



P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P280 - Wear eye protection/face protection.  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
  
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it 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.  
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P330 - Rinse mouth.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

P410 - Protect from sunlight.  
P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.  
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

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**SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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| CAS          | Chemical Name                   | % By Weight |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 0007732-18-5 | WATER                           | 50% - 81%   |
| 0000111-76-2 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | 8% - 18%    |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE                         | 2% - 5%     |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL                   | 2% - 4%     |
| 0005989-27-5 | D-LIMONENE                      | 1% - 2%     |

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**SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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**Inhalation:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.  
Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

**Eye Contact:**

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

**Skin Contact:**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

**Ingestion:**

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

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**SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:**

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

**Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:**

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

**Fire-Fighting Procedures:**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

**Special Protective Actions:**

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

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**SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**Emergency Procedure:**

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

**Recommended Equipment:**

Wear safety glasses and gloves.

**Personal Precautions:**

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

**Environmental Precautions:**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

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**SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**General:**



For industrial and institutional use only.  
 For use by trained personnel only.  
 Keep away from children.  
 Wash hands after use.  
 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.  
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.  
 Use good personal hygiene practices.  
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.  
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.  
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

**Ventilation Requirements:**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

**Storage Room Requirements:**

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Do not pressurize containers to empty them.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

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**SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**Eye Protection:**

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

**Skin Protection:**

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

**Respiratory Protection:**

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

| Chemical Name                   | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ETHYL ALCOHOL                   | 1000           | 1900             |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 1000            | 1900              |                  |                    |                  |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | 50             | 240              |                 |                   | 1                        |                 | 1                     | 5               | 24                |                  |                    |                  |
| PROPANE                         | 1000           | 1800             |                 |                   | 1                        |                 |                       | 1000            | 1800              |                  |                    |                  |

| Chemical Name                   | ACGIH TWA (ppm)                        | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ETHYL ALCOHOL                   |  |                   | 1000             |                    |
| ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER | 20                                     | 97                |                  |                    |
| PROPANE                         | See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content |                   |                  |                    |

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**SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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## Physical and Chemical Properties

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Density     | 7.67783 lb/gal |
| % VOC       | 24.99906%      |
| VOC Actual  | 230.00000 g/l  |
| Density VOC | 1.91939 lb/gal |
| VOC Actual  | 1.91939 lb/gal |

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|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Appearance            | N.A.              |
| Odor Threshold        | N.A.              |
| Odor Description      | N.A.              |
| pH                    | 9.75              |
| Water Solubility      | Soluble           |
| Flammability          | Will not burn     |
| Flash Point Symbol    | <                 |
| Flash Point           | 0 °F              |
| Viscosity             | N.A.              |
| Lower Explosion Level | 0.7               |
| Upper Explosion Level | 12.7              |
| Vapor Density         | Slower than ether |
| Melting Point         | N.A.              |
| Freezing Point        | N.A.              |
| Low Boiling Point     | 0 °F              |
| High Boiling Point    | 343 °F            |
| Decomposition Pt      | 0                 |
| Auto Ignition Temp    | N.A.              |
| Evaporation Rate      | Slower than ether |

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Stability:

Stable.

### Conditions to Avoid:

High temperatures.

### Incompatible Materials:

None known.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

### Carcinogenicity:

No data available

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**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

No data available

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:**

May cause an allergic skin reaction

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:**

No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:**

No data available

**Aspiration Hazard:**

No data available

**Acute Toxicity:**

Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

## 0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m<sup>3</sup> (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

## 0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1) LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

**Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

## 0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

## 0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity:**

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Persistence and Degradability:**

No data available.

**Bio-Accumulative Potential:**

No data available.

**Mobility in Soil:**

No data available.

**Other Adverse Effects:**

No data available.



## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Water Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

### IMDG Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

### IATA Information:

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

| CAS          | Chemical Name                       | % By Weight | Regulation List                                  |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 0007732-18-5 | WATER                               | 50% - 81%   | TSCA   |
| 0000111-76-2 | ETHYLENE GLYCOL<br>MONOBUTYLE ETHER | 8% - 18%    | CERCLA, SARA312, SARA313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE                             | 2% - 5%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA                  |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL                       | 2% - 4%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA                  |
| 0005989-27-5 | D-LIMONENE                          | 1% - 2%     | SARA312, VOC, TSCA                               |

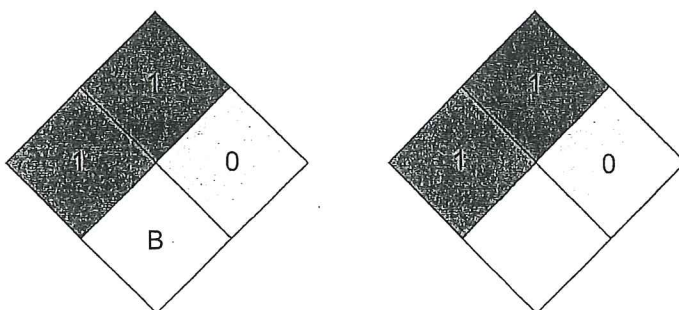
## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary:

\* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

### HMIS



Chronic :

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