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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 25 September 2015

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Version 1

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name: **SPARKLE AM**

Product Description: **AMMONIATED GLASS CLEANER**

Other means of identification

Product # 222, 223, 223A
Synonyms None

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name CHEMCO INDUSTRIES, INC.
5731 Manchester Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63110
www.chemcoindustries.com
314-647-1888
1-800-854-4236 (to Reorder)

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Skin Irritation - Category 3
Aerosol - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated

Hazardous Statements - Health

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

Precautionary Statements - 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 Statements - Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 - Protect from sunlight.

P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Not classified

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	60% - 100%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2% - 3%
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	1% - 3%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1% - 2%
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0.1% - 1.9%
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	0.1% - 1.8%
0001336-21-6	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.2%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Eye Contact

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 a 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 Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

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.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

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.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Fire-Fighting Procedures

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.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Flammable/combustible material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

Recommended Equipment

Positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

For industrial and institutional use only.

For use by trained personnel only.

Keep away from children.

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.
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

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.

Storage Room Requirements

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.

Store at temperatures below 120°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

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. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

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. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA- Tables- Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH H TWA	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH H STEL	NIOSH Carcinogen
BUTANE								800	1900			
ETHYL ALCOHOL	1000	1900			1			1000	1900			
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	50	240			1		1	5	24			
ISOBUTANE								800	1900			

PROPANE	1000	1800			1			1000	1800			
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Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
BUTANE	1000			
ETHYL ALCOHOL			1000	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	20	97		
ISOBUTANE	1000			
PROPANE	See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content			

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.84474 lb/gal
Density VOC	0.73346 lb/gal
% VOC	9.34965%
VOC Actual	0.73346 lb/gal
VOC Actual	87.89000 g/l

Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	11.25
Water Solubility	Soluble
Flammability	Will not burn
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	1.9
Upper Explosion Level	8.5
Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Density	Slower than ether
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	0 °F
High Boiling Point	343 °F
Decomposition Pt	0
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.

Evaporation Rate Slower than ether

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

High temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

None known.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.
Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

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

Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

0000064-17-5

ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m³ (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed) LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

0000111-76-2

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)

0000075-28-5

ISOBUTANE

LC50 (mouse, inhalation): 520,000 ppm (52%); 2-hour exposure.(4)

0000106-97-8

BUTANE

LC50 (mouse): 202000 ppm (481000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 680 mg/L (2-hour exposure) (9)
LC50 (rat): 276000 ppm (658000 mg/m³) (4-hour exposure); cited as 658 mg/L (4- hour exposure) (9)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000111-76-2 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

No data available.

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bio-Accumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Water Disposal**

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**U.S. DOT Information**

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IMDG Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

IATA Information

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1% - 2%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000074-98-6	PROPANE	0.1% - 1.9%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000075-28-5	ISOBUTANE	0.1% - 1.8%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH
0000106-97-8	BUTANE	1% - 3%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH

0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYLE ETHER	2% - 3%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0001336-21-6	AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE	0.0% - 0.2%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA
0007732-18-5	WATER	60% - 100%	TSCA

16. OTHER INFORMATION

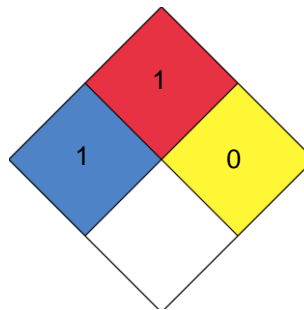
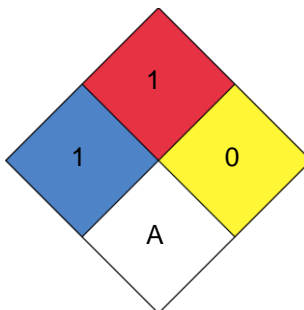
Glossary

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

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.

HMIS

NFPA



Chronic :

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