

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: CUT-THRU AEROSOL

Section I - General Information

(000000-000000- - 5049)

Date of Issue:
12/18/2007 12:00:00 AM
Chemical Name & Synonyms:
N/A
Chemical Family:
Terpene/Surfactant Mixture
Manufacturer Name:
CERTIFIED LABS, DIV. OF NCH CORP.
Manufacturer Address:
BOX 152170
IRVING, TEXAS 75015
Prepared By:
M MCDOWELL/CHEMIST

Supersedes:
8/29/2007 12:00:00 AM
Trade Name & Synonyms:
CUT-THRU AEROSOL
Formula is a mixture: [√]

Product Code Number: 5049
Emergency Phone Number: 800-424-9300

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

<u>Chemical Name (Ingredients)</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>PEL</u>	<u>STEL</u>	<u>CAS #</u>
D-LIMONENE	IRRITANT	N/E 1	5 mg/m3#2	N/E	5989-27-5
NONYLPHENOL POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	127087-87-0
OCTYLPHENOXY POLY(ETHOXYETHANOL)	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	9036-19-5
PROPANE	FLAM/ASPHY	1000 PPM*1	1000 PPM 2	N/E	74-98-6
N-BUTANE	FLAM/ASPHY	1000 PPM*1	N/E 2	N/E	106-97-6

Vegetable Oil Mist
* Aliphatic Hydrocarbon Gases

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (°F): 375	Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 0.782
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 1925	Color: Colorless
Vapor Density (Air=1): 1.7	Odor: Orange
pH @ 100% : N/A	Clarity: Transparent
% Volatile by Volume: 94	Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): 36.5
H₂O Solubility: Emulsifiable	Viscosity: Non-Viscous

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point: 116°F
Flammable Limits: Product Mixture
LEL: 0.7%
Method Used: Setaflash
UEL: 9.5%
Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B): 3

Extinguishing Media:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Foam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Chemical	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Spray	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

NFPA 704 Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme	Health: 2
3-High	Flammability: 4
2-Moderate	Instability: 0
1-Slight	Special:
0-Insignificant	

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Extinguishing media should be chosen based on the nature of the surrounding fire. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray to prevent bursting.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Flame extension is >30 inches, burnback is 4 inches. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to distant and/or low-lying sources of ignition and flashback. Product may produce a floating fire hazard as liquid floats on water. The use of water spray (fog), while effective, may cause frothing and foaming. Never use a water jet as this will just spread the fire. Use care as spills may be slippery.

Section V - Health and Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value:
Not Established for Mixture. See Section II.

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute: (Short Term Exposure)

EYE CONTACT: Causes severe irritation seen as stinging, tearing, redness, and a burning sensation. Prolonged contact can cause corneal damage.
SKIN CONTACT: Causes irritation seen as itching and redness. Prolonged or repeated contact, as from clothing wet with material, may cause drying, defatting, and cracking of the skin. May cause allergic skin reactions seen as delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling, and other skin effects.
INHALATION: May cause respiratory irritation seen as coughing and sneezing, and may cause delayed lung injury. May cause an allergic respiratory reaction. At low vapor concentrations, no harmful effects are expected. At high vapor concentrations, inhalation may cause central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, unconsciousness, possible anesthetic effects from central nervous system depression, and may be fatal.
INGESTION: Causes irritation with possible nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion and subsequent vomiting of this product can lead to aspiration of the product into the lungs which can cause damage and may be fatal.

Chronic: (Long Term Exposure)

May cause respiratory and skin sensitization in some individuals. On rare occasions, prolonged and repeated exposure to oil mist poses a risk of chronic lung inflammation. This condition is usually asymptomatic as a result of repeated small aspirations. Shortness of breath and coughing are the most common symptoms. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema and hemorrhage and may be fatal. Signs of lung involvement include increased respiration and heart rates as well as a bluish discoloration of the skin. Chronic skin contact may promote dermatitis and oil acne. In rarer cases, an increased sensitivity to sunlight (photosensitivity) may occur. Medical conditions aggravated by exposure are pre-existing respiratory and skin conditions such as asthma, emphysema, and dermatitis; pre-existing cardiovascular diseases.
TARGET ORGANS: Central Nervous System, Heart, Liver, Lungs, and Blood-Forming Organs. The primary routes of exposure are skin and eye contact.

Primary Routes of Entry

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absorption
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Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

Remove from the area to fresh air. If not breathing, clear the airway and start mouth to mouth artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Immediately rinse the eyes with water. Remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the entire surface of the eyes and lids with water. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact:

Wash affected areas with large amounts of soap and water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing and clean shoes before re-use.

Ingestion:

Give 3 to 4 glasses of water, but DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Get immediate medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Notes to Physician:

Ingestion and subsequent vomiting of this product can lead to aspiration of the product into the lungs which can cause damage and may be fatal. Depending on the amount ingested and retained as well as the toxicity of the product, gastric lavage should be considered. Keep patient's head below hips to prevent pulmonary aspiration. If comatose, a cuffed endotracheal tube will prevent aspiration.

Section VI - Toxicity Information

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:				
<input type="checkbox"/> IARC	<input type="checkbox"/> NTP	<input type="checkbox"/> OSHA	<input type="checkbox"/> ACGIH	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

VOC Content: 91.5% by weight; 93.7% by volume; 715.5 g/L

D-LIMONENE
 ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 4,400 mg/kg 4.
 SKN-RBT LD₅₀: >5,000 mg/kg 3.
 SKN-RBT: Severely irritating 3.
 EYE-RBT: Severely irritating 3.

NONYLPHENOL POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER
 ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 1,300 mg/kg 3.
 SKN-RBT LD₅₀: 2 mL/kg/24 hr occluded 3.
 SKN-RBT: no irritation (uncovered) 3.
 EYE-RBT: 0.5 ml @ 5% dilution (severe corneal injury) 3.

Contains surfactant which, based on studies with rabbits involving the sustained occluded contact of the undiluted surfactant with skin, indicate that such conditions may result in the development of inflammatory changes in the lung. Several studies have resulted in slightly increased kidney weights in male rats continuously exposed to nonylphenol at dietary concentrations of 200 ppm or greater. Tubular degeneration was observed at 650 and 2000 ppm. 3.

OCTYLPHENOXY POLY(ETHOXYETHANOL)
 ORL-RAT LD₅₀: 4,190 mg/kg 4.
 EYE-RBT SDT: 1%; severe 4.
 SKN-MSE TD_{Lo}: 600 mg/kg/4 weeks-intermittent; death, changes in ovarian weight, changes in testicular weight 4.

PROPANE
 IHL-LC₅₀ >40% by volume 3.
N-BUTANE
 IHL-RAT LC₅₀: 658 g/m³/4 hr 4.

Human volunteers exposed repeatedly to gases of similar hydrocarbon mixtures ranging from 250 to 1000 ppm exhibited no cardiac or pulmonary function abnormalities. 3.

Section VII - Reactivity Data

<p>Stability</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Unstable</p> <p>Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and open flames.</p>	<p>Hazardous Polymerization</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Will not occur <input type="checkbox"/> May occur</p> <p>Conditions to Avoid: N/A</p>
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Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Strong oxidizing agents such as Chlorine bleach and concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide; strong acids and bases; clays, Aluminum Chloride, halogens, Iodine Pentafluoride, Vinyl Chloride; some plastics and rubber; materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Oxides of Carbon; Smoke.

Section VIII - Spill Or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

Due to the nature of the aerosol packaging, a large spill is unlikely. For a small spill, wear appropriate protective clothing, eliminate ignition sources of electrical, static, or frictional sparks, ventilate the area, absorb with an inert material, and transfer all material into a properly labeled container for disposal. Use care as spills may be slippery.

Waste Disposal Method(s):

Dispose of in accordance with all Federal, state, and local regulations. Typical disposal is to wrap the empty aerosol container in several layers of newspaper and dispose of in the trash. Aerosol recycling programs are available in many areas. Do not puncture or incinerate this container.

Neutralizing Agent:

N/A

Section IX - Special Protection Information

Required Ventilation:

Local ventilation is recommended to control exposure from operations that can generate excessive levels of mists or vapors. Local ventilation is preferred, because it prevents dispersion into work areas by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection:

Respirators should be selected by and used under the direction of a trained health and safety professional following requirements found in OSHA's respirator

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standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and ANSI's standard for respiratory protection (Z88.2-1992). For concentrations above the TLV and/or PEL but less than 10 times these limits, a NIOSH approved half-facepiece respirator equipped with appropriate chemical cartridges may be used. For concentrations greater than 10 times the TLV and/or PEL, consult the NIOSH respirator decision logic found in publication No. 87-116 or ANSI Z88.2-1992.

Glove Protection:

Neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves should be worn. Ensure compliance with OSHA's personal protective equipment (PPE) standard for hand protection, 29 CFR 1910.138.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles should be worn when handling. Ensure compliance with OSHA's Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) standard for eye and face protection, 29 CFR 1910.133.

Other Protection:

Wear protective clothing when handling. A safety shower and an eyewash station should be available. Remove soaked clothing and shoes. Wash clothing and clean shoes before re-use.

Section X - Storage and Handling Information

Storage Temperature

Max: 120°F Min: 20°F

Storage Conditions

Indoors Outdoors Heated Refrigerated

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:

Use with caution around heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flame. Empty containers may contain product residues which may exhibit the hazards of the product. To avoid possible explosion, do not pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, hot surfaces, sparks, or open flames.

Other Precautions:

Keep out of reach of children. Read the entire label before using the product. Follow the label directions.

Section XI - Regulatory Information

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Upper % Limit</u>
Glycol Ethers		5%

Those Ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer. This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

Section XII - References

1. Threshold Limit Values for chemical substances and physical agents and biological exposure indices, ACGIH, 2007.
 2. OSHA PEL.
 3. Vendor's MSDS.
 4. Registry of toxic effects of chemical substances, CCINFOWeb, 2007.
 5. European Chemical Substances Information System (ESIS), International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) Chemical Data Sheets.
- All the components of this product are in compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and are either listed on the TSCA inventory or otherwise exempted from listing.

IRR: Irritant, OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration, IARC: International Agency for the Research on Cancer, TOX: Toxic, NFPA: National Fire Protection Association, ppm: Parts Per Million, UEL: Upper Explosion Limit, STEL: Short-term Exposure Limit, SKN: Skin, IHL: Inhalation, COMB: Combustible, CORR: Corrosive, MUT: Mutagenic, CARC: Carcinogenic, N/A: Not Applicable, TLV: Threshold Limit Value, N/E: Not Established, ORL: Oral, FLAM: Flammable, ASPHYX: Asphyxiant, C.O.C.: Cleveland Open Cup, PNOR: Particles Not Otherwise Regulated, LEL: Lower Explosion Limit, mg/L: Milligrams per Liter, FNOS: Particles Not Otherwise Specified, g/L: Grams per Liter, PMCC: Pensky-Martin Closed Cup, NTP: National Toxicology Program, µg/L: Micrograms per Liter, TCC: Tagliabue Closed Cup, SEV: Severe, RBT: Rabbit, INV: Intravenous, ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, MOD: Moderate, IPT: Intraperitoneal, gm/kg: Grams per Kilogram, C.C.C.: Cleveland Closed Cup, HMN: Human, mg/m3: Milligrams per Cubic Meter, mg/Kg: Milligrams per Kilogram, VOC: Volatile Organic Compound, SDT: Standard Draize Test, MSE: Mouse, GPG: Guinea Pig.

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