

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to 29 CFR 1910.1200  
C1052

## Section 1. Identification

**Product name** : CLEAN CURE 5% Post-Cat Catalyst  
**Product code** : C1052  
**Other means of identification** : Not available.  
**Product type** : Liquid.  
**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Paint or paint related material.

**Manufacturer** : M. L. CAMPBELL  
101 W. Prospect Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44115

**Emergency telephone number of the company** : (800) 424-9300

**Product Information Telephone Number** : (800) 364-1359

**Transportation Emergency Telephone Number** : (800) 424-9300

## Section 2. Hazards identification

**OSHA/HCS status** : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2  
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1  
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3  
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity: 6% (dermal), 6% (inhalation)

### GHS label elements

**Hazard pictograms** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### Precautionary statements

**Prevention** : Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Date of issue/Date of revision** : 5/6/2026

**Date of previous issue** : 7/31/2025

**Version** : 20

1/16

C1052

CLEAN CURE 5% Post-Cat Catalyst

SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

## Section 2. Hazards identification

- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. This product must be mixed with other components before use. Before opening the packages, READ AND FOLLOW WARNING LABELS ON ALL COMPONENTS.
- Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.
- Hazards identified when used** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.
- CAS number/other identifiers**

Ingredient name	% by weight	Identifiers
n-Butyl Acetate	≥50 - ≤75	123-86-4
2-Propanol	≥25 - ≤50	67-63-0
4-Methylbenzenesulfonic Acid	≤10	104-15-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.**

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

## Section 4. First aid measures

- Description of necessary first aid measures**
- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain

## Section 4. First aid measures

an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

**Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

**Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
sulfur oxides

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

**Remark** : Flammable liquid.

## Section 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

**For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

**Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

**Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

**Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

# Section 7. Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

## Control parameters

### Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) [Butyl acetates]</b> STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)</b> TWA 10 hours: 150 ppm. TWA 10 hours: 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)</b> TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
2-Propanol	67-63-0	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2025) A4.</b> TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm. <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020)</b> TWA 10 hours: 400 ppm. TWA 10 hours: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . STEL 15 minutes: 500 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 1225 mg/m <sup>3</sup> . <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018)</b> TWA 8 hours: 400 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 980 mg/m <sup>3</sup> .
4-Methylbenzenesulfonic Acid	104-15-4	None.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2025) [butyl acetate, all isomers]</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) [butyl acetates, all isomers]</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) [butyl acetates]</b>                      STEV 15 minutes: 150 ppm.                      TWAEV 8 hours: 50 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                      OEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.                      OEL 15 minutes: 950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 8 hours: 150 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 713 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	<p><b>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021)</b>                      STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm.                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 6/2025)</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019)</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024)</b>                      TWAEV 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      STEV 15 minutes: 400 ppm.</p> <p><b>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023)</b>                      OEL 15 minutes: 984 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.                      OEL 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      OEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm.                      OEL 8 hours: 492 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p>

### Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
n-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	<p><b>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016)</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 150 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 200 ppm.</p>
2-Propanol	67-63-0	<p><b>NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016) A4.</b>                      TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.                      STEL 15 minutes: 400 ppm.</p>

### Biological exposure indices (United States)

# Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
2-Propanol	<b>ACGIH BEI (United States, 1/2025)</b> BEI: 40 mg/l, acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift at end of workweek.

**Biological exposure indices (Canada)**

No exposure indices known.

**Biological exposure indices (Mexico)**

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
2-Propanol	<b>Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012)</b> BEI: 40 mg/L [non-specific. The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.], acetone [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the shift at the end of the work week.

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

**Environmental exposure controls** : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

**Individual protection measures**

**Hygiene measures** : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/ or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

**Skin protection**

**Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

**Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

## Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Clear.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : 81°C (177.8°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 18°C (64.4°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
- Evaporation rate** : 1.44 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Flammable liquid.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 1.38%  
Upper: 12.7%
- Vapor pressure** : 4.4 kPa (33 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : 2.07 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.87
- Density** : 0.87 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.  
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s (>20.5 cSt)
- Molecular weight** : Not applicable.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.
- Heat of combustion** : 28.277 kJ/g

## Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
oxidizing materials
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

##### **Product/ingredient name**

##### **Result**

n-Butyl Acetate

**Rat - Oral - LD50**

10768 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Other changes Liver - Other changes

**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50**

>17600 mg/kg

2-Propanol

**Rabbit - Dermal - LD50**

12800 mg/kg

**Rat - Oral - LD50**

5000 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - General anesthetic

4-Methylbenzenesulfonic Acid

**Rat - Oral - LD50**

1410 mg/kg

Toxic effects: Behavioral - Somnolence (general depressed activity) Lung, Thorax, or Respiration - Dyspnea Gastrointestinal - Ulceration or bleeding from stomach

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

##### **Product/ingredient name**

##### **Result**

n-Butyl Acetate

**Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

2-Propanol

**Rabbit - Skin - Mild irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

4-Methylbenzenesulfonic Acid

**Rabbit - Skin - Severe irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 500 mg

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

### **Product/ingredient name**

n-Butyl Acetate

2-Propanol

### **Result**

**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**

Duration of treatment/exposure: 24 hours

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 10 mg

**Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant**

Amount/concentration applied: 100 mg

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not available.

## **Skin**

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## **Respiratory**

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Carcinogenicity

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Classification

<b>Product/ingredient name</b>	<b>OSHA</b>	<b>IARC</b>	<b>NTP</b>
2-Propanol	-	3	-

## Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

## Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

### **Product/ingredient name**

### **Result**

n-Butyl Acetate

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)  
(Narcotic effects) - Category 3

2-Propanol

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE)  
(Narcotic effects) - Category 3

## Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

## Aspiration hazard

Not available.

## Information on the likely routes of exposure

Not available.

## Potential acute health effects

### **Eye contact**

: Causes serious eye damage.

### **Inhalation**

: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

### **Skin contact**

: Causes severe burns.

### **Ingestion**

: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

## Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

### **Eye contact**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness

### **Inhalation**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
nausea or vomiting  
headache  
drowsiness/fatigue  
dizziness/vertigo  
unconsciousness

### **Skin contact**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur

### **Ingestion**

: Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

## Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

### **Short term exposure**

#### **Potential immediate effects**

: Not available.

#### **Potential delayed effects**

: Not available.

### **Long term exposure**

# Section 11. Toxicological information

**Potential immediate effects** : Not available.

**Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

**Potential chronic health effects**

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

**General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Reproductive toxicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Numerical measures of toxicity**

**Acute toxicity estimates**

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
CLEAN CURE 5% Post-Cat Catalyst	10779.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
n-Butyl Acetate	10768	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2-Propanol	5000	12800	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-Methylbenzenesulfonic Acid	1410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Section 12. Ecological information

**Toxicity**

**Product/ingredient name**

**Result**

n-Butyl Acetate

**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water**

Fish - Fathead minnow - *Pimephales promelas*  
Age: 31 to 32 days; Size: 21.6 mm; Weight: 0.175 g  
 18 mg/l [96 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

**Acute - LC50 - Marine water**

Crustaceans - Brine shrimp - *Artemia salina*  
 32 mg/l [48 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

2-Propanol

**Acute - LC50 - Marine water**

Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - *Crangon crangon*  
 1400 mg/l [48 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

**Acute - LC50 - Fresh water**

Fish - Harlequinfish, red rasbora - *Rasbora heteromorpha*  
Size: 1 to 3 cm  
 4200 mg/l [96 hours]  
Effect: Mortality

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

**Persistence and degradability**

## Section 12. Ecological information

Not available.

**Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
n-Butyl Acetate	-	-	Readily
2-Propanol	-	-	Readily

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/Water partition coefficient** : Not available.




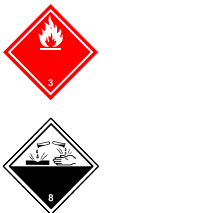

### Other adverse effects

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
<b>UN number</b>	UN3469	UN3469	UN3469	UN3469	UN3469
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	3 (8) 	3 (8) 	3 (8) 	3 (8) 	3 (8) 



# Section 15. Regulatory information

Thailand inventory: Not determined.  
Turkey inventory: Not determined.  
Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

# Section 16. Other information

## Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	/	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

### Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1C SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

### History

- Date of printing : 5/6/2026
- Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/6/2026
- Date of previous issue : 7/31/2025
- Version : 20
- Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate  
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor  
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)  
N/A = Not available  
SGG = Segregation Group  
UN = United Nations

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer,

## Section 16. Other information

or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.