

## Safety Data Sheet

### Section 1: Identification

Product name: Like90 CIC Weld-Thru™ (Black)  
Product number: 10011  
Recommended use: Corrosion protection of surfaces to be welded  
Manufacturer: Bonding Solutions, LLC  
10 Greg St., Suite 162, Sparks, NV 89431 USA  
Phone: +1 775.358.0422      Email: info@like90.net      Web: www.like90.net  
Emergency telephone: 800.424.9300 – CHEMTREC

### Section 2: Hazard Identification

**United States**      According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

#### Physical Hazards

Classification: Flammable Aerosols, Category 1

Label elements: DANGER



Hazard statements: Extremely flammable aerosol. – H222

#### Precautionary statements

Prevention: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. – P210

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. – P211

Do not pierce or burn, even after use. – P251

#### Health Hazards

Classification: Acute Toxicity – Oral – Level 5

Acute Toxicity – Dermal – Level 5

Acute Toxicity – Inhalation – Level 5

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Level 2

Eye Damage/Irritation – Level 2B

Carcinogenicity – Level 2

Aspiration Hazard – Level 2

Label elements: DANGER



Hazard statements: May be harmful if swallowed – H303  
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. – H304  
May be harmful in contact with skin. – H313  
Causes mild skin irritation. – H316  
Causes eye irritation. – H320  
May be harmful if inhaled. – H333  
May cause respiratory irritation. – H335  
Suspected of causing cancer. – H351

Precautionary statements

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

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

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

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. – P302 + P352

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

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. Continue rinsing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell – P305 + P351 + P338 + P312

If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. – P333 + P313

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

Take off contaminated clothing. – P362

Storage/Disposal: Store locked up. – P405

Protect from sunlight. – P410

Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. – P412

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

Canada According to WHMIS

WHMIS This product is regulated as a hazardous material by the Canadian Controlled Product Regulations and is a controlled product under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Classification B5 – Flammable Aerosols; D2A – Very Toxic, Other (Xylene); D2B – Toxic, Other

### Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

**Substances** Material does not meet the criteria of a substance.

#### Mixtures

CAS #	Chemical Name	% by weight
68476-86-8	Hydrocarbon Propellant	5 – 35
67-64-1	Acetone	10 – 50
98-56-6	p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	10 – 50
108-88-3	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	10 – 40
1330-20-7	Xylene	1 – 10

The exact percentage of this composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

<b>General</b>	See Section 2 for precautionary response statements. This material is an aspiration hazard and defats the skin. Breathing vapors of high concentration may cause CNS depression.
Inhalation:	High vapor/aerosol concentrations (greater than approximately 100 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.
Skin Contact:	Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.
Eye Contact:	Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissue.
Ingestion:	Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly minimal toxicity.
Special Precautions	Health studies have shown that many hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

#### Description of first aid measures

Inhalation:	Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.
Skin Contact:	Flush with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove grossly contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash before reuse. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.
Eye Contact:	Flush with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion:	If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed** See section 11 – Toxicological Information.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment required** - Not applicable.

**Section 5: Fire-fighting Measures****Suitable extinguishing media**

In case of fire: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, Halogenated extinguishing agent. Stop gas flow.

**Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

This product releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air exposed to an ignition source. It will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Its vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition, and then flash back. Alkaline/chlorine gas mixtures have produced explosions.

**Hazardous decomposition or by-products**

Carbon monoxide During combustion

Carbon dioxide During combustion

Hydrocarbons During combustion

**Special protective actions for fire-fighters**

Use water spray to cool fire, exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical, or water spray to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boiling over. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

**Section 6: Accidental Release Measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Ventilate the area with fresh air. For a large spill, or spills in confined spaces, provide mechanical ventilation to disperse or exhaust vapors, in accordance with good industrial hygiene practice.

**Environmental precautions**

Avoid release to the environment. For larger spills, cover drains and build dikes to prevent entry into sewer systems or bodies of water.

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Contain spill. Work from around the edges of the spill inward and cover with commercially available inorganic absorbent material. Mix in sufficient absorbent material until it appears dry. Shovel as much of the material as possible into a suitable container. Seal the container and dispose of as soon as possible. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities. Clean up residue with detergent and water.

**Section 7: Handling and Storage****Precautions for safe handling**

Ventilation: Use adequate-level exhaust ventilation. Note: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required. Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.

Respiratory: In situations where vapor concentrations exceed the recommended exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor cartridge or air-supplying respirator should be worn.

- Eyes:** Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.
- Gloves:** Impervious gloves should be worn. Gloves contaminated with the product should be discarded. Polyfluorinated polyethylene has been suggested.
- Other Clothing:** Standard work clothing. Standard work shoes; discard if shoes cannot be decontaminated. Store contaminated clothing in well-ventilated cabinets or closed containers. Wash contaminated clothing and dry before reuse.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep containers closed and in a cool, well-ventilated area. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

### Disposal

Empty de-pressurized containers cannot be reused. Cans which are pressurized or contain liquid must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

## Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear here, an occupational exposure limit is not available for the component.

CAS #	Chemical Name	Agency	Limit Type
68476-86-8	Hydrocarbon Propellant	ACGIH	TWA: 1000 ppm
68476-86-8	Hydrocarbon Propellant	OSHA	TWA: 1000 ppm
67-64-1	Acetone	ACGIH	TLV: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm
67-64-1	Acetone	OSHA	PEL: 1000 ppm
98-56-6	p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	OSHA	PEL: 2.5mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA (as dust) (listed under fluorides)
108-88-3	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	ACGIH	TWA: 20 ppm STEL: 20 ppm
108-88-3	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	OSHA	TWA: 200 ppm STEL: 500 ppm (10 minutes)
1330-20-7	Xylene	ACGIH	STEL: 150 ppm (15 minutes) STEL: 100 ppm (8 hours)
1330-20-7	Xylene	OSHA	TWA: 100 ppm (8 hours)

Key to abbreviations: ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PEL = Personal Exposure Limits; STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time-Weighted Average based on 8hr/day and 40hr/week exposures

### Exposure controls

#### Personal protective equipment

- Ventilation:** Use adequate-level exhaust ventilation. Note: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required. Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.
- Respiratory:** In situations where vapor concentrations exceed the recommended exposure limits, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor cartridge or air-supplying respirator should be worn.

Eyes:	Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.
Gloves:	Impervious gloves should be worn. Gloves contaminated with the product should be discarded. Polyfluorinated polyethylene has been suggested.
Other Clothing:	Standard work clothing. Standard work shoes; discard if shoes cannot be decontaminated. Store contaminated clothing in well-ventilated cabinets or closed containers. Wash contaminated clothing and dry before reuse.
General industrial hygiene	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.
Environmental exposure	Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste. Avoid release to the environment.

## Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

### Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical form:	Liquid	Specific gravity:	No data available
Appearance:	Black aerosol spray	Bulk density:	No data available
Odor:	Solvent	Percent volatile:	80%
Flash point:	-136° F (CCP)	VOC:	Product-weighted MIR = < 1.4
Freezing point:	No data available	Water solubility:	Nil
Boiling point:	No data available	Vapor pressure:	No data available

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	This material may be reactive with certain agents under certain conditions – see remaining information in this section.
Chemical stability:	Stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Temperatures above 130 degree F.
Incompatible materials:	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposition products:	None known. Refer to section 5 for hazardous decomposition products during combustion.

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on toxicological effects

Signs and symptoms:	Based on component information, this material may produce the following health effects:
Ingestion:	May cause nausea or vomiting. Aspiration into lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

- Inhalation:** Nausea or dizziness may occur from breathing high concentrations. Breathing extremely high concentrations of the vapors may lead to anesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, or nausea. Prolonged exposure to extremely high concentrations of vapor may lead to narcosis, cardiac irregularities, unconsciousness or death.
- Skin contact:** Causes mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause dermatitis, exercise due care.
- Serious eye:** May cause irritation.
- Respiratory:** Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.

### Toxicological Data

If a component is disclosed in section 3 but does not appear in a table below, either no data are available for that endpoint or the data are not sufficient for classification.

### Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	Route	Species	Value
Acetone	Ingestion	Rat	LD50: 5,800 mg/kg
Acetone	Inhalation	Rat	LC50 > 16,000 ppm, 4 h
Acetone	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 20,000 mg/kg
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Ingestion	Rat	LD50 > 6,800 mg/kg
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Inhalation	Rat	LC50: 4,479 ppm
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50 > 2,700 mg/kg
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Ingestion	Rat	LD50: 2,600 – 7,500 mg/kg
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Inhalation	Rat	LC50: 8,000 ppm, 4 h
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Dermal	Rabbit	LD50: 12,124 mg/kg

**Skin Corrosion / Irritation** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Serious Eye Damage / Irritation** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Skin Sensitization** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Photosensitization** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Respiratory sensitization** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Germ cell mutagenicity** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Carcinogenicity** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

### Reproductive Toxicity

**Reproductive and/or developmental effects** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

### Target Organ(s)

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity – single exposure** **Acetone:** Targets nervous system and may cause drowsiness or dizziness. If a person shows signs of overexposure, remove to fresh air.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity – repeated exposure** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

**Aspiration hazard** Either no data are currently available or the data are not sufficient for classification.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

**Toxicity – Aquatic toxicity of components**

Chemical Name	Species	Test
Acetone	Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96 hr LC50: 4,740 - 6,330 mg/l Mortality
Acetone	Fish (Pimephales promelas)	96 hr LC50: 8,733 - 9,482 mg/l Mortality
Acetone	Fish (Lepomis macrochirus)	96 hr LC50: 8,300 mg/l Mortality
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Fish (Rainbow trout)	96 hr LC50: 13.5 mg/L
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Fish (Bluegill sunfish)	96 hr LC50: 12.0 mg/L
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	Invertebrates (Water flea)	48 hr LC50: 12.4 mg/L
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	96 hr LC50: 5.8 mg/L Renewal, Mortality
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	Fish (Pimephales promelas)	96 hr LC50: 12.6 mg/L

**Persistence and degradability** No data available

**Bioaccumulative potential** Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

**Mobility** Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility, floats on water.

**Other adverse effects** No data available

## Section 13: Disposal Considerations

**Disposal methods**

Avoid disposal. Completely utilize product, if possible.

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** Consult local authorities for proper waste disposal procedures. Empty de-pressurized containers can not be reused. Cans which are pressurized or contain liquid must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

## Section 14: Transport Information

**US DOT:** DOT Proper Shipping Name:  
UN1950 Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1L capacity) 2.1 "Ltd Qty"

**IMDG (Ocean):** UN1950 Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1L capacity) 2.1 "Ltd Qty"

**IATA (Air)** UN1950 Aerosols, flammable (each not exceeding 1L capacity) 2.1 "Ltd Qty"

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

**U.S. Federal Regulations**

**Chemical inventory:** All components of this product are included on the TSCA Chemical Inventory or are not required to be listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory.

**General information:** No additional information available.



Component analysis: None of the product's components are listed under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65), or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

### State Regulations

General information: Other state regulations may apply. Check individual state requirements.

Component analysis: The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

CAS #	Chemical Name	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
68476-86-8	Hydrocarbon Propellant	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
67-64-1	Acetone	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
98-56-6	p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
108-88-3	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
1330-20-7	Xylene	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

California Proposition 65: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other harm.

### Canadian WHMIS information

Chemical inventory: All components of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed on the DSL.

General information: This product is a controlled product under the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Component analysis: The following components are identified under the Canada WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List.

CAS #	Chemical Name	Minimum Concentration for Disclosure
67-64-1	Acetone	1%
108-88-3	Aromatic Hydrocarbon	0.1%
1330-20-7	Xylene	0.1%

## Section 16: Other Information

### Other information

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