



J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 3.8.3.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 05/18/2021

Print Date: 05/18/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol
Synonyms	HALB15 (JBW Herculiner Aerosol)
Proper shipping name	LIMITED QUANTITY
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	---

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road Sulphur Springs TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Flammable Aerosols Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Gas under Pressure (Compressed gas)
----------------	--

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	   
---------------------	---

Signal word	Danger
-------------	---------------

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Nervous system) (Inhalation)
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - 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.
P260	Do not breathe gas.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P337+P313	IF eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	IF skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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.
------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
74-98-6	15-25	<u>propane</u>
67-64-1	10-15	<u>acetone</u>
8052-41-3.	10-15	<u>Stoddard Solvent</u>
106-97-8.	5-10	<u>butane</u>
110-19-0	5-10	<u>isobutyl acetate</u>
110-54-3	5-10	<u>n-hexane</u>
108-65-6	1-5	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers</u>
1330-20-7	1-5	<u>xylene</u>
14807-96-6	1-5	<u>talc</u>
9006-04-6	1-5	<u>natural rubber</u>
1333-86-4	1-5	<u>carbon black</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.
-------------	--

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

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.

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
-----------------------------	--

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<p>FOR FIRES INVOLVING MANY GAS CYLINDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To stop the flow of gas, specifically trained personnel may inert the atmosphere to reduce oxygen levels thus allowing the capping of leaking container(s). ▶ Reduce the rate of flow and inject an inert gas, if possible, before completely stopping the flow to prevent flashback. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. <p>-----</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) Combustible. Will burn if ignited. carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

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.
---------------------	---

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- ▶ Fit vent pipes.
- ▶ **DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.**
- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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.
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.

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>Xylenes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may ignite or explode in contact with strong oxidisers, 1,3-dichloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin, uranium fluoride ▶ attack some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may generate electrostatic charges on flow or agitation due to low conductivity. ▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. ▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. <p>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. <p>Propane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, barium peroxide, chlorine dioxide, dichlorine oxide, fluorine etc. ▶ liquid attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ may accumulate static charges which may ignite its vapours ▶ 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

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/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propane	Propane	1000 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	propane	Propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	A4; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Stoddard Solvent	Stoddard solvent	500 ppm / 2900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Stoddard Solvent	Stoddard solvent	350 mg/m3	Not Available	1800 (15-minute) mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	Stoddard Solvent	Stoddard solvent	100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	butane	n-Butane	800 ppm / 1900 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	butane	Butane, isomers	Not Available	1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	isobutyl acetate	Isobutyl acetate	150 ppm / 700 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	isobutyl acetate	Isobutyl acetate	150 ppm / 700 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	isobutyl acetate	Butyl acetates, all isomers	50 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-hexane	n-Hexane	500 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-hexane	n-Hexane	50 ppm / 180 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	n-hexane	n-Hexane	50 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 360 mg/m3	540 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	1-Methoxy-2-propanol	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	xylene	Xylene (all isomers)	100 ppm	150 ppm	Not Available	(); A4; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (not containing asbestos)	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing asbestos)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use asbestos limit
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos and less than 1% quartz) - respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing no asbestos fibers (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	talc	Talc: Containing asbestos fibers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A1
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	natural rubber	Natural rubber latex, as inhalable allergenic proteins (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.0001 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Skin; DSEN; RSEN
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m3 [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon black	Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A3

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
propane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Stoddard Solvent	300 mg/m3	1,800 mg/m3	29500** mg/m3
butane	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isobutyl acetate	450 ppm	1300* ppm	7500** ppm
n-hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
propane	2,100 ppm	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
Stoddard Solvent	20,000 mg/m3	Not Available
butane	Not Available	1,600 ppm
isobutyl acetate	1,300 ppm	Not Available
n-hexane	1,100 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
natural rubber	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Close fitting gas tight goggles
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. ▶ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For potentially moderate exposures: ▶ Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. ▶ The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. <p>No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.</p> <p>OTHERWISE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls.

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	Aerosol		
Physical state	Compressed Gas	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.7-0.9
Odor	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-44	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-19		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10.9	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	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 g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Elevated temperatures. ▸ Presence of open flame.
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	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>The vapour is discomforting</p> <p>WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.</p> <p>Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.</p> <p>Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.</p> <p>Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>The paraffin gases are practically not harmful at low doses. Higher doses may produce reversible brain and nerve depression and irritation.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant</p>
Ingestion	<p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Spray mist may produce discomfort</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p>

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

	Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.																	
J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available													
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Not Available	Not Available																	
propane	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >13023 ppm4h^[1]</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Not Available													
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >13023 ppm4h ^[1]	Not Available																	
acetone	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate</td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant																	
Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate																	
Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE																	
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]																	
	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild																	
	Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild																	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																	
Stoddard Solvent	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (hmn) 470 ppm/15m irrit.</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.5 mg/l4h^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h moderate</td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (hmn) 470 ppm/15m irrit.	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h moderate	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (hmn) 470 ppm/15m irrit.																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24h moderate																	
Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																	
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]																	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																	
butane	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/L4h^[2]</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/L4h ^[2]	Not Available													
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 658 mg/L4h ^[2]	Not Available																	
isobutyl acetate	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open mild</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >23.4 mg/l4h^[1]</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg^[2]</td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open mild	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >23.4 mg/l4h ^[1]		Oral(Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg ^[2]										
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open mild																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >23.4 mg/l4h ^[1]																		
Oral(Rat) LD50; >3200 mg/kg ^[2]																		
n-hexane	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 48000 ppm4h^[2]</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Mouse) LD50; 5000 mg/kg^[2]</td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 48000 ppm4h ^[2]		Oral(Mouse) LD50; 5000 mg/kg ^[2]										
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 48000 ppm4h ^[2]																		
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 5000 mg/kg ^[2]																		
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild</td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Rat) LD50; 5155 mg/kg^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild	Oral(Rat) LD50; 5155 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild																	
Oral(Rat) LD50; 5155 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild																	
	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																	
	Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild																	
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]																	
xylene	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h^[1]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE</td></tr><tr><td>Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg^[2]</td><td>Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1]</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]			
TOXICITY	IRRITATION																	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant																	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5922 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE																	
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 1548 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild																	
	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]																	
	Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate																	
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]																	

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
natural rubber	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >8000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol	Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1).IARC Working Groups There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry. Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry cause leukaemia, lymphoma, and cancers of the urinary bladder, lung, and stomach. Also, a positive association has been observed between occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry and cancers of the prostate, oesophagus, and larynx.IARC Working Group. The multiple genetic and cytogenetic effects observed among workers employed in the rubber-manufacturing industry provide strong evidence to support genotoxicity as one mechanism for the observed increase in cancer risks. Generally,linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids.
ACETONE	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye.
STODDARD SOLVENT	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss.
ISOBUTYL ACETATE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Inhalation (rat): 8000ppm/4h Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr moderate
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	NOTE: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Fetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.
NATURAL RUBBER	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.
PROPANE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & TALC & CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ACETONE & ISOBUTYL ACETATE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & XYLENE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

N-HEXANE & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - MIXTURE OF ISOMERS & TALC	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.		
XYLENE & TALC	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
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

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner 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	
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2	
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2	
	LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2	
acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4	
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4	
	LC50	96h	Fish	13.303mg/L	4	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5	
Stoddard Solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	1mg/l	1	
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Crustacea	0.024mg/l	2	
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.277mg/l	2	
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.14mg/l	2	
	butane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2
		LC50	96h	Fish	24.11mg/l	2
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.71mg/l	2	
isobutyl acetate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>15.5mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	246mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24.6mg/l	2	
	LC50	96h	Fish	16.6mg/l	2	
n-hexane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC50(ECx)	240h	Algae or other aquatic plants	25.023-137.802mg/L	4	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	47.5mg/l	2	

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	373mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	Not Reportedh	Fish	0.017mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
natural rubber	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
Legend: <i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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</i>					

Toxic to aquatic organisms.
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.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
propane	LOW	LOW
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
butane	LOW	LOW
isobutyl acetate	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
propane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
Stoddard Solvent	LOW (BCF = 159)
butane	LOW (LogKOW = 2.89)
isobutyl acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.78)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	LOW (BCF = 2)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
propane	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
butane	LOW (KOC = 43.79)

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Ingredient	Mobility
isobutyl acetate	LOW (KOC = 17.48)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	HIGH (KOC = 1)


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. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Notes:	Per 49CFR 173.306 This item, as supplied by J-B Weld, is eligible to ship as a Limited Quantity by ground and railroad.

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity); Aerosols, flammable, n.o.s. (engine starting fluid) (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.1
	Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label 2.1
	Special provisions N82

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, flammable (engine starting fluid); Aerosols, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class 2.1
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable
	ERG Code 10L
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions A145 A167 A802; A1 A145 A167 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions 203
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack 150 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions 203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack 75 kg; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Y203; Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack 30 kg G; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 2.1
	IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-D , S-U
	Special provisions	63 190 277 327 344 381 959
	Limited Quantities	1000 ml

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
propane	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
Stoddard Solvent	Not Available
butane	Not Available
isobutyl acetate	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
talc	Not Available
natural rubber	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
propane	Not Available
acetone	Not Available
Stoddard Solvent	Not Available
butane	Not Available
isobutyl acetate	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
talc	Not Available
natural rubber	Not Available
carbon black	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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) 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 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
acetone is found on the following regulatory lists US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs) US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) 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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
Stoddard Solvent is found on the following regulatory lists Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens 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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

butane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 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
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

isobutyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - mixture of isomers is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
 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 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

xylene is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

natural rubber is found on the following regulatory lists

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Carcinogen 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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol

Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
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	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
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
acetone	5000	2270
isobutyl acetate	5000	2270
n-hexane	5000	2270
xylene	100	45.4

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance

Stoddard Solvent, carbon black Listed

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity: Listed substance

n-hexane Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (propane; acetone; Stoddard Solvent; butane; isobutyl acetate; n-hexane; xylene; talc; natural rubber; carbon black)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (natural rubber)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (natural rubber)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (natural rubber)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/18/2021
Initial Date	05/01/2021

Continued...

J-B Weld's Herculiner Truck Bed Liner Aerosol**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.8.3.1	05/10/2021	Regulation Change
2.8.3.1	05/17/2021	Synonyms

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.