

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

<b>Identity (As Used On Label and List)</b> <b>B4220/B4223 Wipe Off Mini/Xtra</b>	<b>Date Prepared:</b> 01-01-2016
<b>Company Information:</b> OMEGA INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY, INC	<b>Emergency Telephone Number:</b> 1-800-424-9300
<b>Address (Number, Street, Suite/Apt#)</b> 101 Grobric Ct #1	<b>Telephone Number for Information:</b> 1-800-571-7347
<b>(City, State, and Zip Code)</b> Fairfield, CA 94534	<b>Signature of Prepare (Optional)</b> REGULATORY DEPT.

### Section 2 ~ Hazard(s) Identification

*Classification* Skin irritation — Category 2

*Label elements*



*Signal Word:* Warning

*Hazard Statement* H315 – Causes skin irritation

*Precautionary Statement General* 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.

*Precautionary Statement Prevention* P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

*Response* P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse. P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

*Storage* No precautionary statement available.

*Disposal* No precautionary statement available.

### Section 3 ~ Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	CAS No.	%(Wt.)
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	112-34-5	7 – 18%
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	6 - 14%
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	3 – 7%

### Section 4 ~ First Aid Measures

**Eyes** — 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 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**— Take off immediately contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower for 5 minutes or until product is removed. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

**Inhalation** — Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should begin rescue breathing or, if the heart has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED).

**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.

### 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 Hazards in Case of Fire** – None

**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.

**Special Protective Actions** – Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

### Section 6 ~ Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures** – ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Dike area to prevent spreading of spilled material. Cover with an inert absorbent, shovel into appropriate containers and dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus(SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). 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.

**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. 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 cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard..

**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
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether												
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)
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	10 (IFV)			
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**

<b>Low Boiling Point</b>	220°F	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	-
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	9 ± 1 mmhg @ 68 °F	<b>Melting/Freezing Point</b>	N/A
<b>Vapor Density</b>	N/A	<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	0.1 ± 0.1
<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Nil	<b>pH</b>	N/A
<b>Appearance and Odor</b> — Clear liquid with citrus scent.		<b>VOC%</b>	28.99891%
<b>Flash Point (Method Used):</b> 215°F	<b>Auto - Ignition Temperature:</b> 830°F	<b>Lower Flammability Level:</b> 1.2	<b>Upper Flammability Level:</b> 7.9

**Section 10 ~ Stability and Reactivity**

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

**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts** – None known.

**Section 11 ~ Toxicological Information**

<b>Skin corrosion/irritation:</b>	Causes skin irritation.	<b>Serious eye damage/ irritation:</b>	No data available.
<b>Respiratory sensitization:</b>	No data available	<b>Skin sensitization:</b>	No data available
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No data available.	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No data available
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No data available		
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</b>	No data available		
<b>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</b>	No data available		
<b>Aspiration hazard</b> – No data available		<b>Acute Toxicity</b> – 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 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**

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight	Regulation List
67-63-0	Isopropyl Alcohol	3 – 7%	SARA312, SARA 313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
111-76-2	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	6 - 14%	CERCLA, SARA 312, SARA 313, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
112-34-5	Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	7 – 18%	CERCLA, HAPS, SARA 312, SARA 313, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA

**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; 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

KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN. FOR INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USE ONLY. FOR USE BY TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY.  
KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED DURING STORAGE

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

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