

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MATERIAL IDENTITY: SUPERCLEAN ACCUVISION

Section 1 - Product Identification

Manufacturer: SuperClean Brands, LLC
1380 Corporate Center Curve, Suite 107
Eagan, MN 55121

Telephone: (651) 365-7500
Facsimile: (651) 365-7599

Transportation Emergency (for immediate information about a chemical or to seek assistance from a manufacturer): 1-800-535-5053

Date Updated: March 29, 2010

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Threshold Limit Value</u>	<u>Permissible Exposure Limit</u>
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	1 – 5	STEL: 500ppm	TWA: 400 ppm
Propylene glycol mono butyl ether	5131-66-8	1 – 5	NE	TWA: 50 ppm

Balance of ingredients are not hazardous as defined by OSHA

Section 3 - Physical Data

Form:	Liquid	pH as is:	4.5 – 5.5
Color:	Clear	pH (1% vol):	NA
Odor:	Slight solvent	Solubility in Water:	Complete
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.99 – 1.00	Vapor Density (Air = 1):	> 1
Boiling Point °F:	Approximately 212	% VOC:	4
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1):	Similar to water	Vapor pressure:	< 44 mm Hg @20 deg C

Section 4 - Fire and Explosion Information

Flash Point (Method) F: > 200 OPEN CUP 139 (PMCC)

Autoignition temperature: Not determined

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Static electricity could accumulate and ignite vapors. Ground container and avoid ignition sources. Thermal breakdown during fire may evolve carbon oxides and nitrogen oxides.

Extinguishing Agents: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Water stream may spread fire, use water spray only to cool containers exposed to fire. If leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors.

Fire fighting methods: Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse vapors to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Dispose of saturated absorbent appropriately, since spontaneous heating could occur. Fire fighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective equipment.

Section 5 - Health Hazard Data - Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure

Probable Routes of Entry: Inhalation, eyes, skin

Eyes: May cause mild to moderate irritation depending upon length of exposure. Redness or tearing.

Skin: May cause minor irritation depending upon length of exposure or repeated exposure.

Inhalation: Vapor or mist may irritate nose and throat.

Ingestion: Nausea, cramps, diarrhea, vomiting. Health hazard when ingested in large quantity.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems

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Section 6 - Emergency First Aid Procedures

Eyes:	Immediately flush eyes with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses. Obtain medical aid.
Skin:	Wash skin with cool water and soap. Obtain medical aid if irritation develops. Remove contaminated clothing and laundry.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Monitor breathing. Obtain immediate medical aid if ill effects persist. Administer CPR if needed.
Ingestion:	Drink 1-2 large glasses of water. Obtain immediate medical aid or call poison control. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. During vomiting there is a danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Seek immediate medical attention or call 911.

Section 7 - Reactivity Data

Stability:	Stable under normal ambient storage conditions
Incompatibility:	Oxidizers, alkaline materials, acids, high temperatures, heat.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Thermal breakdown during fire may evolve carbon oxides, smoke and fumes.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur

Section 8 - Spill & Leak Procedures

Procedures for Cleanup:	Remove ignition sources. Wear safety equipment.
Small spills:	Mop up and clean up with soap and water.
Large Spills:	Wear safety equipment. Area will be slippery. Eliminate flames and ignition sources. Dike product with sand or dirt. Keep out of surface waters. Salvage for reuse if possible. Otherwise place into suitable container for disposal. Dispose of saturated absorbent appropriately, since spontaneous heating could occur. Final cleaning may require use of detergents in order to remove slipperiness. Inform local pollution officials of spill. Spill may be considered RCRA hazardous. Call local regulatory agency.
Waste Disposal:	Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Waste may be subject to RCRA regulation.

Section 9 - Special Protection Information

Ventilation Type Required:	General
Protective Gloves:	Rubber, neoprene, and nitrile when there is prolonged or repeated contact.
Respiratory Protection:	Not needed under normal use conditions. If ventilation does not maintain vapor exposures below recommended limits, wear NIOSH approved respirators for organic vapors.
Eye Protection:	Safety glasses
Other Equipment:	Eye wash station. Rubber boots for spill cleanup.

Section 10 - Handling - Storage - Special Precautions

Store between 30° F and 95° F. Store away from sun, heat or ignition sources. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. Mix only with water. Thoroughly rinse empty containers before disposal. Static electricity can accumulate and may ignite vapors – ground container. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

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Section 11 - Toxicity Data

<u>Toxicity:</u>	<u>LD50 – Oral rat</u>	<u>LD50 – skin absorption</u>	<u>LC50 - Inhalation</u>	<u>Other Effects</u>
Isopropyl alcohol	5045 mg/kg	12.8 gm/kg rabbit	16,000 ppm/8-hour	Eye irritant
Propylene glycol mono butyl ether	2,612 - 5,500 mg/kg	> 2,000 mg/kg rat	ND	Eye irritant
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	<u>NTP</u>	<u>IARC</u>	<u>OSHA</u>	
Isopropyl alcohol	No	No	3	
Propylene glycol mono butyl ether	No	No	No	
<u>Other effects:</u>	<u>Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>Teratogenicity</u>	<u>Mutagenicity</u>	
Isopropyl alcohol	No	No	No	
Propylene glycol mono butyl ether	No	No	No	

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Isopropyl alcohol	Environmental Fate: When released into the soil or water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil and water, this material may biodegrade to a moderate extent. When released into the water and air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Environmental Toxicity: The LC50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l. This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.
Propylene glycol mono butyl ether	Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity: LC50, guppy (Poecilia reticulata), 96 h: 560 - 1,000 mg/l Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity: LC50, water flea Daphnia magna: > 1,000 mg/l

Section 13 - Hazard Rating - HMIS

0 = minimal	1 = slight	2 = moderate	3 = serious	4 = severe
Health: 1	Reactivity: 0	Fire: 1	Personal protection equipment:	B (gloves and glasses)

