

This brief provides a general overview of the **Safety Data Sheet** requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section 1 ~ Identification

Identity (As Used On Label and List) Q2075 Mega Clear Jell	Date Prepared: 01-12-2016
Company Information: OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC	Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300
Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#) 101 Grobric Ct #1	Telephone Number for Information: 1-800-571-7347
(City, State, and Zip Code) Fairfield, CA 94534	Signature of Prepare (Optional) REGULATORY DEPT.

Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification

<i>Classification</i>	Skin irritation – Category 3	Acute toxicity, Oral – Category 5
<i>Label elements</i>	None	<i>Signal Word:</i> Warning
<i>Hazard Statement</i>	H316 - Causes mild skin irritation	H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
<i>Precautionary Statement General</i>	P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children.	P103 - Read label before use.
<i>Precautionary Statement Prevention</i>	No precautionary statement available.	
<i>Response</i>	P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P301 - IF SWALLOWED:	P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
<i>Storage</i>	No precautionary statement available.	
<i>Disposal</i>	No precautionary statement available.	

Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	CAS No.	%(Wt.)
Water	7732-18-5	73 - 98%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	0.2 - 4%
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	0.1 - 2%

Section 4 ~ First Aid Measures

Eyes — If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin— Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for at least 15 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

Inhalation — Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Get medical attention.

Ingestion — Rinse mouth. Give two glasses of water. If you feel unwell or if concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Do NOT induce vomiting unless under the advice/direction of doctor/POISON CENTER. Note: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

Section 5 ~ Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media – Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. 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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters – Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Fire-fighting equipment/instructions — 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.

Section 6 ~ Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures – Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Pick up with mop or wet vac. Rinse spill area with water.

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.

Section 7 ~ Handling and Storage

General – 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.

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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities – 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. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Store at temperatures between 40°F and 100°F.

FOR INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USE ONLY. FOR USE BY TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY. KEEP FROM FREEZING.

Section 8 ~ Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	50	240			1		1	5	24			
Isopropyl Alcohol	400	980			1			400	980	500	1225	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	20	97		
Isopropyl Alcohol	200		400	

Appropriate Engineering Controls – Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

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.

Skin Protection Other– 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. Use of an apron and over- boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Eye/face protection – Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Section 9 ~ Physical Chemical Properties

Boiling Point	N/A	Specific Gravity	-
Vapor Pressure	N/A	Melting/Freezing Point	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	N/A
Solubility in Water	N/A	pH	10
Appearance and Odor — Orange liquid with orange scent.		VOC%	-
Flash Point (Method Used): N/A	Auto - Ignition Temperature: N/A	Lower Flammability Level: N/A	Upper Flammability Level: N/A

Section 10 ~ Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable <input type="checkbox"/> Stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conditions to Avoid – None	Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur <input type="checkbox"/> Will Not Occur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) – None known.		Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts – None known.

Section 11 ~ Toxicological Information

Skin corrosion/irritation:	Causes mild skin irritation.	Serious eye damage/eye irritation:	Concentrate is an eye irritant and may cause irritation, redness or tearing.
Respiratory sensitization:	No data available	Skin sensitization:	No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.	Carcinogenicity	No data available
Reproductive toxicity	No data available		
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 – No data available	

67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol
LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

111-76-2 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

67-63-0 Isopropyl Alcohol

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

111-76-2 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.

Section 12 ~ Ecological Information

Toxicity: No data available.
Persistence and degradability: No data available.
Bioaccumulative 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 a 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

US Depart. of Transportation (DOT)		Water Transportation (IMDG)		Air Transportation (IATA)	
Proper Shipping Name:	Not Regulated	Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated	Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated

Section 15 ~ Regulatory Information

<u>CAS</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>% by Weight</u>	<u>Regulation List</u>
7732-18-5	Water	73 – 98%	TSCA
67-63-0	Isopropyl Alcohol	0.2 – 4%	SARA 312, SARA 313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
111-76-2	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	0.1% - 2%	CERCLA, SARA 312, SARA 313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA

Section 16 ~ Other Information

Glossary:
 ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtree- 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

	NFPA	HMIS	Key
HEALTH	1	1	4= Severe
FLAMMABILITY	0	0	3= Serious
REACTIVITY	0	0	2= Moderate
OTHER/PROTECTION	-	B	1= Slight
			0= Minimal

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