kg (Source: IUCLID) |
| **LC50 Inhalation Rat** | 5.09 mg/l/4h |

| **Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)** | |
|---|---|
| **LD50 Oral Rat** | > 5000 mg/kg (Source: EU_RAR) |
| **LD50 Dermal Rat** | > 2000 mg/kg (no deaths) |
| **LC50 Inhalation Rat** | > 5700 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h Source: ECHA_API) |

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified.

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified.

**Carcinogenicity:** Not classified.

| **Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)** | |
|---|---|
| **IARC group** | 2B |
| **OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen List** | In OSHA Hazard Communication Carcinogen list. |

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Not classified.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** Not classified.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Not classified.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation:** In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. Titanium dioxide is bound in the liquid matrix of the product, and not expected to be available for exposure under normal conditions of use or foreseeable emergencies. If dried and respirable dust is created: repeated or prolonged exposure to titanium dioxide dust via inhalation is suspected of causing cancer of the respiratory tract.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation. Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** May cause slight irritation to eyes. Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

**Chronic Symptoms:** None known.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

**Ecology - General** : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

| **1,1-Difluoroethane (75-37-6)** | |
|---|---|
| **LC50 Fish 1** | 733 mg/l |
| **EC50 - Crustacea [1]** | 720 mg/l |
| **ErC50 (Algae)** | 419 mg/l |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** | |
|---|---|
| **LC50 Fish 1** | 41000 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss Source: IUCLID) |
| **EC50 - Crustacea [1]** | 46300 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna) |
| **LC50 Fish 2** | 14 – 18 ml/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss [static] Source: EPA) |
| **NOEC Chronic Crustacea** | 4.2 mg/l |

| **Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)** | |
|---|---|
| **LC50 Fish 1** | 1.793 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Zebrafish) |
| **EC50 - Crustacea [1]** | 0.154 mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus 48 h) |
| **ErC50 (Algae)** | 3.35 mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus 72 h) |
| **NOEC Chronic Fish** | 0.026 mg/l (Jordanella floridae) |
| **NOEC Chronic Crustacea** | 0.04 mg/l (Daphnia magna 21 d semi-static reproduction) |

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

| **ATAC Spray** | |
|---|---|
| **Persistence and Degradability** | May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment. |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

| **ATAC Spray** | |
|---|---|
| **Bioaccumulative Potential** | Not established. |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** | |
|---|---|
| **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)** | -1.36 |

### 12.4. Mobility in Soil

No additional information available

### 12.5. Other Adverse Effects

**Other Information** : Avoid release to the environment.

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste Treatment Methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Additional Information:** Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

## SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

**Proper Shipping Name** : AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
**Hazard Class** : 2.1
**Identification Number** : UN1950
**Label Codes** : 2.1


### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

**Proper Shipping Name** : AEROSOLS
**Hazard Class** : 2
**Division** : 2.1
**Identification Number** : UN1950

**Label Codes** : 2.1
**EmS-No. (Fire)** : F-D
**EmS-No. (Spillage)** : S-U


### 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

**Proper Shipping Name** : AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE
**Identification Number** : UN1950
**Hazard Class** : 2
**Label Codes** : 2.1


**Division** : 2.1
**ERG Code (IATA)** : 10L

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. US Federal Regulations

| **ATAC Spray** | |
|---|---|
| **SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes** | Physical hazard - Gas under pressure<br>Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)<br>Health hazard - Simple asphyxiant |

| **1,1-Difluoroethane (75-37-6)** |
|---|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** | |
|---|---|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active<br>Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313 | |
| **CERCLA RQ** | 5000 lb |
| **SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting** | 1 % |

| **Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)** |
|---|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active |

| **Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)** |
|---|
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory - Status: Active |

### 15.2. US State Regulations

| **1,1-Difluoroethane (75-37-6)** |
|---|
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List |
| U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |

| **Ethylene glycol (107-21-1)** |
|---|
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List |
| U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List |
| U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |
| U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List |

| **Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)** |
|---|
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List |
| U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List |
| U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |

| **Zinc oxide (ZnO) (1314-13-2)** |
|---|
| U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List |
| U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List |
| U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List |
| U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List |

**California Proposition 65**

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

| Chemical Name (CAS No.) | Carcinogenicity | Developmental Toxicity | Female Reproductive Toxicity | Male Reproductive Toxicity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethylene glycol (107-21-1) | | X | | |
| Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7) | X | | | |

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

**Date of Preparation or Latest Revision** : 11/01/2024

**Other Information** : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

**GHS Full Text Phrases:**

| | |
|---|---|
| H220 | Extremely flammable gas |
| H222 | Extremely flammable aerosol |
| H280 | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure |
| H400 | Very toxic to aquatic life |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects |
| H412 | Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects |

**Glossary of Data Source Abbreviations**

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
AU_WES: Australia WES
CHEMVIEW: ChemView (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EC_RAR: European Commission Renewal Assessment Report
EC_SCOEL: European Commission Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits
ECETOC: European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals Reports
ECHA_API: European Chemicals Agency API
ECHA_RAC: ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment
EFSA: European Food Safety Authority
EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA_AEGL: Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Reregistration Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_HPV: High Production Volume Chemicals (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EPA_TRED: Risk Assessment for Tolerance Reassessment Eligibility Decision (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
EU_CLH: European Union Harmonised Classification and Labelling Proposal
EU_RAR: European Union Risk Assessment Report
FOOD_JOURN: Food Research Journal (1956)
IARC: The International Agency for Research on Cancer
IDLH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Value Profiles
IUCLID: International Uniform Chemical Information Database
JAPAN_GHS: Japan GHS Basis for Classification Data
JP_J-CHECK: Japan J-Check
KR_NIER: South Korea National Institute of Environmental Research Evaluations
NICNAS: Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
NLM_CIP: National Library of Medicine ChemID plus database
NLM_HSDB: National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Data Bank
NLM_PUBMED: National Library of Medicine PubMed database
NTP: National Toxicology Program
NZ_CCID: New Zealand Chemical Classification and Information Database
OECD_EHSP: Environment, Health, and Safety Publication (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
OECD_SIDS: Screening Information Data Sets (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
WHO: World Health Organization

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*

SDS US (GHS HazCom)