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## BLOWOUT CYLINDER

HMIS: 2-2-0

NFPA: 2-2-0

Data Sheet: 111  
 Prepared: 12/28/05  
 Supersedes: 5/15/01

This Material Safety Data Sheet complies with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### SECTION 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

If present, IARC, NTP, and OSHA Carcinogens, are identified with an asterisk (\*) in this section.

<u>Ingredient(s)</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Note</u>
Methylene Chloride CAS#: 75-09-2	OSHA TWA - - 25ppm OSHA STEL - - 125ppm ACGIH TLV TWA - -50.00	70-95%	See 29 CFR 1910.1052
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether CAS#: 111-76-2	OSHA TWA - - 25ppm ACGIH TWA - -25ppm	<10%	Skin notation Skin notation
Carbon Dioxide CAS#: 124-38-9	OSHA PEL TWA - -10,000ppm OSHA STEL - -30,000ppm ACGIH TLV - -5,000ppm ACGIH STEL - - 30,000ppm	<1%	

### SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Permissible Exposure Limits:** Not established for this product. See Section 2 for Component PELs and TLVs.

**Effects of Acute Overexposure:**

**Eyes:** Exposure to liquid, vapor, or mist may cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling. Pressurized gases when released can cause severe eye injury upon impact.

**Skin:** Exposure may cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, burning, drying and cracking, skin burns and skin damage. Skin absorption is possible but harmful effects are unlikely.

**Breathing:** Exposure to vapor or mist can cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause irritation to the respiratory tract including the nose, throat, and airways, and central nervous system depression including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, and unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, difficult or labored breathing, blood in the urine, irregular heartbeat, blood abnormalities - - elevated carbon monoxide levels in the blood, liver and kidney damage, coma, and death.

**Swallowing:** Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Exposure may cause gastrointestinal irritation including nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, central nervous system depression including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, and unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, difficult or labored breathing, blood in the urine, irregular heartbeat, blood abnormalities - - elevated carbon monoxide levels in the blood, liver and kidney damage, coma, and death. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

**Primary Route(s) of Entry:** Skin contact, eye contact, skin absorption, and inhalation.

**Effects of Chronic Overexposure:** Methylene chloride a component in this material is listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH but not by OSHA. This material has shown cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Methylene chloride and ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has also been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animals. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that are harmful to the pregnant animal. Overexposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals and may aggravate pre-existing disorders: mild, reversible kidney and liver effects and blood abnormalities.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis or other significant skin conditions. Inhalation may adversely affect existing respiratory conditions. Overexposure to this material or its component may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the kidney and liver.

**Notes to Physicians:** Inhalation of high concentrations of methylene chloride, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Eyes:** Immediately remove individual from exposure area and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed area with large amounts of soap and water. If skin irritation symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

**Breathing:** If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen (if you have been trained in its use). If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get immediate medical attention. If possible do not leave person unattended.

**Swallowing:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical attention.

**SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flash Point:** 150°F by TCC (by component)

**Explosive Limit:** 13.0 (by component)

**Extinguishing Media:** CO<sub>2</sub>, Dry Chemical, and Water.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, and phosgene. Open flame, welding arcs, resistance heaters, etc. Which can result in thermal decomposition releasing hydrogen chloride and small amounts of phosphene and chlorine.

**Fire Fighting Procedures:** Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with a full face piece operated in a positive pressure demand mode with full body protective clothing when fire fighting.

**Special Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Vapors concentrated in a confined or poorly ventilated area can be ignited upon contact with a high energy spark, flame or high intensity source of heat. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas.

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Small Spill:** Absorb liquid with vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material. Ventilate area well before re-entry. Appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn.

**Large Spill:** Only personnel trained in spill clean-up under 29 CFR 1910.120 should be involved with spill clean-up procedures. Prevent material from entering drains, sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If run-off occurs notify appropriate authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product on absorbent materials. Transfer contaminated absorbent and other materials to container for neutralization. Neutralize spilled material. Follow Local, State, and Federal regulations for proper disposal.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Minimize temperature extremes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not transfer to unmarked containers. Loosen closure carefully. Aluminum equipment should not be used for storage and/or transfer (e.g., pumps, fittings, etc.). Contact with aluminum parts in a pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

Under oxidation conditions, peroxides may be. If they become concentrated, these peroxides may present an explosion hazard. Due to the packaging of this material, the ethylene glycol monobutyl ether component should not be subject to oxidation reactions.

Do not puncture container

Ensure that the regulator on this cylinder is secure and not placed in a location where the regulator could be damaged in any way.

**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Respiratory Protection:** Not required under normal conditions of use; however, if product is sprayed or used in a confined area a NIOSH / MSHA approved respirator may be advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH / MSHA respirators under specified conditions—see 29 CFR 1910.134 or your safety equipment supplier. Engineering and/or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

**Ventilation:** Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general and/or local exhaust) to maintain exposure below recommended exposure limits.

**Protective Gloves:** Wear chemical resistant gloves such as neoprene or PVC. Contact your safety equipment supplier.

**Eye Protection:** Chemical splash goggles and a face shield to prevent splash on to the face, in compliance with OSHA regulations, are advised.

**Other Protective Equipment:** To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

<u>Property</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Measurement</u>
Boiling Point	102-104 °F @ 760 mmHg (component)	Specific Gravity	>1 @ 68°F (component)
Vapor Pressure	Not established for product	Percent Volatiles	%
Vapor Density	>1 (Air = 1)	Evaporation Rate	Slower than Ether
Solubility In Water	Soluble	Appearance	Clear mist, mild sweet odor
pH	Not available		

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Cannot occur. Gross contamination with water can cause hydrolysis producing small amounts of hydrochloric acid.

**Stability:** Stable.

**Incompatibility:** Avoid contact with amines, reactive metals such as aluminum and magnesium, strong alkalis and strong oxidizing materials. Do not mix with any products.

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Acute lethal exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether in animal studies has resulted in congestion of organs including kidney, spleen and lung.

**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data available at this time.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Dispose of in accordance with all Local, State, and Federal Regulations.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

**DOT Hazard Classification:** Corrosive gases N.O.S. (contains carbon dioxide), 2.2 (non-flammable compressed gas), UN 1956

**SECTION 15: OTHER INFORMATION**

Containers used to transport and store this material may be hazardous when emptied. Residue (Vapor, Liquid, and/or Solid) may be present in the emptied container. All hazard precautionary measures should be followed.

The information accumulated and reflected in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.