

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Ax-It Baseboard Stripper

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Ax-It Baseboard Stripper
Product code : 099
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Aerosol.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

| Identified uses | |
|---|--------|
| Baseboard Cleaner | |
| Uses advised against | Reason |
| For Industrial and Institutional Use Only | - |

Supplier's details : Betco Corporation
400 Van Camp Road
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
www.betco.com
888-462-3826

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 24 hour

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : Extremely flammable aerosol.
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazards identification

- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles. Wear protective clothing: Recommended: Chemical resistant gloves. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture
- Other means of identification** : Not available.

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | ≥10 - ≤25 | 111-76-2 |
| Ethanolamine | ≤10 | 141-43-5 |
| ethanediol | ≤5 | 107-21-1 |
| propane | ≤5 | 74-98-6 |

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.
- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Extremely flammable aerosol. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|-----------------|--|
| 2-butoxyethanol | OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 120 mg/m ³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 5 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 24 mg/m ³ 10 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). Absorbed through skin. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 240 mg/m ³ 8 hours. |
| Ethanolamine | ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 7.5 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. |

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| | |
|------------|---|
| ethanediol | <p>STEL: 15 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 8 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 15 mg/m³ 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 3 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 8 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 15 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 6 mg/m³ 8 hours.</p> |
| propane | <p>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). CEIL: 50 ppm CEIL: 125 mg/m³ ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). STEL: 10 mg/m³ 15 minutes. Form: Inhalable fraction. Aerosol only. STEL: 50 ppm 15 minutes. Form: Vapor fraction TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. Form: Vapor fraction OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2016). TWA: 1000 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 10 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 1800 mg/m³ 8 hours. ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2018). Oxygen Depletion [Asphyxiant]. Explosive potential.</p> |

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. Recommended: splash goggles
- Skin protection**
- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Recommended: Chemical resistant gloves
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.
- Personal protective equipment (Pictograms)** :



Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Aerosol. Compressed gas.]
- Color** : Colorless.
- Odor** : Pleasant.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 11.5 to 12.5
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : 100°C (212°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: -104.4°C (-155.9°F) [propellant estimated]
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.971
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Solubility in water | : Not available. |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | : Not available. |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : 300°C (572°F) |
| Decomposition temperature | : Not available. |
| Viscosity | : Not available. |
| Flow time (ISO 2431) | : Not available. |
| Aerosol product | |
| Type of aerosol | : Foam |
| Heat of combustion | : 10.11 kJ/g |

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| Chemical stability | : The product is stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to avoid | : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). |
| Incompatible materials | : Not available. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | LC50 Inhalation Gas. | Rat | 450 ppm | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 220 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 250 mg/kg | - |
| Ethanolamine ethanediol | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1720 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4700 mg/kg | - |

Irritation/Corrosion

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 100 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 100 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 500 milligrams | - |
| Ethanolamine ethanediol | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | 250 Micrograms | - |
| | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 505 milligrams | - |
| ethanediol | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 milligrams | - |

Section 11. Toxicological information

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Eyes - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 1 hours 100 milligrams | - |
| | Eyes - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 6 hours 1440 milligrams | - |
| | Skin - Mild irritant | Rabbit | - | 555 milligrams | - |

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

| Product/ingredient name | OSHA | IARC | NTP |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| 2-butoxyethanol | - | 3 | - |

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Ethanolamine | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |
| propane | Category 3 | Not applicable. | Respiratory tract irritation |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Teratogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Fertility effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 800000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Crangon crangon | 48 hours |
| Ethanalamine | Acute LC50 1250000 µg/l Marine water | Fish - Menidia beryllina | 96 hours |
| | Acute EC50 8.42 mg/l Fresh water | Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus | 72 hours |
| ethanediol | Acute LC50 >100000 µg/l Marine water | Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 170 mg/l Fresh water | Fish - Carassius auratus | 96 hours |
| | Acute LC50 6900000 µg/l Fresh water | Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate | 48 hours |
| | Acute LC50 41000000 µg/l Fresh water | Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate | 48 hours |

Section 12. Ecological information

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Acute LC50 8050000 µg/l Fresh water | Fish - Pimephales promelas | 96 hours |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| 2-butoxyethanol | 0.81 | - | low |
| Ethanolamine | -1.31 | - | low |
| ethanediol | -1.36 | - | low |
| propane | 1.09 | - | low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.













Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

Section 14. Transport information

| | DOT Classification | TDG Classification | Mexico Classification | ADR/RID | IMDG | IATA |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| UN number | UN1950 | UN1950 | UN1950 | UN1950 | UN1950 | UN1950 |
| UN proper shipping name | Aerosols, Flammable, Corrosive | Aerosols, Flammable, Corrosive | Aerosols, Flammable, Corrosive | Aerosols, Flammable, Corrosive | Aerosols, Corrosive | AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE CONTAINING SUBSTANCES IN CLASS 8, PACKING GROUP III, CORROSIVE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 2.1 (8) | 2.1 (8) | 2.1 (8) | 2 (8) | 2.1 (8) | 2.1 (8) |

Section 14. Transport information

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packing group | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Environmental hazards | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |

Additional information

DOT Classification : **Reportable quantity** 27027 lbs / 12270.3 kg [3338.3 gal / 12636.7 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.
Limited quantity Yes.

TDG Classification : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.13-2.17 (Class 2), 2.40-2.42 (Class 8).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 1

ADR/RID : **Tunnel code** (D)

IMDG : **Limited quantity** Yes.

IATA : **Limited quantity** Yes.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises**: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 5(a)2 final significant new use rules**: sodium nitrite
TSCA 8(a) PAIR: 4-Nonylphenol, branched, ethoxylated
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: sodium nitrite; ammonia
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: butane; propane

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1
 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas
 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B
 SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

Composition/information on ingredients

| Name | % | Classification |
|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2-butoxyethanol | ≥10 - ≤25 | FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| Ethanolamine | ≤10 | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |
| ethanediol | ≤5 | SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A |
| butane | ≤5 | FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas |
| propane | ≤5 | FLAMMABLE GASES - Category 1 GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Liquefied gas SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 |

SARA 313

| | Product name | CAS number | % |
|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Form R - Reporting requirements | 2-butoxyethanol | 111-76-2 | ≥10 - ≤25 |
| | ethanediol | 107-21-1 | ≤5 |
| Supplier notification | 2-butoxyethanol | 111-76-2 | ≥10 - ≤25 |
| | ethanediol | 107-21-1 | ≤5 |

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: 2-BUTOXYETHANOL; BUTYL CELLOSOLVE; ETHANOLAMINE; 2-AMINOETHANOL; ETHYLENE GLYCOL; 1,2-DIHYDROXYETHANE; BUTANE; PROPANE
- New York** : The following components are listed: Ethylene glycol; Sodium nitrite
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL; BUTYL CELLOSOLVE; ETHANOLAMINE; ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; ETHYLENE GLYCOL; 1,2-ETHANEDIOL; BUTANE; PROPANE; SODIUM NITRITE; NITROUS ACID, SODIUM SALT
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ETHANOL, 2-BUTOXY-; ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; 1,2-ETHANEDIOL; BUTANE; PROPANE; NITROUS ACID, SODIUM SALT

California Prop. 65

Section 15. Regulatory information

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Diethanolamine, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and Ethylene Glycol, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

| Ingredient name | No significant risk level | Maximum acceptable dosage level |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ethylene Glycol Diethanolamine | - - | Yes. - |

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Australia | : Not determined. |
| Canada | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| China | : Not determined. |
| Europe | : At least one component is not listed in EINECS but all such components are listed in ELINCS. Please contact your supplier for information on the inventory status of this material. |
| Japan | : Japan inventory (ENCS): Not determined. Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined. |
| Malaysia | : Not determined |
| New Zealand | : Not determined. |
| Philippines | : Not determined. |
| Republic of Korea | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Taiwan | : All components are listed or exempted. |
| Thailand | : Not determined. |
| Turkey | : Not determined. |
| United States | : Not determined. |
| Viet Nam | : Not determined. |

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Health | / | 3 |
| Flammability | | 3 |
| Physical hazards | | 3 |
| | | |

Section 16. Other information

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 1 | Expert judgment |
| GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas | Expert judgment |
| SKIN CORROSION - Category 1B | Expert judgment |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1 | Expert judgment |

History

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Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

Section 16. Other information

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.