

Scoping Statement Regarding Emerging Contaminants
Harborview Cleaners, 134 E. Grand Avenue, Port Washington, WI
BRRTS #02-46-548092

Per Wis Admin. Code § NR 716.07 and Wis. Admin. Code § NR 716.09, site investigation scoping and work plans should include evaluating potential emerging contaminants that were historically or are presently produced, used, handled, or stored at a site. Most notably, emerging contaminants include 1,4-dioxane and per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS). The evaluation includes any available information on the use of any products containing these chemicals in any services process; the duration of the suspected chemical product use; the type of chemical contained in the product; and any areas of a site where products containing these chemicals may have been used, stored, managed, or discarded.

According to documents prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, several State Regulatory Agencies, the Department of Defense, and various other sources of toxic chemical information, dioxane is typically used by industry as a catalytic solvent during the manufacturing of adhesives, resins, oils, waxes, pharmaceuticals, and certain plastics and rubbers. It is also used to stabilize chlorinated hydrocarbons when being transported in aluminum containers. Dioxane is also a known byproduct of the production of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic.

PFAS are ubiquitous in the environment and occur in many common everyday products such as Teflon® coatings, fast food wrappers and popcorn bags, stain and water repellents, some cosmetics, some insect repellents, and some sunscreen products, to name a few. In the 1940s, the manufacturing of these products incorporated PFAS due to their inherent hydrophobic (water repellent) and non-stick properties. PFAS are also components of fire-fighting foams. The dry cleaning industry has been identified as a potential contributor to PFAS contamination because of suspected PFAS accumulation in dry cleaning waste. EnviroForensics' research of waterproofing/ stain repellent products used at dry cleaner sites indicates that many of the commonly used products didn't contain PFAS compounds.

Site use history was summarized in the 2007 Site Investigation Scoping Report. An excerpt of that report relating to historical records review is attached. The Site building was constructed around 1930 and initially operated as an auto service station. The 1936 Sanborn map from August 1936 (attached) shows the outline of the current building, identified as a filling station. The building was subsequently remodeled and has operated as a dry cleaner since 1970, first as a One Hour Martinizing franchise and later as Harborview Cleaners. Tetrachloroethene (PCE) has been utilized as the solvent for the cleaning process since dry cleaning operations began at the site.

The current owner, Barbara Bahr, has owned the Site and operated the business since 1998. Ms. Bahr recalls using a fabric protectant and stain repellent product in very limited quantities,

applied from a canister that connected to a compressed air line. Ms. Bahr and the long-time chemical supplier for the business believe the product used was Laidlaw™ Swan Cote (SDS attached for reference). This product did not contain PFAS in reportable quantity. All leather garments brought into Harborview Cleaners have been sent off-site to a third party for cleaning.

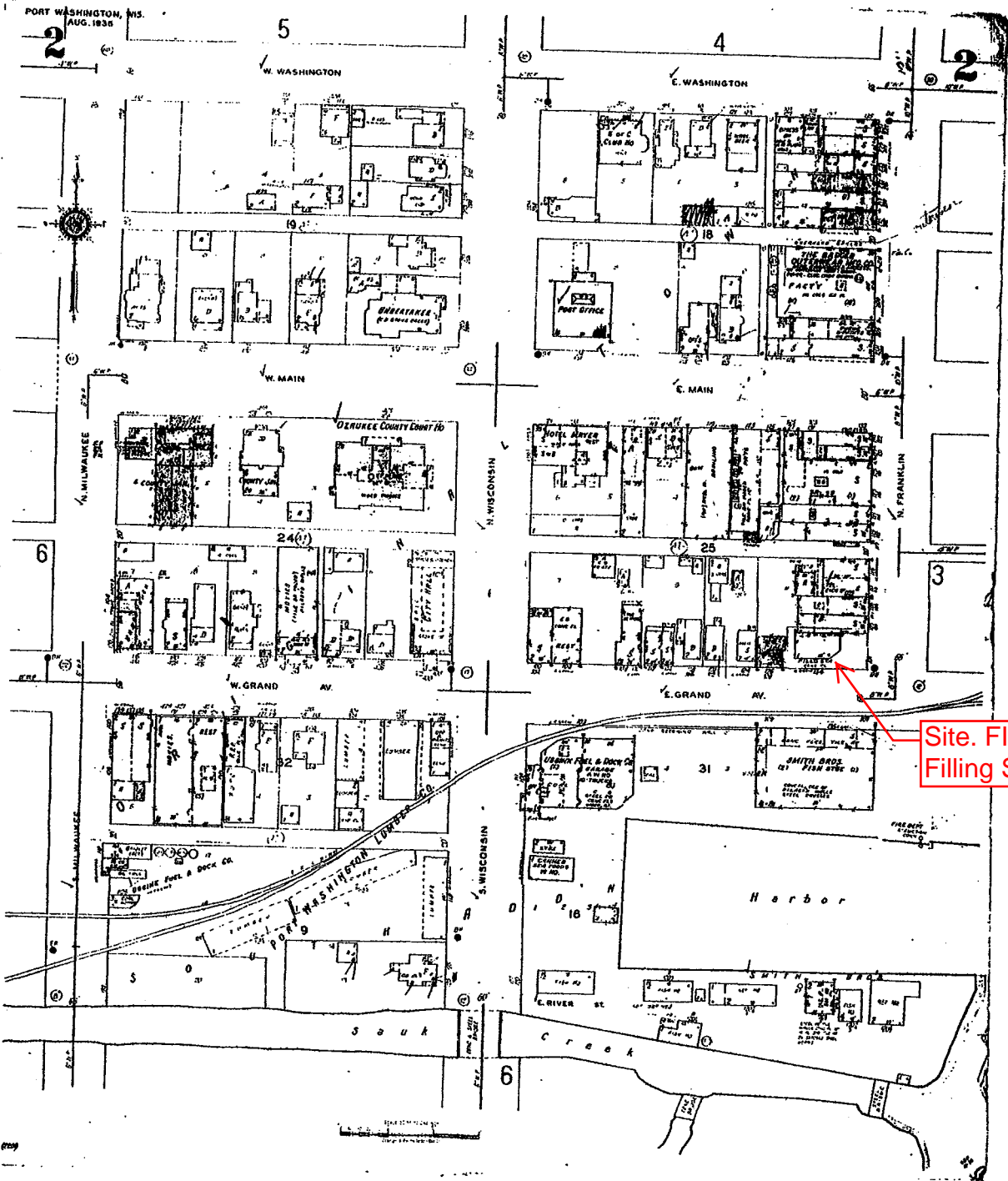
Conclusion

The Site has been operated as an auto service station and a dry cleaner since approximately 1930. There is no history of manufacturing, and no reason to suspect 1,4-dioxane would have been used, stored, or discarded at the site.

A stain repellent product was used by operators of the dry cleaning business for a period of time more than 20 years ago, but in a very limited quantity and outside of the dry cleaning process (i.e., applied by spraying after cleaning was complete). Furthermore, based on the best recollection of the business owner and chemical supplier, the product that was applied to garments did not contain PFAS in reportable quantity.

Considering the Site history and operations, the release of PFAS to the subsurface as a result of the auto service or dry cleaning operation is unlikely. Therefore, no further evaluation or sampling assessments are warranted.

August 1936



Site. FILL'G STA =
Filling Station



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3.6 Background Information

A Phase 2.5 Hazardous Materials Assessments completed in August, 2006 by RMT, Inc. for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation identified the presence of chlorinated solvents in the right-of-way near the subject site and identified the dry cleaning operation on the subject site as a potential source. The DNR was notified of the findings and were provided a copy of the Phase 2.5 report. The tables and sample locations pertinent to the subject site are included in Appendix 2.

4.0 Records Review

4.1 Environmental Record Sources

The on line Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment tracking system (BRRTS) database and Geographic Information System database were searched for the subject site area. The database information pertaining to the subject site indicated only the current open ERP case file associated with the property.

The database indicated that four other sites were in close proximity to the subject site. Three of the sites were listed as closed or conditionally closed with one site (M&I Bank) listed as an open ERP site. Based on the locations of the sites it is unlikely that they are affecting the subject site.

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DCOMM) on line storage tank database was also searched for the subject site area. The search results indicated one closed/removed UST registered to the subject site and one closed in place UST registered to the adjacent eastern property.

The on-line United States Environmental Protection Agency Envirofacts Data Warehouse was searched for the subject site area. The search results indicated that the subject site and the nearby Port publications site were listed in the database as Environmental Protection Agency regulated facilities.

The search results are included in Appendix 3.

4.2 Historical Use Information

The City of Port Washington Administration Office was visited on October 17, 2006 to review available building inspection, engineering and assessor records for the subject site and the adjacent 124/126 E. Grand Avenue property and the 107 N. Franklin Street property.

The building inspection file for the subject site contained only limited inspection permits. The information in the file indicated that in 1970 the current building was remodeled from the previous Standard Oil use to a One Hour Martinizing operation. The file also contained a 1998 permit to remove one UST and copies of the completed the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (COMM) forms. The City's engineering plans for the subject site showed that the water service likely came unto the site from along Franklin Street. The plans did not show any other buried utilities such as storm or sanitary sewer.

The 124/126 E. Grand Avenue (adjacent west across alley) inspection file indicated that a former restaurant building was razed at the site in 1983 and the current building moved to the site from another location in 1985.

The 107 N. Franklin Street (adjacent north) inspection file did not contain any information regarding previous property uses and mostly contained information regarding recent remodeling done because of extensive fire damage.

Select copies of the City records are included in Appendix 4.

Environmental Data Resources Inc. was contracted to provide a Sanborn® Map Report for the subject site vicinity. The Sanborn® Map Report indicated that coverage existed for the years 1885, 1893, 1898, 1904, 1913, 1922, 1938 and 1949.

The 1885 map depicted the subject site as being developed with a dwelling, a saloon and some other unidentified structure that is later identified as a boots and shoe store. The property to the south is depicted as being occupied with a tannery and lumber yard. The 1893 map depicts additional buildings on the subject site. The surrounding properties are depicted as being mostly developed with unidentifiable structures. The 1898 is essentially the same as the previous map. The 1904 map depicts that the subject site dwelling is a cigar factory and rail line is located to the south and that the tannery building is gone. The 1913 map depicts the property to the south as being occupied with the Port Washington fuel Co. and Milwaukee Northwestern Railway Co Power House. The 1922 map is essentially the same as the previous map. The 1938 map depict the subject site with the current structure and identifies three gasoline tanks in the southeast corner of the property. The adjacent properties were identified as stores. The remaining maps are essentially the same as the previous map.

A copy of The Sanborn® Map Report is included in Appendix 4.

Historical aerial photographs were reviewed on December 8, 2006 at the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission offices to identify past site and adjacent property uses. The results of the review are summarized as follows:

- 1963 - The subject site and properties to the north, east and south are mostly depicted as being as they are currently.
- 1967 - The buildings to the west are no longer depicted and a different structure is depicted in its place.
- 1970 - No significant changes noted.
- 1975 - The motel to the south is depicted as having an addition.
- 1980 - No significant changes noted.
- 1985 - No significant changes noted
- 1990 - No significant changes noted.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Swan-Cote™

GENERAL USE: For professional drycleaning and laundry use only.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Aerosol Fabric Protectant and Stain Repellent.

MANUFACTURER

Adco Professional Products LLC
1706 Ledo Rd.
Albany, GA 31707

Product Information: 800-821-7556 (USA
& Canada only)

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Medical Emergency: 866-303-6947 (USA & Canada only) or 651-632-9272

Transportation Emergency: 800-424-9300 (USA & Canada only) or 703-527-3887

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Flammable Aerosols: Category 1

Aspiration Hazard: Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity, (STOT-SE) Narcotic Effects: Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements:

H222 – Extremely flammable aerosol

H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H319 – Causes serious eye irritation.

H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary Statements:

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.

P261 – Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.

P271 – Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated areas.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+P331+P310 – IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P304+P340+P312 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P305+P351+P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 – IF eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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.

P501 – Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulations.

Other Hazards: Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

Unknown Acute Toxicity: Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Wt.%</u>	<u>CAS#</u>
Acetone	20 - 40	67-64-1
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Light Aliph.	20 - 40	64742-89-8
Propane	10 - 20	74-98-6
n-Butane	10 - 20	106-97-8
n-Heptane	2.5-10	142-82-5
Cyclohexane	0.1-1	110-82-7
Other components below reportable levels	0.1-1	-----

COMMENTS: None.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if skin irritation develops and persists. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

INGESTION: Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by poison center or physician. If vomiting occurs, keep head low to avoid getting into the lungs.

INHALATION: Remove affected person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES: May cause severe irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and blurred vision.

SKIN: Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Insufficient data available.

INGESTION: May cause nausea and vomiting.

INHALATION: May cause drowsiness, dizziness, headache, nausea and vomiting. May cause irritation of nose and throat.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: After emergency actions, call the emergency medical information number on page 1 or a physician immediately. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE CLASS: Not applicable.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol resistant foam, water fog, carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand, or earth may be used for small fires only.

UNSUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

SPECIFIC HAZARDS ARISING FROM THE CHEMICAL: Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame. Temperatures above 122 F may cause cans to burst. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear, including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves and rubber boots

FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT/INSTRUCTIONS: Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out.

SPECIFIC METHODS: Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS: Extremely flammable aerosol.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: Clean up spill with absorbent material and water, if necessary. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

LARGE SPILL: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Move the cylinder to a safe and open area if the leak is irreparable. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spill. Clean up spills immediately with absorbent material, observing precautions in the Exposure Controls/Personal Protection section (see section 8). Place absorbed material in closed containers for disposal (see section 13). Do not flush to sewer. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate cans.

HANDLING: Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or

defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not re-use empty containers. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Follow all SDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues.

STORAGE: Level 3 Aerosol. Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122 °F. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Refrigeration recommended. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD: Ground and bond containers when transferring material. For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

	<u>EXPOSURE LIMITS</u>								
	<u>OSHA PEL</u>		<u>ACGIH TLV</u>		<u>Supplier OEL</u>				
	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>	<u>ppm</u>	<u>mg/m³</u>			
Acetone	TWA	1000	2400	500	NE	250	590		
	STEL	NE ¹	NE	750	NE	NE	NE		
Cyclohexane	TWA	300	1050	100	NE	300	1050		
	STEL	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE		
n-Heptane	TWA	500	2000	400	NE	85	350		
	STEL	NE	NE	500	NE	C 440	C 1800		
n-Butane	TWA	NE	NE	NE	NE	800	1900		
	STEL	NE	NE	1000	NE	NE	NE		
Propane	TWA	1000	1800	NE	NE	1000	1800		
	STEL	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE		
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Light Aliph.	TWA	400	NE	400	NE	NE	NE		
	STEL	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE		

TABLE FOOTNOTES:

1. NE=Not established.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Safety glasses with side shields, or goggles.

SKIN: Neoprene or Barrier™ gloves.

RESPIRATORY: Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Where contact is likely, wear the appropriate chemical resistant equipment, which depending on circumstances may include gloves, a chemical suit, rubber boots, and chemical safety goggles plus a face shield.

THERMAL HAZARDS: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not smoke, eat or drink in work area. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: Have eye wash station available. Do not wear contact lenses without eye protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Clear.

PHYSICAL STATE: Aerosol.

COLOR: Not available.

ODOR: Not available.

ODOR THRESHOLD: No data available.

pH: No data available.

FREEZING POINT: No data available.

INITIAL BOILING POINT: No data available.

FLASHPOINT: -104.4 °C (- 156.0 °F) (propellant, estimated)

EVAPORATION RATE: No data available.

FLAMMABILITY (Solid, Gas): This is an aerosol product for which Flame Projection is not available.

FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - LOWER (%): 1.4 % (estimated)

FLAMMABILITY LIMIT - UPPER (%): 7.5 % (estimated)

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT - LOWER (%): No data available.

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT - UPPER (%): No data available.

VAPOR PRESSURE: 35 psig @ 21°C (70°F) (estimated)

VAPOR DENSITY: No data available.

RELATIVE DENSITY: 0.668 (estimated)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: No data available.

PARTITION COEFFICIENT (Log K_{ow}): No data available.

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.

DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: No data available.

VISCOSITY: No data available.

PERCENT VOLATILE: No data available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

CHEMICAL STABILITY: The product is stable under normal conditions.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Polymerization will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Contact with incompatible materials.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Nitrates. Fluorine. Chlorine.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: No hazardous decomposition products are known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eyes, inhalation.

ACUTE TOXICITY (ATE)

DERMAL LD₅₀: > 1,900 mg/kg (rabbit).

ORAL LD₅₀: > 2,000 mg/kg (rat).

INHALATION LC₅₀: > 4.96 mg/l (rat).

CHRONIC TOXICITY

TARGET ORGANS: Narcotic effects.

SENSITIZATION: This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC: Not listed as a carcinogen.

NTP: Not listed as a carcinogen.

OSHA: Not listed as a carcinogen.

OTHER: Risk of cancer cannot be excluded with prolonged exposure.

OTHER: Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

MUTAGENICITY: No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

SYNERGISTIC MATERIALS: No data available.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Severe eye irritation, blurred vision.

SKIN: No data available.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Insufficient data available.

INGESTION: Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary edema and a serious chemical pneumonia.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

INHALATION: Narcotic effects.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PERSISTENCE AND DEGRADABILITY: Insufficient data available.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POTENTIAL: Insufficient data available.

MOBILITY IN SOIL: Insufficient data available.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

EMPTY CONTAINER: Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions). Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste-handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Do not re-use empty containers.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Contains material(s) that are ignitable wastes and hazardous wastes as defined by RCRA. The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Aerosols, Flammable.

TECHNICAL NAME: Not applicable.

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.1

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1950

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

LABEL: See Other Shipping Information.

OTHER SHIPPING INFORMATION: This product meets the exception requirements of section 173.306 as a limited quantity and may be shipped as a limited quantity. Until 12/31/2020, the "Consumer Commodity - ORM-D" marking may still be used in place of the new limited quantity diamond mark for packages of UN 1950 Aerosols. Limited quantities require the limited quantity diamond mark on cartons after 12/31/20 and may be used now in place of the "Consumer Commodity ORM-D" marking and both may be displayed concurrently.

CANADA TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Aerosols, flammable.

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.1.

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1950.

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

LABEL: See Other Shipping Information.

OTHER SHIPPING INFORMATION: These shipping designations do not include limited quantity or combustible liquid exceptions that may be allowable. To use these exceptions, see the full text of the applicable regulations.

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Aerosols, Flammable.

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: 2.1.

UN/NA NUMBER: UN1950.

PACKING GROUP: Not applicable.

LABEL: Consult applicable regulations on packaging requirements and quantity limitations.

PLACARDS: Consult applicable regulations on packaging requirements and quantity limitations.

IATA NOTE: Consult applicable regulations on packaging requirements and quantity limitations.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**UNITED STATES****SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)****311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES:**

FIRE: Yes. **PRESSURE GENERATING:** Yes. **REACTIVITY:** No. **ACUTE:** Yes.
CHRONIC: No.

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: Cyclohexane is reportable.

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

CERCLA RQ: Cyclohexane has a RQ of 1000 lbs

REPORTABLE SPILL QUANTITY: Not applicable.

RCRA STATUS: See section 13.

MEXICO

Regulated for transportation.

STATE REGULATIONS**MASSACHUSETTS**

Acetone, butane, cyclohexane, n-heptane, and propane are regulated by the Massachusetts Substance List.

NEW JERSEY

Acetone, butane, cyclohexane, n-heptane, and propane are classified as workplace hazards.

PENNSYLVANIA

Contains one or more substances on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List.

RHODE ISLAND

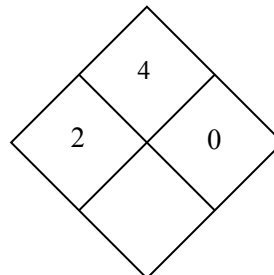
Acetone, butane, cyclohexane, n-heptane, and propane are classified as workplace hazards.

CALIFORNIA

PROPOSITION 65 STATEMENT: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATINGS	
HEALTH:	2
FLAMMABILITY:	4
REACTIVITY:	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION:	G

NFPA RATINGS

SDS Revision Date: January 8, 2016