# SAFETY DATA SHEET

KIMBALL MIDWEST
*Specializing in Materials Management*

## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Product ID:** | 80-934 | | |
| **Product Name:** | Gelled Vandalism Mark Remover | | |
| **Revision Date:** | Feb 11, 2015 | **Date Printed:** | Oct 01, 2015 |
| **Version:** | 1.0 | **Supersedes Date:** | N.A. |
| **Manufacturer's Name:** | Kimball Midwest | | |
| **Address:** | 4800 Roberts Road Columbus, OH 43228 | | |
| **Emergency Phone:** | 1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec) | | |
| **Information Phone:** | (800) 233-1294 | | |
| **Fax:** | | | |

**Product/Recommended Uses:** Gel Vandal Remover

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification:

Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2

Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Aerosol - Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2

Gases Under Pressure Liquefied Gas

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3

### Pictograms:



### Signal Word:

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical:

Extremely flammable aerosol

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### Hazardous Statements - Health:

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes serious eye irritation

Suspected of causing cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Hazardous Statements - Environmental:**

Harmful to aquatic life

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention:**

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear eye protection/face protection.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Avoid release to the environment.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

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

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

**Precautionary Statements - Response:**

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

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

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

**Precautionary Statements - Storage:**

Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

**Precautionary Statements - Disposal:**

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|---|---|---|
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 16% - 28% |
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE | 8% - 20% |
| 0000106-97-8 | BUTANE | 3% - 8% |
| 0000108-10-1 | METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE | 2% - 4% |
| 0000075-28-5 | ISOBUTANE | 1.0% - 4% |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE | 1.0% - 4% |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1.0% - 2% |
| 0000110-91-8 | MORPHOLINE | 0.2% - 0.3% |
| 0007632-00-0 | SODIUM NITRITE | 0.1% - 0.3% |

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 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/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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACETONE | 1000 | 2400 | | | 1 | | | 250 | 590 | | | |
| BUTANE | | | | | | | | 800 | 1900 | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1000 | 1900 | | | 1 | | | 1000 | 1900 | | | |
| ISOBUTANE | | | | | | | | 800 | 1900 | | | |
| METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE | 100 | 410 | | | 1 | | | 50 | 205 | 75 | 300 | |
| MORPHOLINE | 20 | 70 | | | 1 | | 1 | 20 | 70 | 30 | 105 | |
| PROPANE | 1000 | 1800 | | | 1 | | | 1000 | 1800 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOLUENE | 200 (a)/ 300 ceiling | 0.2 | 500ppm /10 minutes (a) | | 1,2 | | | 100 | 375 | 150 | 560 | |

| Chemical Name | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACETONE | 500 | 1188 | 750 | 1782 |
| BUTANE | 1000 | | | |
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | | 1000 | |
| ISOBUTANE | 1000 | | | |
| METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE | 20 | | 75 | 307 |
| MORPHOLINE | 20 | 71 | | |
| PROPANE | See Appendix F: Minimal Oxygen Content | | | |
| TOLUENE | 20 | 0.2 | | |

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---|---|
| Density | 7.51092 lb/gal |
| Density VOC | 3.53000 lb/gal |
| % VOC | 46.99823% |
| VOC Actual | 3.53000 lb/gal |
| VOC Actual | 423.00000 g/l |
| VOC Regulatory | 3.53000 lb/gal |
| VOC Regulatory | 423.00000 g/l |

| | |
|---|---|
| Appearance | N.A. |
| Odor Threshold | N.A. |
| Odor Description | N.A. |
| pH | 10.75 |
| Water Solubility | Emulsion |
| Flammability | Flashpoint below 73 °F |
| Flash Point Symbol | N.A. |
| Flash Point | N.A. |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Lower Explosion Level | 1 |
| Upper Explosion Level | 12.8 |
| Vapor Density | Slower than ether |
| Melting Point | N.A. |
| Freezing Point | N.A. |
| Low Boiling Point | 0 °F |
| High Boiling Point | 342 °F |
| Decomposition Pt | N.A. |
| Auto Ignition Temp | N.A. |
| Evaporation Rate | Slower than ether |

## SECTION 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.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:**

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:**

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Causes serious eye irritation

**Carcinogenicity:**

Suspected of causing cancer.

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:**

No data available

**Reproductive Toxicity:**

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:**

No data available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:**

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

**Aspiration Hazard:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

**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.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

LC50 (male rat): 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)
LC50 (male mouse): 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 5800 mg/kg (24)
LD50 (oral, mature rat): 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, newborn rat): 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 3000 mg/kg (32,unconfirmed)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 16000 mg/kg cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

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)

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)

0000075-28-5 ISOBUTANE

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

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

LC50 (rat): 2000 - 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2,080 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1,200 mg/kg; cited as 1.5 mL/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 3000 mg/kg (9)

0000110-91-8 MORPHOLINE

LC50 (rat): 2250 ppm/duration not reported (male rat) (1,9); 2150 ppm/duration not reported (female rat) (1,9); greater than 22.2 mg/L (6240 ppm)/1-hr exposure (12)
LC50 (mouse): 1320 mg/m3 (371 ppm)/2-hr exposure (reported but cannot be confirmed) (1

LD50 (oral, rat): 1600 mg/kg (7,12,13); 1050 mg/kg (3,7,9,12)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 525 mg/kg (16); 720 mg/kg (15)
LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 900 mg/kg (7,12,13)
LD50 (skin, rabbit): 0.5 mL/kg/24-hr (500 mg/kg/24-hr) (undiluted) (3,7,12,16)
Lethal dose (o

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

LC50 (rat): 8800 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)
LC50 (rat): 6000 ppm (6-hour exposure) (3)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2600 to 7500 mg/kg (3,5,11,17)
LD50 (oral, neonatal rat): less than 870 mg/kg (3)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12,225 mg/kg (reported as 14.1 ml/kg) (1)

### 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.

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: lung disease, eye disorders, skin disorders. Overexposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: blood, central nervous system, eyes, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin.

0000108-10-1 METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease, eye disorders, pulmonary conditions, skin disorders. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause any of the following: dryness, cracking of the skin, defatting. Inhalation may cause any of the following: dizziness, stupor (central nervous system depression), drowsiness, respiratory tract irritation.

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, kidneys, liver, respiratory system, skin. Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury. High airborne levels have produced irregular heart beats in animals and occasional palpitations in humans. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

### Chronic Exposure

0000108-88-3 TOLUENE

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS:Toluene has been Classified as POSSIBLE for humans.

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

Does not bioaccumulate

**Persistence and Degradability**

0000067-64-1 ACETONE

91% readily biodegradable, Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Water Disposal:**

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

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**U.S. DOT Information:**

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

**IMDG Information:**

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

**IATA Information:**

Consumer Commodity, ORM-D

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

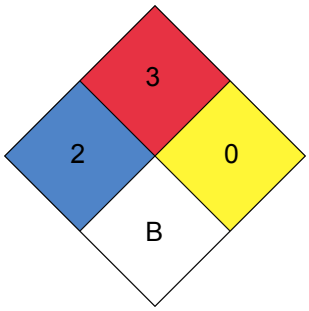
| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0000108-88-3 | TOLUENE | 16% - 28% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,OH_TOX,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,OSHA |
| 0000067-64-1 | ACETONE | 8% - 20% | CERCLA,SARA312,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,OSHA |
| 0000106-97-8 | BUTANE | 3% - 8% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH |
| 0000108-10-1 | METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE | 2% - 4% | CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,ACGIH,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65,OSHA |
| 0000075-28-5 | ISOBUTANE | 1.0% - 4% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH |
| 0000074-98-6 | PROPANE | 1.0% - 4% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1.0% - 2% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA |
| 0000110-91-8 | MORPHOLINE | 0.2% - 0.3% | SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA |
| 0007632-00-0 | SODIUM NITRITE | 0.1% - 0.3% | CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA |

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

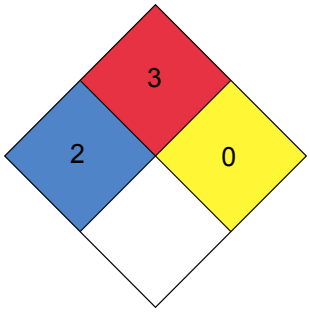
**Glossary:**

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.

**HMIS**




**NFPA**




**Chronic :** ☐

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