

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Physical:

Flammable Liquids, Category 2

GHS LABEL

Flame Exclamation
mark

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response:

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304+P341: IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance to local/regional/national/international regulations.

Storage:

P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: May cause eye irritation.

SKIN: Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis).

INGESTION: May cause nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal irritation.

INHALATION: May be irritating to the mucous membranes and to the respiratory tract.

CARCINOGENICITY: This product contains no components at concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater that are

listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as carcinogens.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name Wt.% CAS

Rosin < 50 65997-05-9

2-Butanol < 25 78-92-2

Ethanol < 25 64-17-5

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately flush with large amounts of water. Use soap if available. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, after flushing has begun. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

INGESTION: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

INHALATION: If symptoms of overexposure are experienced, evacuate to fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES: Stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

SKIN: Redness, burning, drying, cracking and rash.

INGESTION: Nausea, vomiting, impaired coordination, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, headache and loss of consciousness.

INHALATION: Irritation of the pulmonary system.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions, or unconsciousness occur before

vomiting, gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered. Metabolism of isopropanol forms

acetone, which may be detected in the urine or expired air. In contrast to diabetic acidosis, acidosis will occur in the

absence of hyperglycemia. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe acute intoxications.

COMMENTS: If victims of chemical over-exposure are taken for medical attention, give a copy of the label or this

MSDS to the physician/health care professional.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

GENERAL HAZARD: Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form flammable mixtures at temperatures at or

above the flash point. Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). DO NOT pressurize, cut,

weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources

of ignition; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: May include carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with alcohol

type foam and dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and

to protect personnel. Shut off "fuel" to fire. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective turn-out gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust.

Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof or hand pump) or with a suitable absorbent. Consult an expert

on disposal of recovered materials and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

LARGE SPILL: If in public area, keep public away and advise authorities. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth.

DO NOT use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping (use an explosion proof or hand pump) or

with a suitable absorbent. Consult Section 13 for disposal information.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

WATER SPILL: In the event of a water spill, eliminate all sources of ignition. Warn occupants and shipping in

surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request that all stay clear.

LAND SPILL: In the event of a land spill, prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or

low areas.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Keep container closed. Handle and open containers with care. DO NOT handle near an open flame, heat, or other sources of ignition. DO NOT pressurize, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty product containers may contain product residue. DO NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Do not store near an open flame, heat, or other source of ignition. Protect materials from direct sunlight.

ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD: Use proper grounding and bonding procedures when transferring material.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the OSHA/ACGIH exposure guidelines.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Wear splash goggles or glasses with face shield.

SKIN: Neoprene rubber gloves, impermeable gloves, cuffed butyl-rubber gloves, or nitrile rubber gloves.

RESPIRATORY: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures and/or without sufficient ventilation, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Protective clothing and safety shoes as necessary to minimize contact.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Good personal hygiene practices should be used. Wash after any contact, before eating, and at the end of the work period.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: Eye wash station and quick drench safety shower in immediate work area.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR: Mild ethereal odor.

APPEARANCE: Liquid

COLOR: Light amber.

FLASH POINT AND METHOD: 12°C (53°F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 2.0 % to 12.0 %

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not Determined

VAPOR PRESSURE: 40 mmHg at 20°C (68°F)

VAPOR DENSITY: 1.8 (Air=1)

BOILING POINT: 78°C (173°F) @ 760 mmHg

MELTING POINT: Not Applicable

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Partially Soluble

EVAPORATION RATE: 1.9 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.92 to 0.932

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable under ordinary use and storage conditions.

POLYMERIZATION: May occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Ignition sources such as sparks and open flames.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL COMMENTS: No toxicological information available at this time.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: May be dangerous if water supply is contaminated by this product.

Notify officials if entrance occurs.

GENERAL COMMENTS: No information on ecological toxicity or biodegradability is available at this time.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of this material, contaminated absorbent material and other contaminated

materials in an approved waste disposal facility, according to all applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.

Recovery and reuse, rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal in handling efforts.

EMPTY CONTAINER: Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a

drum reconditioner, or otherwise properly disposed of.