

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

ITW Pro Brands. -KS

Part Number: 80000, M80000
 Version No: 1.6
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 01/03/2024
 Print Date: 01/03/2024
 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. For Industrial Use Only
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ITW Pro Brands. -KS
Address	805 E. Old 56 Highway Olathe, KS 66061 United States
Telephone	1-800-433-9536
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwprobrands.com
Email	Customerservice@itwprobrands.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Dykem/Dymon/Scrubs = Call InfoTrac For_LPS & Other Brands = Call Chemtrec
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053 (Infotrac Inside US) 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec Inside US)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500 (Infotrac Outside US) +001 703-527-3887 (Chemtrec Outside US)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Aerosols Category 1, Gases Under Pressure (Liquefied Gas), Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing gas.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
123-86-4*	15-40	<u>n-butyl acetate</u>
64-17-5*	15-40	<u>Ethanol*</u>
74-98-6.*	10-30	<u>propane</u>
106-97-8.	1-5	<u>butane</u>
67-63-0*	1-5	<u>Isopropanol*</u>
109-60-4	1-5	<u>n-propyl acetate</u>
75-28-5.	1-3	<u>iso-butane</u>
71-36-3*	1-3	<u>n-butanol</u>
2437-29-8*	<0.2	<u>C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)</u>
25587-80-8	1-3	<u>polyamide 11</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream. ▶ DO NOT use solvents. ▶ Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.
Inhalation	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove to fresh air. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO2

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<p>----- GENERAL -----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Consider evacuation Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach cylinders suspected to be hot. Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. <p>----- FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: -----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only safe way to extinguish a flammable gas fire is to stop the flow of gas. If the flow cannot be stopped, allow the entire contents of the cylinder to burn while cooling the cylinder and surroundings with water from a suitable distance. Extinguishing the fire without stopping the gas flow may permit the formation of ignitable or explosive mixtures with air. These mixtures may propagate to a source of ignition. <p>----- SPECIAL HAZARDS -----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive pressures may develop in a gas cylinder exposed in a fire; this may result in explosion. Cylinders with pressure relief devices may release their contents as a result of fire and the released gas may constitute a further source of hazard for the fire-fighter. Cylinders without pressure-relief valves have no provision for controlled release and are therefore more likely to explode if exposed to fire. <p>----- FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS: -----</p> <p>The need for proximity, entry and flash-over protection and special protective clothing should be determined for each incident, by a competent fire-fighting safety professional. Prevent by any means spillage from entering drains or water-courses.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture. Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames. Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials. Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects. May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

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SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated. ▶ Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ▶ Consider evacuation. ▶ Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation. ▶ No smoking or naked lights within area. ▶ Use extreme caution to prevent violent reaction. ▶ Stop leak only if safe to do so. ▶ Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapour. ▶ DO NOT enter confined space where gas may have collected. ▶ Keep area clear until gas has dispersed.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

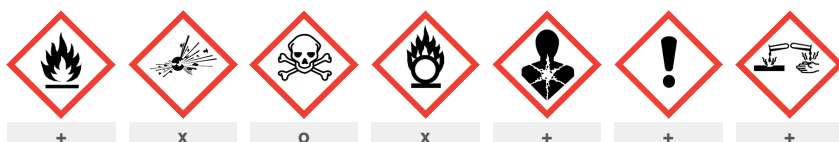
SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. ▶ Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C. ▶ Store in an upright position. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Aerosol dispenser. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances



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- X — Must not be stored together
 0 — May be stored together with specific preventions
 + — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	propane	Propane	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propane	Propane	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	butane	n-Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	iso-butane	Isobutane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl-acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butyl acetate	n-Butyl acetate	150 ppm / 710 mg/m ³	950 mg/m ³ / 200 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Isopropanol*	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm / 980 mg/m ³	1225 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Ethanol*	Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Ethanol*	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1900 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm / 840 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-propyl acetate	n-Propyl acetate	200 ppm / 840 mg/m ³	1050 mg/m ³ / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	100 ppm / 300 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-butanol	n-Butyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available	50 ppm / 150 mg/m ³	[skin]
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyamide 11	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	polyamide 11	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyamide 11	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m ³ / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	polyamide 11	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	polyamide 11	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
iso-butane	5500* ppm	17000** ppm	53000*** ppm
n-butyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Isopropanol*	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm
Ethanol*	Not Available	Not Available	15000* ppm
n-propyl acetate	250 ppm	1,300 ppm	8000* ppm
n-butanol	60 ppm	800 ppm	8000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available
butane	Not Available	1,600 ppm
iso-butane	Not Available	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
Isopropanol*	2,000 ppm	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Ethanol*	3,300 ppm	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	1,700 ppm	Not Available
n-butanol	1,400 ppm	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
Notes:	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.</p> <p>Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Speed:	aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment																	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 																
Body protection	See Other protection below																
Other protection	<p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Do not spray on hot surfaces. 																

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Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Aerosols, in common with most vapours/ mists, should never be used in confined spaces without adequate ventilation. Aerosols, containing agents designed to enhance or mask smell, have triggered allergic reactions in predisposed individuals.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Blue		
Physical state	Liquified Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Sweet	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	380
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	64.7	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	9.7	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC %	96%

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elevated temperatures. ▶ Presence of open flame. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. The vapour is discomforting WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
Ingestion	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Spray mist may produce discomfort Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

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Chronic	Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.	
Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
propane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 364726.819 ppm4h ^[2]	Not Available
butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 658 mg/4h ^[2]	Not Available
iso-butane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 300 mg * [PPG]
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 200 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Guinea) LD50: 4700 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg ^[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg ^[2]		
Isopropanol*	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 53 mg/L4h ^[2]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3600 mg/kg ^[2]	
Ethanol*	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	
n-propyl acetate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: >8880 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: ~32 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 6640 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)- mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
n-butanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 50 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 25 ppm ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.6 mg-SEVERE
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 86000 mg/m3 ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 24 mg/24h-SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 8000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 790 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 405 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

polyamide 11	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 76 mg/kg SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 275 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
iso-butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
n-butyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Fish	18mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	17-19mg/l	4
Isopropanol*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	7550mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1400mg/l	4
Ethanol*	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	275mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	4

Continued...

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

n-propyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	91.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	672mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	32.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	60mg/l	Not Available

n-butanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	225mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4.1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	100-500mg/l	4	

polyamide 11	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.29mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Crustacea	0.22mg/l	4

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propane	LOW	LOW
butane	LOW	LOW
iso-butane	HIGH	HIGH
n-butyl acetate	LOW	LOW
Isopropanol*	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)
Ethanol*	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)
n-propyl acetate	LOW	LOW
n-butanol	LOW (Half-life = 54 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.65 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
iso-butane	LOW (BCF = 1.97)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 14)
Isopropanol*	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)
Ethanol*	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
n-propyl acetate	LOW (BCF = 5.1)
n-butanol	LOW (BCF = 0.64)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)
iso-butane	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
n-butyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 20.86)
Isopropanol*	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)
Ethanol*	HIGH (KOC = 1)

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

Ingredient	Mobility
n-propyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 11.31)
n-butanol	MEDIUM (KOC = 2.443)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site. ▶ Allow small quantities to evaporate. ▶ DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans. ▶ Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	2.1
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	2.1
	Special provisions	N82

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1950	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	10L
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	203
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	75 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y203
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1950
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Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

14.2. UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	2.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
propane	Not Available
butane	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
Isopropanol*	Not Available
Ethanol*	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
propane	Not Available
butane	Not Available
iso-butane	Not Available
n-butyl acetate	Not Available
Isopropanol*	Not Available
Ethanol*	Not Available
n-propyl acetate	Not Available
n-butanol	Not Available
polyamide 11	Not Available
C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

propane is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

iso-butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

n-butyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Isopropanol* is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Ethanol* is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

n-propyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

n-butanol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

polyamide 11 is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate) is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
 US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	Yes
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No

Continued...

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)

Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
n-butyl acetate	5000	2270
n-butanol	5000	2270

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-63-0*	1-5	Isopropanol*
71-36-3*	1-3	n-butanol

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzophenone, C.I. Basic Violet 3 chloride**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propane; butane; iso-butane; n-butyl acetate; Isopropanol*; Ethanol*; n-propyl acetate; n-butanol; polyamide 11; C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyamide 11)
Japan - ENCS	No (C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (polyamide 11; C.I. Basic Green 4 (oxalate))
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (polyamide 11)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

Dykem® Layout Fluid - Steel Blue (Aerosol)**SECTION 16 Other information**

Revision Date	01/03/2024
Initial Date	11/12/2023

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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