

SAFETY DATA SHEET**1. Identification**

Product Name: MA-33 Low Odor Mastic Remover
Product Code: B8700
SDS Date: 10/12/2017
Use: Industrial

Express Chem LLC; Mast-Away Mastic Removers
600 West Woodbine Avenue
Kirkwood, MO 63122
masticremover.com

General Information: 314-266-4600; Toll-Free: 844-266-4600
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300 Ref. Chemisphere

2. Hazard(s) identification**GHS Classification**

Flammable Liquids, Category 4
Skin Irritation, Category 2
Eye irritation, Category 2
Aspiration Hazard, Category 1

Pictogram

Signalword Danger

HazardStatement

Combustible liquid.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Precautionary

Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep away from flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. 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 SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified: Not available

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS	Concentration
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	127087-87-0	1-10
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	70-100
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-10

4. First-aid measures

General Advice	Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.
If Inhaled	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
In Case of Skin Contact	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
In Case of Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
If Swallowed	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Defatting to the skin. May cause skin dryness and irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Indications of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Special Hazards	Combustible liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a

considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Advice for firefighters

Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Further Information

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
 Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Safe Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Safe Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Name		CAS	
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated		127087-87-0	
OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL
No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		64742-47-8	
OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL
Not Available	Not Available	200 mg/m3	Not Available
2-Butoxyethanol		111-76-2	
OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL
50 ppm	Not Available	20 ppm	Not Available

Engineering Control

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other4 engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Eye/Face Protection

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with sideshields.

Skin Protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection

Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory Protection

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved

standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Control of Environmental Exposure

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Colorless liquid.
Odor	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Mild. Hydrocarbon.
Odor Threshold	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not available.
pH	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not available.
Melting/Freezing Point	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	-49°C (-56.2°F)
Initial Boiling Point/Range	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	190 to 210°C (374 to 410°F)
Flash Point	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Closed cup: 65°C (149°F)
Evaporation Rate	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0.03 (butyl acetate = 1)
Flammability	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not available.
Upper Explosion Limit	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Upper: 5.5%
Lower Explosion Limit	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Lower: 0.6%
Vapor Pressure	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0.072 kPa (0.54 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor Density	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	4.5 [Air = 1]
Relative Density	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	0.783
Water Solubility	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
Partition Coefficient	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not applicable.
Auto Ignition Temperature	Distillates (petroleum),	>220°C (>428°F)

	hydrotreated light	
Decomposition Temperature	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Not available.
Viscosity	Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): 0.0134 cm ² /s (1.34 cSt)

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical Stability	The product is stable.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. Toxicological information

Name	CAS
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	127087-87-0
Oral - Rat - >3310 ml/kg	
Inhalation: No data available	
Dermal - Rabbit - >2000 ml/kg	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye damage
Respiratory or skin sensitization	This component is not expected to cause skin sensitization
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available
Carcinogenicity	Not identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA
Reproductive	This component is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.
Additional information	No data available

Name	CAS
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8
LD50 Oral - Rat - >5000 mg/kg	
Inhalation - No data available	
LD50 Dermal - Rabbit - >2000 mg/kg	
Skin corrosion/irritation Not available.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation No known significant effects or critical hazards.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization Not available.	
Germ cell mutagenicity Not available.	
Carcinogenicity Not identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA	
Reproductive Not available.	
Additional information Adverse skin contact symptoms include irritation, dryness, and cracking. Adverse ingestion symptoms include vomiting or nausea.	
Name	CAS
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
LD50 Oral - Rat - 470 mg/kg	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 4 h - 450 ppm	
LD50 Intraperitoneal - Rat - 220 mg/kg, LD50 Intravenous - Rat - 307 mg/kg	
Skin corrosion/irritation Result: Open irritation test	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Result: Moderate eye irritation - 24 h	
Respiratory or skin sensitization No data available	
Germ cell mutagenicity No data available	
Carcinogenicity IARC: 3 - Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (2-Butoxyethanol)	
Reproductive Overexposure may cause reproductive disorder(s) based on tests with laboratory animals.	
Additional information Human exposure above 200 ppm can be expected to cause narcosis, damage to the kidney and liver and present an abnormal blood picture showing erythropenia, reticulocytosis, granulocytosis, leukocytosis, and would be likely to cause fragility of erythrocytes and hematuria. Swallowing of 2-butoxyethanol results in a sour taste that turns to a burning sensation and is followed by numbness of the tongue which indicates paralysis of the sensory nerve endings., Central nervous system depression, Headache, narcosis	

12. Ecological information

Name	CAS	Toxicity
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	127087-87-0	LC50 - fish - >10 mg/l, 96 hours Aquatic Ecotoxicity
Distillates (petroleum), hydro	64742-47-8	No data available
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC50 - other fish - 220 mg/l - 96 h, EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 1,815 mg/l - 24 h

13. Disposal considerations

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

14. Transport information

Proper Shipping Name	<input type="text" value="Combustible Liquid, n.o.s. (Petroleum Distillates)"/>
Hazard Class	<input type="text" value="Combustible Liquid"/>
Identification Number	<input type="text" value="NA1993"/>
Packing Group	<input type="text" value="III"/>
Label	<input type="text" value="Combustible"/>

15. Regulatory information

Name	CAS
Nonylphenol, ethoxylated	127087-87-0
SARA 302/304	No components were identified
SARA 313	No components were identified
CERCLA	No components were identified
SARA 311/312	No components were identified
PROP 65	No components were identified
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.	
Name	CAS
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	64742-47-8
SARA 302/304	No components were identified
SARA 313	No components were identified
CERCLA	No components were identified
SARA 311/312	Immediate (acute) health hazard, Fire Hazard
PROP 65	No components were identified
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.	
Name	CAS
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2
SARA 302/304	No components were identified
SARA 313	No components were identified
CERCLA	No components were identified
SARA 311/312	Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard
PROP 65	No components were identified
This product and/or its components are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.	

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision**SDS Date:** 10/12/2017

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