Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-101, 400-102, 400-103, 400-104,400-105, 400-106, 400-107
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar "Gimme the Green Stuff" Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: Pipe Thread Hydrocarbon Mixture
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and central nervous system (CNS) depression.

GHS Hazard and precautionary statements

WARNING — Serious Eye Irritation (category 2A), H319
Skin Irritation (category 2), H315
Acute oral toxicity (category 4), H302
Acute inhalation toxicity (category 4), H332
May cause drowsiness or dizziness (category 3), H336

Precautionary Statements

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection. P303 + P361: IF ON SKIN, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305 + P351: IF IN EYES, Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, rinse with water for several minutes. P337 + P313: If eye or skin irritation persists – get medical advice/attention. P403 + P223: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In high concentrations, vapors and aerosol mists have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, central nervous system depression, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea. Severe overexposure may cause red blood cell damage.
Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in blood, liver, or kidney damage. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin contact: May be absorbed through the skin during prolonged or repeated contact, causing irritation, dermatitis, weakness, headache and nausea.

Eye contact: Exposure to vapors or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Carcinogenic The IARC and ACGIH designate Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. The ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) as category A3– confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	12-17
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	10-15

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move exposed persons to fresh air. If the person is not breathing or breathing is irregular, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious and alert, rinse the mouth with water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately consult physician after flushing eyes with tepid water for 15 minutes.

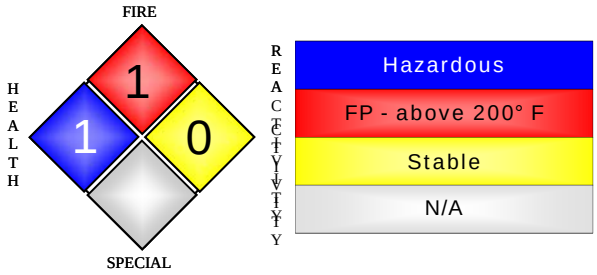
Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Small fires — Class B fire-extinguishing media including water spray, foam, CO_2 or dry powder. Do not use a water stream, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards: Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of product containers. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Application of extinguishing media to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products including carbon oxides may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**H (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate any potentially affected area and isolate personnel from entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Vapor can collect in lower areas.
Large Spill:	Personnel must have appropriate training, per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment (Section 8).
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Shut off source if possible and if safe. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Advise applicable authorities if material has entered sewers or water courses.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Launder soiled clothing thoroughly before re-use.
Storage:	Keep all containers tightly closed when not in use. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Do not store with incompatible materials. See Section 10, Stability and Reactivity.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989 [C]
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	20 ppm [A]	50 ppm [A]	25 ppm [A]
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

[A] Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
[B] A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
[C] Federal OSHA 1989 PELs were vacated but are in use and enforced by many state OSHA plans.

Engineering measures: Local exhaust ventilation is preferable. General ventilation is acceptable if exposure to materials in this section is maintained below applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: When engineering controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure to levels below applicable exposure limits, seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. For concentrations less than 10 times the exposure limits, wear a properly fitted NIOSH/ MSHA-approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Skin and body protection: Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Use the manufacturer's degradation and permeation data for protective material selection.

Eye protection: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields, or goggles.

Hygiene measures: Avoid repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Other precautions: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Yellow paste
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Paste
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Yellow
Odor:	Mild odor
Molecular weight:	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	Not Available
Melting point/range:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.41
Vapor density:	(AIR = 1) <1
Vapor pressure:	0.88 mm Hg at 68°F
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	0.6
Flash point, method used:	Above 200 °F; UN test N.1
Water solubility:	Slight
VOC Content:	310 grams/liter (SCAQMD Rule 1168 Test Method316A)
Auto-ignition temperature:	921°F; 494°C
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	1.1
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	12.7

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibly hazardous reactions: Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, sparks, temperature extremes, and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxides, chlorine, acids, alkalies, peroxides.

Hazardous decomposition products: By fire, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the central nervous system. Causes eye irritation, moderate skin irritation.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC_{50} (Rat): ~700 ppm, 7 hours; LC_{50} (Guinea pig): ~932 ppm, 4 hours;	LD_{50} (Rat) >2,000 mg/kg LD_{50} (Guinea pig) >2,000 mg/kg	Acute LD_{50} (Rat):1,746 mg/kg Acute LD_{50} (Guinea pig):1,414 mg/kg
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC_{50} (Rat): 16,000 ppm, 8 hours	LD_{50} (Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (Rat) 5,000 to 5,045 mg/kg

LC_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Chronic toxicity: The IARC and ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. Repeated or prolonged exposure in excess of exposure limits in Section 8 may cause damage to the lungs, liver, blood, and kidney.

Sensitization: Not known to cause sensitization in humans.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: LC_{50} Harlequinfish, Red rasbora 96-hour 4,200 mg/l.
LC_{50} Fathead minnow 96-hour 9,640 to 10,000 mg/l.
EC_{50} Water flea 48-hour 1,550 mg/l.

Persistence The estimated half-life (2-Butoxyethanol) in groundwater ranges from 14 days to 8 weeks; and in soil 7 days to 4 weeks.

Degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate a closed container. Disposal of this material must be done in accordance with federal, state and/or local regulations. The material destined for disposal must be characterized properly and may differ from the product described in this SDS if mixed with other wastes.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to DOT regulation 49 CFR 172.101:

Transport information: This material is not regulated under DOT when transported via U.S. commerce routes: and IATA, and IMO via international routes

Hazardous Materials Description: (DOT and IATA):

UN/identification no.: Not Applicable
Proper shipping name: Not Applicable
Hazard class: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
DOT reportable quantity (lbs.): Not Applicable

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. federal regulatory information:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261.

State and community right-to-know regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)
OSHA — This product is determined to be hazardous as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
.
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):
No ingredients are listed.

Some Components of this product are listed in the following sections of **SARA**:
SARA Title III Section 302 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 304 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 313 — Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) 1% reporting threshold
Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) 100 % reporting threshold
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21)

Acute health hazard:	Yes
Chronic health hazard:	Yes
Fire hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No
Pressure Hazard:	No

California Proposition 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS (Canada)
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects

NOTE: *User must consult with applicable state and local agencies for special specifics, determinations or compliance obligations regarding this product.*

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:
The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-403, 400-404, 400-405
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar "Hi-Temp" Anti-Seize/Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: N/A
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Dr.
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1200 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

GHS Classification
Skin Sensitizer Category 2 Eye Irritation Category 2A
Label Elements:
Warning

Hazard Phrases:
H315 May cause skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary Phrases:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapor.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P405 Store locked up.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P501 Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	60-80
Copper	7440-50-8	10-25
Graphite	7782-42-5	10-25

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if experiencing cough, irritation or difficult breathing.

Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention.

Ingestion: Get immediate medical attention. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Possible aspiration hazard.

Eye contact: Flush with copious amounts of water. Get immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician: The hydrocarbons contained in this product are mild irritants of the eyes and mucous membranes, central nervous system depressants, and primary chemical irritants of the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact, especially with poor personal hygiene, may cause skin disorders.

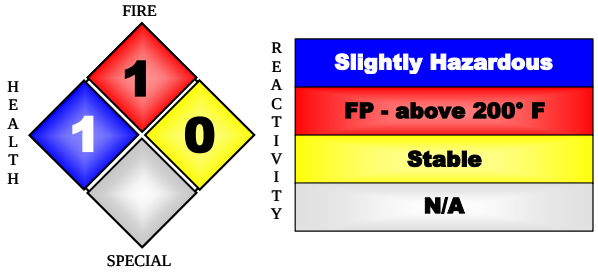
Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, water fog, foam or carbon dioxide may be suitable for extinguishing fires involving this product.

Specific hazards: Combustion products are highly dependent on the combustion conditions. CO, CO2, CaO, oxygenates and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. High temperatures may produce metal fume, vapor, and/or dust. Combustion products may cause effects of overexposure as noted in Section 2 Hazards Identification. They may also cause headache; dizziness; coma; convulsion; weakness; drowsiness; tachypnea; nausea; paresthesia; dyspnea; asphyxiation; mild to serve eye, skin or respiratory tract irritation; metal fume fever; metallic taste in mouth; cough; pneumonia; pneumoconiosis; ulceration or perforation of the nasal septum and/or lung damage.
Product fume and/or vapor may be irritating or toxic if inhaled. The product or its dust, can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Use full-body protection and full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in a positive pressure mode. Use water spray (fog) to cool containers and disperse vapors.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**B (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Avoid contact with the skin and the eyes.
Large Spill:	Keep petroleum products out of streams and waterways. Assure conformity with applicable government regulations.
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Clean area with an appropriate cleanser.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	The two major means of metal absorption are inhalation and ingestion. After use, always wash hands before smoking, eating, or drinking. Smoking, eating, and drinking should be confined to uncontaminated areas. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated areas. Before reuse, launder contaminated clothing separate from personal clothing. Avoid skin contact and use personal protection when handling product, waste product, or contaminated equipment. Wash with soap and water after use. Prolonged and repeated contact can cause defatting action of the skin and may cause disorders such as dramatis, folliculitis, and oil acne. This product is intended for industrial use only. Isolate from children and their environment. This product may separate. Stir well before use. The flash point of this product depends on the degree of separation.
Storage:	Store in a cool, dry area where accidental contact with acids is not possible. Do not store or handle near high temperature or open flame. Keep storage containers closed when not in use.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	TWA: 5 mg/m^3	N/A	N/A
Copper	7440-50-8	TWA: 0.2 mg/m^3 TWA: 1 mg/m^3	N/A	0.1
Graphite	1305-78-8	TWA: 2 mg/m^3	N/A	TWA: 15 mg/m^3

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
Federal OSHA 1989 PELs were vacated but are in use and enforced by many state OSHA plans.

Engineering measures: Provide adequate ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: No respiratory equipment is required for normal use.

Skin and body protection: Clothing appropriate for an industrial environment should be worn.

Eye protection: Vented goggles or safety glasses with side shields.
Hygiene measures: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands immediately after handling the product.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Copper-black
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Solid
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Copper-black
Odor:	Petroleum odor
Molecular weight:	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	N/A
Melting point/range:	Not available
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Specific gravity:	1.1
Vapor density:	(AIR = 1) >1
Vapor pressure:	Not available
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	<1
Flash point, method used:	350°F, ASTM D 92, C.O.C.
Water solubility:	Negligible
VOC Content:	<1%
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	Not available
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	Not available

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous polymerization will not occur

Stability: Stable under normal circumstances

Possibly hazardous reactions: Not applicable

Conditions to avoid: Not applicable

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers or acids.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxides of carbon and sulfur

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Product may cause irritation to the eyes and/or skin. Ingestion of the product may cause gastrointestinal irritation and upset.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral: LD_{50}
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (64742-52-5)	64742-52-5	N/A	2,000 mg/kg (rabbit)	5,000, mg/kg (rat)
Copper (7440-50-8)	7440-50-8	N/A	>2,000, mg/kg (rat)	2,500, mg/kg (rat)
Graphite (7782-42-5)	7782-42-5	N/A	N/A	N/A

LD_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component	Freshwater Algae	Freshwater Fish	Water Flea
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic (64742-52-5)	1,000mg/L (96 hr), Scenedesmus subspicatus	5,000 mg/L Oncorhynchus mykiss (96hr)	N/A
Copper (1440-50-8)	EC50 = 120 mg/L 72 h Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	LC50 .0103 mg/L Pimephales promelas 96 h	EC50 = 0.0025 mg/L 48 h
Graphite (7782-42-5)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: Discard in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Empty containers are exempt from RCRA Subtitle C if they contain no more than 2.5 cm of their original contents in the bottom of the container or less than 3% of the original net weight (less than 0.3% by weight for containers over 110 gallons), or if the residue is analyzed and demonstrated to be nonhazardous.
"Empty" containers retain residue and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY AND/OR DEATH. "Empty" containers should be completely drained and properly sealed. Recycle or discard plastic liner, pail or drum in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. "Empty" drums may be sent to a drum reconditoner.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Not regulated by Ground unless it is being shipped by vessel, then it may be classified on documentation as UN3077 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s. (Copper Metal Powder), Class 9, PGIII, Marine Pollutant. (Prepared incompliance with IMDG).

TDG Not regulated by Ground unless it is being shipped by vessel, then it may be classified on documentation as UN3077 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s. (Copper Metal Powder), Class 9, PGIII, Marine Pollutant.

IATA UN3077 Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s. (Copper Metal Powder), Class 9, PGIII.

IMDG/IMO UN3077, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Solid, n.o.s. (Copper Metal Powder), Class 9, PGIII, Marine Pollutant.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CERCLA

Copper Hazardous Substances RQs = 5000

U.S State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

State Right-to-Know

Other International Regulations

Mexico - Grade No information available

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Hazard Class

Non-controlled

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-503, 400-504
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar Nickel Anti-Seize Lubricant and Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: N/A
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification (Hazcom 2012):
Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Carcinogen Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure Category 1 (Inhalation)
Label Elements:
Danger

Hazard Phrases:
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction
H370 Causes damage to respiratory tract through inhalation
H351 Suspected of causing cancer through inhalation
Precautionary Phrases:
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapor.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280 Wear protective gloves.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P308+P311 IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P405 Store locked up.
P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
P501 Dispose of contents in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Nickel Powder	7440-02-0	20-30
Graphite	7782-42-5	15-25
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	40-60
Rust inhibitor	Mixture	1-5
Aluminum Powder	7429-90-5	1-5

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Not likely under normal conditions of use. If using in high temperature applications where thermal decomposition is likely, use a local exhaust to remove fumes. If dizziness or irritation occurs, seek fresh air.

Skin contact: Wash thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: If large amounts ingested, seek medical attention.

Eye contact: Flush eyes with water, holding the eyelids apart. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Most Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:
Skin contact may cause an allergic reaction. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:
Immediate medical attention generally not required.

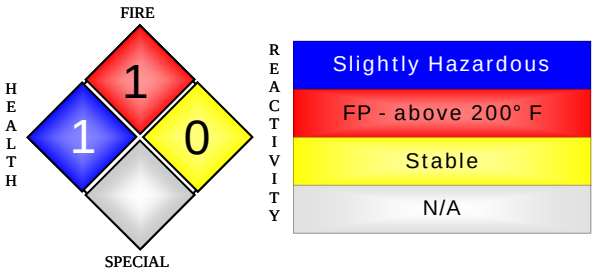
Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Specific hazards: This compound will not burn unless it is pre-heated. Water fog may be used to cool the containers but do not spray directly into large containers of burning liquids as frothing may occur. Dense smoke and noxious or toxic fumes may be generated in a fire. The thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on the combustion conditions and may yield oxides of nickel, aluminum and carbon. Noxious or toxic fumes may be generated, some of which may be toxic or irritating.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters: Wear NIOSH approved positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**A (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Use caution: slip hazard.
Large Spill:	Report spills and releases as required to appropriate authorities..
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Because of its viscous nature, this product is not expected to leak or spill. Collect liquid spill with an inert absorbent material and place into a suitable container for disposal. Clean area thoroughly with mineral spirits.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Do not inhale. Do not transfer to unlabeled containers.
Storage:	Store away from extreme heat and open flames. Store away from oxidizers.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	Exposure Limits:
Nickel Powder	7440-02-0	1.5 mg/m3 TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable) 1 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL
Graphite	7782-42-5	2 mg/m3 TWA ACGIH TLV (respirable) 15 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL (total dust) 5 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL (respirable fraction)
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	5 mg/m3 TWA ACGIH TLV (inhalable) 5 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL
Rust inhibitor	Mixture	None Established
Aluminum Powder	7429-90-5	1 mg/m3 TWA ACGIH TLV (respirable) 15 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL (total dust) 5 mg/m3 TWA OSHA PEL (respirable fraction)

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

Engineering measures: Use with adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure levels below the exposure limits. If the product is used at high temperatures, local exhaust ventilation may be required.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: In operations where the occupational exposure limits are exceeded, a NIOSH approved respirator with organic vapor/particulate cartridges or supplied air respirator appropriate for the form and concentration of the contaminants should be used. Selection and use of respiratory equipment must be in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice.

Skin and body protection: Impervious gloves such as rubber or nitrile recommended where needed to avoid prolonged skin contact.

Eye protection: Safety glasses or goggles recommended where needed to avoid eye contact.

Hygiene measures: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands immediately after handling the product with soap and water, using a nail brush.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Metallic gray colored paste
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Solid
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Metallic gray
Odor:	Mild petroleum odor
Molecular weight:	Not available
pH:	Not available
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	Not available
Melting point/range:	Not available
Decomposition temperature:	Not available
Specific gravity:	1.2
Vapor density:	Not available
Vapor pressure:	Not established
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	Not available
Flash point, method used:	> 350°F (177°C)
Water solubility:	Not soluble
VOC Content:	<0.5%
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not available
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	Not available
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	Not available

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not reactive under normal conditions of use.

Stability: Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibly hazardous reactions: None known.

Conditions to avoid: Use with strong oxidizing chemicals such as concentrated acids.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products: The thermal decomposition products are highly dependent on the combustion conditions and may yield oxides of nickel, aluminum and carbon. Noxious or toxic fumes may be generated, some of which may be toxic or irritating.

Polymerization: Will not occur

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects:
Eye: May cause mild irritation.
Skin: Prolonged contact may cause irritation and drying of the skin. May cause an allergic reaction.
Inhalation: No adverse effects expected at ambient temperatures. Inhalation of vapors and fumes from thermal decomposition may cause respiratory irritation and metal fume fever with symptoms of fever and chills.
Ingestion: Swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.
Chronic Hazards: Prolonged inhalation of nickel dust or fumes may cause perforation of the nasal septum and lung damage. Prolonged skin contact may cause an allergic reaction.
Carcinogen Status: Metallic nickel is classified by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) and by NTP as reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. None of the

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral: LD_{50}
Nickel Powder	7440-02-0			Oral rat LD50 > 9000 mg/kg
Graphite	7782-42-5	Inhalation rat LC50 > 2 mg/L		Oral rat LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic	64742-52-5	Inhalation rat LC50: 2.18 mg/L	Dermal rabbit LD50 > 2000 mg/kg	Oral rat LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
Aluminum Powder	7429-90-5	Inhalation rat LC50 > 0.888 mg/L		Oral rat LD50 > 15900 mg/kg

LD_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Nickel Powder: Oncorhynchus mykiss LC50: 15.3 mg/L/96hr, Pimephales promelas NOEC: 0.057 mg/L/32days
Graphite: Danio rerio LC50 > 100 mg/L/96hr
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic: Pimephales promelas LL50 > 100 mg/L/96hr.
Aluminum Powder: Lepomis cyanellus NOEC > 50 mg/L/96hr

Persistence and Degradability: No data available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No data available

Mobility in Soil: No data available

Other Adverse Effects: None known

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: Dispose in accordance with all local, regional and national regulations.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transportation by Land (49CFR): Unrestricted

Transportation by Air (ICAO/IATA): Unrestricted

Transportation by Ship (IMO/IMDG): Unrestricted

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product in question.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances (Section 103)/RQ: This product has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of 500 lbs. based on the RQ for Nickel of 100 lbs. Releases above the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center. Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

SARA Hazard Category (311/312): Acute Health, Chronic Health

SARA 313: This product contains the following chemicals regulated under SARA Title III, section 313: Aluminum Powder 1-5%, Nickel Powder 20-30%

EPA TSCA Inventory: All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

⚠ **WARNING**: This product can expose you to chemicals including nickel, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Nickel Powder	7440-02-0	20-30

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-201, 400-202, 400-203, 400-204,400-205, 400-206, 400-207
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar "The Heavyweight" Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: Pipe Thread Hydrocarbon Mixture
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and central nervous system (CNS) depression.

GHS Hazard and precautionary statements

WARNING — Serious Eye Irritation (category 2A), H319
Skin Irritation (category 2), H315
Acute oral toxicity (category 4), H302
Acute inhalation toxicity (category 4), H332
May cause drowsiness or dizziness (category 3), H336

Precautionary Statements

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection. P303 + P361: IF ON SKIN, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305 + P351: IF IN EYES, Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, rinse with water for several minutes. P337 + P313: If eye or skin irritation persists – get medical advice/attention. P403 + P223: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In high concentrations, vapors and aerosol mists have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, central nervous system depression, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea. Severe overexposure may cause red blood cell damage.
Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in blood, liver, or kidney damage. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin contact: May be absorbed through the skin during prolonged or repeated contact, causing irritation, dermatitis, weakness, headache and nausea.

Eye contact: Exposure to vapors or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Carcinogenic The IARC and ACGIH designate Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. The ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) as category A3– confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	12-17
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	10-15

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move exposed persons to fresh air. If the person is not breathing or breathing is irregular, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious and alert, rinse the mouth with water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately consult physician after flushing eyes with tepid water for 15 minutes.

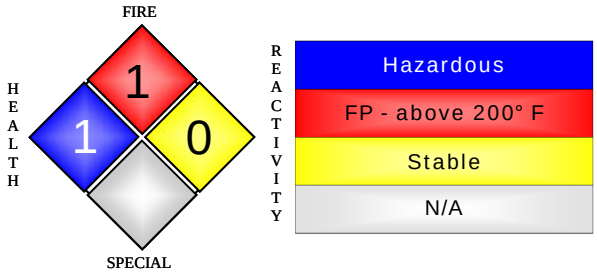
Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Small fires — Class B fire-extinguishing media including water spray, foam, CO_2 or dry powder. Do not use a water stream, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards: Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of product containers. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Application of extinguishing media to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products including carbon oxides may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**H (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate any potentially affected area and isolate personnel from entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Vapor can collect in lower areas.
Large Spill:	Personnel must have appropriate training, per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment (Section 8).
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Shut off source if possible and if safe. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Advise applicable authorities if material has entered sewers or water courses.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Launder soiled clothing thoroughly before re-use.
Storage:	Keep all containers tightly closed when not in use. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Do not store with incompatible materials. See Section 10, Stability and Reactivity.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989 [C]
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	20 ppm [A]	50 ppm [A]	25 ppm [A]
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

[A] Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
[B] A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
[C] Federal OSHA 1989 PELs were vacated but are in use and enforced by many state OSHA plans.

Engineering measures: Local exhaust ventilation is preferable. General ventilation is acceptable if exposure to materials in this section is maintained below applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: When engineering controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure to levels below applicable exposure limits, seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. For concentrations less than 10 times the exposure limits, wear a properly fitted NIOSH/ MSHA-approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Skin and body protection: Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Use the manufacturer's degradation and permeation data for protective material selection.

Eye protection: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields, or goggles.

Hygiene measures: Avoid repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Other precautions: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White paste
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Paste
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	White
Odor:	Mild odor
Molecular weight:	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	Not Available
Melting point/range:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.41
Vapor density:	(AIR = 1) <1
Vapor pressure:	0.88 mm Hg at 68°F
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	0.6
Flash point, method used:	Above 200 °F; UN test N.1
Water solubility:	Slight
VOC Content:	310 grams/liter (SCAQMD Rule 1168 Test Method316A)
Auto-ignition temperature:	921°F; 494°C
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	1.1
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	12.7

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibly hazardous reactions: Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, sparks, temperature extremes, and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxides, chlorine, acids, alkalies, peroxides.

Hazardous decomposition products: By fire, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the central nervous system. Causes eye irritation, moderate skin irritation.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC_{50} (Rat): ~700 ppm, 7 hours; LC_{50} (Guinea pig): ~932 ppm, 4 hours;	LD_{50} (Rat) >2,000 mg/kg LD_{50} (Guinea pig) >2,000 mg/kg	Acute LD_{50} (Rat):1,746 mg/kg Acute LD_{50} (Guinea pig):1,414 mg/kg
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC_{50} (Rat): 16,000 ppm, 8 hours	LD_{50} (Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (Rat) 5,000 to 5,045 mg/kg

LC_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Chronic toxicity: The IARC and ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. Repeated or prolonged exposure in excess of exposure limits in Section 8 may cause damage to the lungs, liver, blood, and kidney.

Sensitization: Not known to cause sensitization in humans.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: LC_{50} Harlequinfish, Red rasbora 96-hour 4,200 mg/l.
LC_{50} Fathead minnow 96-hour 9,640 to 10,000 mg/l.
EC_{50} Water flea 48-hour 1,550 mg/l.

Persistence The estimated half-life (2-Butoxyethanol) in groundwater ranges from 14 days to 8 weeks; and in soil 7 days to 4 weeks.

Degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate a closed container. Disposal of this material must be done in accordance with federal, state and/or local regulations. The material destined for disposal must be characterized properly and may differ from the product described in this SDS if mixed with other wastes.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to DOT regulation 49 CFR 172.101:

Transport information: This material is not regulated under DOT when transported via U.S. commerce routes: and IATA, and IMO via international routes

Hazardous Materials Description: (DOT and IATA):

UN/identification no.: Not Applicable
Proper shipping name: Not Applicable
Hazard class: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
DOT reportable quantity (lbs.): Not Applicable

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. federal regulatory information:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261.

State and community right-to-know regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)
OSHA — This product is determined to be hazardous as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
.
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):
No ingredients are listed.

Some Components of this product are listed in the following sections of **SARA**:
SARA Title III Section 302 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 304 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 313 — Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) 1% reporting threshold
Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) 100 % reporting threshold
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21)

Acute health hazard:	Yes
Chronic health hazard:	Yes
Fire hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No
Pressure Hazard:	No

California Proposition 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS (Canada)
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects

NOTE: *User must consult with applicable state and local agencies for special specifics, determinations or compliance obligations regarding this product.*

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:
The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-302, 400-303, 400-304, 400-305, 400-306, 400-307
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar "WOG Plus" Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: Pipe Thread Hydrocarbon Mixture
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and central nervous system (CNS) depression.

GHS Hazard and precautionary statements

WARNING — Serious Eye Irritation (category 2A), H319
Skin Irritation (category 2), H315
Acute oral toxicity (category 4), H302
Acute inhalation toxicity (category 4), H332
May cause drowsiness or dizziness (category 3), H336

Precautionary Statements

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection. P303 + P361: IF ON SKIN, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305 + P351: IF IN EYES, Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, rinse with water for several minutes. P337 + P313: If eye or skin irritation persists – get medical advice/attention. P403 + P223: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In high concentrations, vapors and aerosol mists have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, central nervous system depression, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea. Severe overexposure may cause red blood cell damage.
Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in blood, liver, or kidney damage. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin contact: May be absorbed through the skin during prolonged or repeated contact, causing irritation, dermatitis, weakness, headache and nausea.

Eye contact: Exposure to vapors or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Carcinogenic The IARC and ACGIH designate Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	18-23

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move exposed persons to fresh air. If the person is not breathing or breathing is irregular, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious and alert, rinse the mouth with water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately consult physician after flushing eyes with tepid water for 15 minutes.

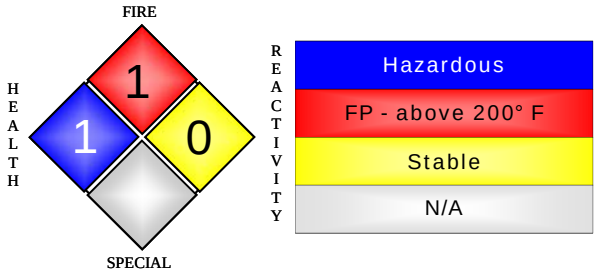
Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Small fires — Class B fire-extinguishing media including water spray, foam, CO_2 or dry powder. Do not use a water stream, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards: Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of product containers. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Application of extinguishing media to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products including carbon oxides may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**H (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate any potentially affected area and isolate personnel from entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Vapor can collect in lower areas.
Large Spill:	Personnel must have appropriate training, per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment (Section 8).
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Shut off source if possible and if safe. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Advise applicable authorities if material has entered sewers or water courses.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Launder soiled clothing thoroughly before re-use.
Storage:	Keep all containers tightly closed when not in use. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Do not store with incompatible materials. See Section 10, Stability and Reactivity.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989 [C]
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

[A] Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
[B] A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.

Engineering measures: Local exhaust ventilation is preferable. General ventilation is acceptable if exposure to materials in this section is maintained below applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: When engineering controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure to levels below applicable exposure limits, seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. For concentrations less than 10 times the exposure limits, wear a properly fitted NIOSH/ MSHA-approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Skin and body protection: Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Use the manufacturer's degradation and permeation data for protective material selection.

Eye protection: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields, or goggles.

Hygiene measures: Avoid repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Other precautions: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Viscous Rust Liquid
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Liquid
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	Rust
Odor:	Slight Alcohol
Molecular weight:	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	Not Available
Melting point/range:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.30
Vapor density:	(AIR = 1) 1
Vapor pressure:	0.88 mm Hg at 68°F
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	1.9
Flash point, method used:	Above 200 °F; UN test N.1
Water solubility:	33%
VOC Content:	310 grams/liter (SCAQMD Rule 1168 Test Method316A)
Auto-ignition temperature:	921°F; 494°C
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	3.3
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	11.9

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibly hazardous reactions: Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, sparks, temperature extremes, and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxides, chlorine, acids, alkalis, peroxides, liquid oxygen systems.

Hazardous decomposition products: By fire, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the central nervous system. Causes eye irritation, moderate skin irritation.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC_{50} (Rat): 16,000 ppm, 8 hours	LD_{50} (Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (Rat) 5,000 to 5,045 mg/kg

LC_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Chronic toxicity: The IARC and ACGIH designates Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. Repeated or prolonged exposure in excess of exposure limits in Section 8 may cause damage to the lungs, liver, blood, and kidney.

Sensitization: Not known to cause sensitization in humans.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: LC_{50} Harlequinfish, Red rasbora 96-hour 4,200 mg/l.
LC_{50} Fathead minnow 96-hour 9,640 to 10,000 mg/l.
EC_{50} Water flea 48-hour 1,550 mg/l.

Persistence No established.

Degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate a closed container. Disposal of this material must be done in accordance with federal, state and/or local regulations. The material destined for disposal must be characterized properly and may differ from the product described in this SDS if mixed with other wastes.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to DOT regulation 49 CFR 172.101:

Transport information: This material is not regulated under DOT when transported via U.S. commerce routes: and IATA, and IMO via international routes

Hazardous Materials Description: (DOT and IATA):

UN/identification no.: Not Applicable
Proper shipping name: Not Applicable
Hazard class: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
DOT reportable quantity (lbs.): Not Applicable

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. federal regulatory information:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261.

State and community right-to-know regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)
OSHA — This product is determined to be hazardous as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
.
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):
No ingredients are listed.

Some Components of this product are listed in the following sections of **SARA**:
SARA Title III Section 302 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 304 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 313 — Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) 100 % reporting threshold
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21)

Acute health hazard:	Yes
Chronic health hazard:	Yes
Fire hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No
Pressure Hazard:	No

California Proposition 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS (Canada)
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects

NOTE: *User must consult with applicable state and local agencies for special specifics, determinations or compliance obligations regarding this product.*

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:
The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

Safety Data Sheet

SDS ID: Stock Code 400-001, 400-002, 400-003, 400-004,400-005, 400-006, 400-007
Revision date: March 10, 2022

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: **Jomar "Gimme the White Stuff" Thread Sealant**
Synonyms: None
Chemical family: Pipe Thread Hydrocarbon Mixture
Producer: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Telephone: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Emergency: **586-268-1220 Available during normal business hours**

Section 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and result in irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat and central nervous system (CNS) depression.

GHS Hazard and precautionary statements

WARNING — Serious Eye Irritation (category 2A), H319
Skin Irritation (category 2), H315
Acute oral toxicity (category 4), H302
Acute inhalation toxicity (category 4), H332
May cause drowsiness or dizziness (category 3), H336

Precautionary Statements

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves and eye protection. P303 + P361: IF ON SKIN, immediately remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. P305 + P351: IF IN EYES, Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so, rinse with water for several minutes. P337 + P313: If eye or skin irritation persists – get medical advice/attention. P403 + P223: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Inhalation: May cause irritation to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. In high concentrations, vapors and aerosol mists have a narcotic effect and may cause headache, central nervous system depression, fatigue, dizziness, and nausea. Severe overexposure may cause red blood cell damage.
Chronic: Repeated or prolonged exposure may result in blood, liver, or kidney damage. See Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for additional information.

Ingestion: May cause irritation of the digestive tract, stomach pain, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin contact: May be absorbed through the skin during prolonged or repeated contact, causing irritation, dermatitis, weakness, headache and nausea.

Eye contact: Exposure to vapors or liquid may cause eye irritation.

Carcinogenic The IARC and ACGIH designate Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. The ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) as category A3– confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material information:

Name	CAS No.	Weight %
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	12-17
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	10-15

***Note:** The above weight percentages are represented in ranges as estimates. Due to variation among production batches, component percentages may vary.*

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move exposed persons to fresh air. If the person is not breathing or breathing is irregular, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Quickly remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If conscious and alert, rinse the mouth with water. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately consult physician after flushing eyes with tepid water for 15 minutes.

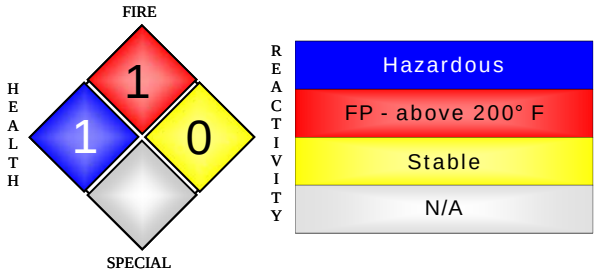
Section 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Small fires — Class B fire-extinguishing media including water spray, foam, CO_2 or dry powder. Do not use a water stream, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards: Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of product containers. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Application of extinguishing media to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products including carbon oxides may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Do not allow run-off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.

	NFPA rating:	HMIS rating:
Health:	**1**	**1**
Flammability:	**1**	**1**
Instability/reactivity:	**0**	**0**
Other:	**N/A**	**H (PPE)**



Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions:	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Evacuate any potentially affected area and isolate personnel from entry. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Vapor can collect in lower areas.
Large Spill:	Personnel must have appropriate training, per Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective equipment (Section 8).
Methods for Containment and Clean up	Shut off source if possible and if safe. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Advise applicable authorities if material has entered sewers or water courses.

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use with adequate ventilation. Keep containers closed when not in use. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Launder soiled clothing thoroughly before re-use.
Storage:	Keep all containers tightly closed when not in use. Store out of direct sunlight and on an impermeable floor. Do not store with incompatible materials. See Section 10, Stability and Reactivity.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Name	CAS No.	ACGIH® TLV® Exposure Limits:	Federal OSHA PELs	OSHA PELs 1989 [C]
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	20 ppm [A]	50 ppm [A]	25 ppm [A]
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

All exposure limits listed are 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) — except where noted otherwise.

[A] Time Weighted Average (TWA) is an average exposure over the course of an 8-hour work shift.
[B] A Short Term Exposure Limit TWA over the course of 15 minutes.
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit is the maximum 8-hour TWA concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
[C] Federal OSHA 1989 PELs were vacated but are in use and enforced by many state OSHA plans.

Engineering measures: Local exhaust ventilation is preferable. General ventilation is acceptable if exposure to materials in this section is maintained below applicable exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection: When engineering controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure to levels below applicable exposure limits, seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. For concentrations less than 10 times the exposure limits, wear a properly fitted NIOSH/ MSHA-approved respirator with organic vapor cartridges.

Skin and body protection: Wear impervious clothing and gloves to prevent contact. Use the manufacturer's degradation and permeation data for protective material selection.

Eye protection: Wear safety spectacles with unperforated sideshields, or goggles.

Hygiene measures: Avoid repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.

Other precautions: Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White paste
Physical state (solid/liquid/gas):	Paste
Substance type (pure/mixture):	Mixture
Color:	White
Odor:	Mild odor
Molecular weight:	Not Available
pH:	Not Applicable
Boiling point/range (5-95%):	Not Available
Melting point/range:	Not Available
Decomposition temperature:	Not Available
Specific gravity:	1.41
Vapor density:	(AIR = 1) <1
Vapor pressure:	0.88 mm Hg at 68°F
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate= 1):	0.6
Flash point, method used:	Above 200 °F; UN test N.1
Water solubility:	Slight
VOC Content:	310 grams/liter (SCAQMD Rule 1168 Test Method316A)
Auto-ignition temperature:	921°F; 494°C
Flammable limits in air — lower (%):	1.1
Flammable limits in air — upper (%):	12.7

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibly hazardous reactions: Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames, sparks, temperature extremes, and direct sunlight.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxides, chlorine, acids, alkalies, peroxides.

Hazardous decomposition products: By fire, Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity: Excessive exposure leads to depression of the central nervous system. Causes eye irritation, moderate skin irritation.

Product information:

Name	CAS No.	Inhalation:	Dermal:	Oral:
Ethylene glycol butyl ether Synonym: 2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	LC_{50} (Rat): ~700 ppm, 7 hours; LC_{50} (Guinea pig): ~932 ppm, 4 hours;	LD_{50} (Rat) >2,000 mg/kg LD_{50} (Guinea pig) >2,000 mg/kg	Acute LD_{50} (Rat):1,746 mg/kg Acute LD_{50} (Guinea pig):1,414 mg/kg
Isopropyl alcohol Synonym: 2-Propanol	67-63-0	LC_{50} (Rat): 16,000 ppm, 8 hours	LD_{50} (Rabbit) 12,800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (Rat) 5,000 to 5,045 mg/kg

LC_{50} — The concentration of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually four hours).

Chronic toxicity: The IARC and ACGIH designates Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxy-ethanol) and Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) as category 3 – confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans. Repeated or prolonged exposure in excess of exposure limits in Section 8 may cause damage to the lungs, liver, blood, and kidney.

Sensitization: Not known to cause sensitization in humans.

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity effects: LC_{50} Harlequinfish, Red rasbora 96-hour 4,200 mg/l.
LC_{50} Fathead minnow 96-hour 9,640 to 10,000 mg/l.
EC_{50} Water flea 48-hour 1,550 mg/l.

Persistence The estimated half-life (2-Butoxyethanol) in groundwater ranges from 14 days to 8 weeks; and in soil 7 days to 4 weeks.

Degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Cleanup considerations: This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Do not incinerate a closed container. Disposal of this material must be done in accordance with federal, state and/or local regulations. The material destined for disposal must be characterized properly and may differ from the product described in this SDS if mixed with other wastes.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to DOT regulation 49 CFR 172.101:

Transport information: This material is not regulated under DOT when transported via U.S. commerce routes: and IATA, and IMO via international routes

Hazardous Materials Description: (DOT and IATA):

UN/identification no.: Not Applicable
Proper shipping name: Not Applicable
Hazard class: Not Applicable
Packing group: Not Applicable
DOT reportable quantity (lbs.): Not Applicable

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. federal regulatory information:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
This product is not a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA 40 CFR 261.

State and community right-to-know regulations:
The following component(s) of this material are identified on the regulatory lists below:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)
OSHA — This product is determined to be hazardous as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
.
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):
No ingredients are listed.

Some Components of this product are listed in the following sections of **SARA**:
SARA Title III Section 302 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 304 — N/A
SARA Title III Section 313 — Ethylene glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) 1% reporting threshold
Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol) 100 % reporting threshold
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21)

Acute health hazard:	Yes
Chronic health hazard:	Yes
Fire hazard:	No
Reactive Hazard:	No
Pressure Hazard:	No

California Proposition 65 Components
This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

WHMIS (Canada)
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects

NOTE: *User must consult with applicable state and local agencies for special specifics, determinations or compliance obligations regarding this product.*

Section 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Standards and Certification Listings:
The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon tests, data, and information resources believed to be reliable. However, the Jomar Group and its related operations or divisions do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness, nor shall any of this information constitute a warranty, whether expressed or implied, as to the safety of goods, the merchantability of the goods or the fitness of the goods for a particular purpose. Adjustment to conform to actual conditions of usage may be required. Jomar Group assumes no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages, including lost profits, arising from the use of this data. No warranty against infringement of any patent, copyright or trademark is made or implied.

SDS ID : Stock Code 400-001, 400-002, 400-003, 400-004,400-005, 400-006, 400-007
Date de révision : 07 Juillet 2022

Section 1. IDENTIFICATION DU PRODUIT CHIMIQUE ET DE COMPAGNIE

Nom du produit : « Jomar Gimme the White Stuff» fil d'étanchéité composé

Synonymes : Aucun

Famille chimique : Pipe Thread hydrocarbures en mélange

Producteur: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Téléphone : 586-268-1220 disponible durant les heures normales d'affaires

Urgence : 586-268-1220 disponible durant les heures normales d'affaires

L'article 2. IDENTIFICATION DES DANGERS

PRÉSENTATION DES URGENCES

Nocif si avalé. Contact cutané prolongé ou répété peut provoquer le séchage, fissuration ou irritation. Hautes concentrations de vapeur peuvent causer de la somnolence et causer des irritations des yeux, nez, gorge et dépression du système nerveux central (SNC).

SGH danger et conseils de prudence

Avertissement — Graves une Irritation des yeux (catégorie 2), H319
Irritation de la peau (catégorie 2), H315
Toxicité orale aiguë (catégorie 4), H302
Toxicité aiguë par inhalation (catégorie 4), H332
Peut provoquer somnolence ou vertiges (catégorie 3), H336

MISE EN GARDE

Conseils de prudence

P264 : Laver la peau soigneusement après manipulation. P280 : Porter des gants et des lunettes de protection. P303 + P361 : Si sur la peau, immédiatement enlever les vêtements contaminés et laver avant des réutiliser. P305 + P351 : IF yeux, enlever les lentilles de contact si actuel et facile à faire, rincer à l'eau pendant plusieurs minutes. P337 + P313 : Si les yeux ou la peau l'irritation persiste, consulter un médecin/conseils. P403 + P223 : Entreposer dans un endroit frais et bien ventilé. Conserver le récipient bien fermé.

Inhalation : Peut causer une irritation des muqueuses et des voies respiratoires supérieures. En fortes concentrations, les vapeurs et brouillards d'aérosols ont un effet narcotique et peuvent causer des maux de tête, dépression du système nerveux central, fatigue, vertiges et nausées. Surexposition sévère peut causer des dommages de globules rouges.

Chronique : Répétées ou une exposition prolongée peut entraîner dans le sang, foie ou des dommages aux reins. Voir la Section 11 (renseignements toxicologiques) pour plus de renseignements.

Ingestion : Peut causer une irritation de l'appareil digestif, des douleurs à l'estomac, des nausées et des vomissements.

Contact avec la peau : Peut être absorbé par la peau lors d'un contact prolongé ou répété, provoquant une irritation, dermatite, faiblesse, maux de tête et nausée.

Contact oculaire : Exposition aux vapeurs ou liquide peut causer une irritation des yeux.

Cancérogènes Le CIRC et ACGIH désignent l'éthylène glycol butyl éther (2-Butoxy-éthanol) et l'alcool isopropylique (2-Propanol) catégorie 3 – attesté de cancérogénicité chez les animaux ayant pertinence inconnu aux humains. L'ACGIH désigne l'éther monobutylique d'éthylène (2-Butoxyethanol) comme catégorie A3 – confirmé cancérogénicité chez les animaux avec pertinence inconnu aux humains.

Section 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATIONS SUR LES INGRÉDIENTS

Information importante :

Nom	CAS No.	% En poids
Éther monobutylique d'éthylène glycol Synonyme : 2-butoxyéthanol	111-76-2	12-17
Alcool isopropylique Synonyme : 2-Propanol	67-63-0	10-15

Remarque : Coefficients de pondération *ce qui précède sont représentés dans les rangs comme des estimations. En raison de la variation entre les lots de production, les pourcentages de composant peuvent varier.*

L'article 4. MESURES DE PREMIERS SOINS

Inhalation : Les personnes de déplacement exposé à l'air frais. Si la personne ne respire pas ou si la respiration est irrégulière, donner la respiration artificielle ou l'oxygène par personnel qualifié. Consulter un médecin.

Contact avec la peau : Rapidement supprimer contaminés vêtements et chaussures. Laver la peau affectée avec l'eau et du savon. Consulter un médecin si les symptômes se manifestent. Laver les vêtements contaminés avant réutilisation.

Ingestion : Ne pas faire vomir. Ne jamais rien donner par la bouche à une personne inconsciente. Si consciente et alerte, rincer la bouche avec de l'eau. Appeler un centre de contrôle médecin ou poison.

Contact oculaire : Check pour et enlever les lentilles de contact. Consulter un médecin immédiatement après le rinçage des yeux avec de l'eau tiède pendant 15 minutes.

S exion 5. Mesures de lutte contre l'incendie

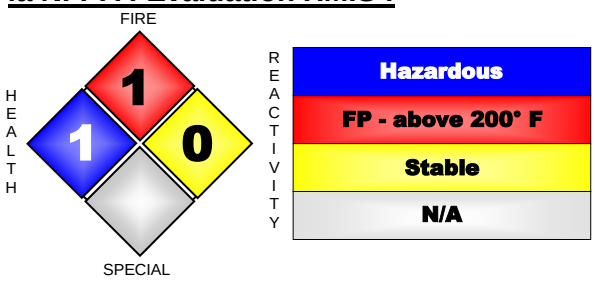
Adapté Petits incendies — classe B extinction médias y compris l'eau de pulvérisation, **d'extinction** mousse, CO_2 ou poudre sèche. Ne pas utiliser un jet d'eau, comme cela se propagera

media : le feu.

Des dangers spécifiques : Feu ou chaleur intense peut provoquer une rupture violente des conteneurs de produits. Des vapeurs peuvent former des mélanges explosifs avec l'air. Application d'extinction aux surfaces chaudes exige des précautions spéciales. Dans des conditions d'urgence, une surexposition aux produits de décomposition, dont les oxydes de carbone peut causer un danger pour la santé. Les symptômes peuvent ne pas être immédiatement évident.

Équipement de protection spécial pour les pompiers : Équipement de protection complète comprenant un appareil respiratoire autonome doit être utilisé. Ne pas laisser de lutte contre l'incendie pour entrer dans les égouts ou l'eau de ruissellement cours.

la NFPA : Evaluation HMIS :



Santé : 1 1
Inflammabilité : 1 1
Instabilité/réactivité : 0 0
Autre : S/o H (PPE)

L'article 6. MESURES DE DISPERSION ACCIDENTELLE

Personnels Précautions : **Grand déversement :**	Contacter immédiatement le personnel d'urgence. Évacuer toute zone susceptible d'être touché et isoler les membres du personnel de l'entrée. Ventiler un espace fermé avant d'entrer en eux. Vapeur peut s'accumuler dans les zones les plus basses. Le personnel doit avoir une formation adéquate, par l'Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.120. Ne touchez pas les contenants endommagés ou déversé à moins de porter des équipements de protection appropriés (article 8).
Méthodes de confinement et de nettoyage	Arrête de source si possible et s'il est sécuritaire. Éliminer toutes les sources d'inflammation. Prévenir entrée en cours d'eau, égouts, sous-sols ou les endroits clos. Aviser les autorités concernées si le matériel est entré égouts ou cours d'eau.

L'article 7. MANUTENTION ET ENTREPOSAGE

Manipulation :	Utiliser avec une ventilation adéquate. Garder les contenants fermés quand pas en service. Toujours ouvrir conteneurs lentement pour permettre toute surpression au cloaque. Éviter de respirer les vapeurs. Éviter tout contact avec les yeux, la peau ou vêtements. Laver soigneusement avec du savon et de l'eau après l'avoir manipulé. Laver les vêtements souillés avant réutilisation.
Stockage :	Garder tous les contenants fermés hermétiquement quand pas en service. Stocker l'abri du soleil et sur un sol imperméable. Ne pas stocker avec des matières incompatibles. Voir l'article 10, la stabilité et réactivité.

L'article 8. CONTRÔLE DE L'EXPOSITION / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Limites d'exposition professionnelle :

Nom	CAS No.	ACGIH ® TLV ®Limites d'exposition :	Fédéral OSHA PEL	OSHA PEL 1989 [C]
Éther monobutylique d'éthylène glycol Synonyme : 2-butoxyéthanol	111-76-2	20ppm [A]	50 ppm [A]	25 ppm [A]
Alcool isopropylique Synonyme : 2-Propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

Toutes les valeurs limites d'exposition énumérés sont moyenne pondérée dans le temps 8 heures (TWA), sauf indication contraire.

[A] Moyenne pondérée en fonction du temps (TWA) est une exposition moyenne au cours d'une période de travail de 8 heures.

[B] A court terme limite d'exposition TWA au cours de 15 minutes.

PEL : Limite d'exposition permise est la concentration maximale de TWA de 8 heures d'un produit chimique qu'un travailleur peut être exposé à en vertu de l'Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) des règlements.

[C] Fédéral OSHA 1989 PELs ont été libérés mais sont utilisées et appliquées par les nombreux plans d'OSHA État.

Mesures d'ingénierie : D'échappement local ventilation est préférable. Ventilation générale est acceptable si l'exposition à des matières de cette section est maintenue en dessous des limites d'exposition applicables.

ÉQUIPEMENT DE PROTECTION INDIVIDUELLE

Protection respiratoire : Lorsque les mesures d'ingénierie ne suffisent pas à réduire l'exposition aux niveaux inférieurs limites d'exposition applicables , demander des conseils professionnels avant la sélection de l'appareil respiratoire et utilisez. Pour les concentrations de moins de 10 fois les valeurs limites d'exposition, portez un NIOSH correctement ajusté / respirateur approuvé par MSHA avec organic vapor cartouches.

Protection de la peau et du corps : Usure des vêtements imperméables et des gants afin d'éviter le contact. Utiliser les données de dégradation et de perméation du fabricant pour la sélection de matériaux protecteur.

Protection des yeux : Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec monopiece non perforés ou des lunettes.

Des mesures d'hygiène : Eviter répétée ou prolongée exposition de la peau. Se laver les mains avant de manger, boire, fumer ou utiliser les toilettes. Rapidement enlever les vêtements contaminés et les laver avant des réutiliser.

Autres précautions : Intentionnels délibérément concentre et inhaler le contenu peut être nocif ou mortel.

S exion 9. Propriétés physiques et chimiques

Apparence : Pâte blanche

L'état physique (solide/liquide/gaz) : Pâte

Type de substance (pur ou un mélange) : Mélange

Couleur : Blanc

Odeur : Odeur légère

Masse moléculaire : Non disponible

pH : Ne s'applique pas

Point d'ébullition/intervalle (5-95 %) : Non disponible

Point/domaine de fusion : Non disponible

Température de décomposition : Non disponible

Densité : 1.41

Densité de vapeur : (AIR = 1) < 1

Pression de vapeur : 0,88 mm Hg à 68 ° F

Taux d'évaporation (acétate de butyle = 1) : 0,6

Point d'éclair, méthode utilisée : Au-dessus de 200 ° F ; Epreuve de l'ONU N.1

Solubilité dans l'eau : Légère

Teneur en COV : 310 grammes/litre (SCAQMD règle 1168 Test Method316A)

Température d'auto-inflammation : 921 ° F ; 494 ° C

Limite d'inflammable dans l'air — basse (%) : 1.1

Limite d'inflammable dans l'air — supérieur (%) : 12,7

L'article 10. STABILITÉ ET RÉACTIVITÉ

Réactivité : Aucune donnée disponible

Stabilité : Stable dans des conditions de stockage recommandées.

Réactions possiblement dangereuses : Des vapeurs peuvent former un mélange explosif avec l'air

Conditions à éviter : Chaleur, flammes, étincelles, températures extrêmes et les rayons directs du soleil.

Matières incompatibles : Oxydes solides, chlore, acides, alcalis, peroxydes.

Produits de décomposition dangereux : Par le feu, le dioxyde de carbone, monoxyde de carbone

Polymérisation : Ne se produira pas.

L'article 11. RENSEIGNEMENTS TOXICOLOGIQUES

Toxicité aiguë : Exposition excessive mène à la dépression du système nerveux central. Irritation, irritation cutanée modérée des yeux causes.

Information produit :

Nom	CAS No.	Inhalation :	Voie cutanée :	Oral :
Éther monobutylique d'éthylène glycol Synonyme : 2-butoxyéthanol	111-76-2	CL_{50} (Rat) : ~ 700 ppm, 7 heures ; CL_{50} (cobaye) : ~ 932 ppm, 4 heures ;	LD_{50} (Rat) > 2 000 mg/kg DL_{50} (cobaye) > 2 000 mg/kg	Aiguë LD_{50} (Rat) : 1 746 mg/kg Aiguë LD_{50} (cobaye) : 1, 414 mg/kg
Alcool isopropylique Synonyme : 2-Propanol	67-63-0	CL_{50} (Rat) : 16 000 ppm, 8 heures	DL_{50} (lapin) 12 800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (Rat) 5 000 à 5 045 mg/kg

CL_{50} — T concentration de he du produit chimique dans l'air qui tue 50 % des animaux testés dans un temps donné (généralement quatre heures).

Toxicité chronique : Le CIRC et ACGIH désigne l'éthylène glycol butyl éther (2-Butoxy-éthanol) et l'alcool isopropylique (2-Propanol) catégorie 3 – attesté de cancérogénicité chez les animaux ayant pertinence inconnu aux humains. Répétée ou prolongée d'exposition dépassant les valeurs limites d'exposition dans la Section 8 peut endommager les poumons, foie, sang et les reins.

Sensibilisation : Ne sait pas provoque une sensibilisation chez les humains.

L'article 12. INFORMATIONS ÉCOLOGIQUES

Effets d'écotoxicité : LC_{50} Harlequinfish, rasbora rouge 96 heures 4 200 mg/l.
LC_{50} vairon 96 heures 9 640 à 10 000 mg/l.
EC_{50} daphnie 48 heures 1 550 mg/l.

Persistance Le demi-vie (2-Butoxyethanol) dans l'eau souterraine s'étend de 14 jours à 8 semaines ; et sol 7 jours à 4 semaines.

Dégradabilité : Devrait être facilement biodégradable.

L'article 13. RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT

Nettoyage considérations : Ce produit n'est pas un déchet dangereux, tel que défini en vertu de la RCRA 40 CFR 261. Ne pas incinérer un récipient fermé. Sabordage de ce matériau doit se faire conformément à la réglementation fédérale, État ou locale. Le matériel destiné à l'élimination doit être qualifié correctement et peut-être différer du produit décrit dans cette fiche, si on les mélange avec d'autres déchets.

L'article 14. INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AU TRANSPORT

Veuillez vous reporter au règlement de la DOT 49 CFR 172.101 :

Transport d'informations : Ce matériel n'est pas réglementé par DOT lorsqu'ils sont transportés par l'intermédiaire de routes de commerce américaines : et IATA et OMI via des itinéraires internationaux

Matières dangereuses Description : (DOT et IATA) :

Des Nations Unies/identification n° : Ne s'applique pas

Désignation officielle de transport : Ne s'applique pas

Classe de danger : Ne s'applique pas

Groupe d'emballage : Ne s'applique pas

Quantité déclarable DOT (lb) : Ne s'applique pas

L'article 15. INFORMATIONS RÉGLEMENTAIRES

Renseignements réglementaires fédéraux américains :

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
Ce produit n'est pas un déchet dangereux, tel que défini en vertu de la RCRA 40 CFR 261.

Règlements de droit national et communautaire :
Les composants suivants de ce matériau sont identifiés sur les listes réglementaires suivantes :

Section de l'inventaire US TSCA Chemical 8 b

OSHA — Ce produit est considérée comme dangereuse au sens de l'OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)
.

CERCLA Sections 102/103 (40 FR 302.4) :
Aucuns ingrédients ne sont répertoriés.

Certains composants de ce produit sont répertoriés dans les sections suivantes de la **LEP**:
SARA Title III Section 302 — n/a
SARA Title III Section 304 — n/a
SARA Title III Section 313 — Seuil de déclaration de l'éthylène glycol butyl ether (2-Butoxyethanol) 1 %Seuil de déclaration de 100 % d'alcool isopropylique (propan-2-ol)
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 catégories dangereuses (40 CFR 370.21)
Danger aigu pour la santé : Oui
Risque de problèmes de santé chroniques : Oui
Risque d'incendie : No
Hazard réactive : No
Danger de pression : non

Composants de Proposition 65 de Californie
Ce produit ne contient aucun produit chimique connu l'état de Californie pour causer cancer, malformations congénitales ou tout autres problèmes reproductifs.

SIMDUT (Canada)
Classe D-2 b : Matières causant d'autres effets toxiques

Remarque : *Utilisateur consulte applicable de l'État et les agences locales pour des caractéristiques spéciales, les révisions ou les obligations de conformité relative à ce produit.*

L'article 16. AUTRES INFORMATIONS

Normes et Certification des listes :
Les informations et recommandations contenues dans ce document sont basées sur des tests, des données et informations ressources considérées comme fiables. Toutefois, le Jomar Group et ses opérations connexes ou divisions ne garantissent pas l'exactitude ou l'exhaustivité, ni aucune de ces informations constitue une garantie, expresse ou implicite, quant à la sécurité des marchandises, la valeur marchande des marchandises ou la remise en forme des marchandises à un usage particulier. Rajustement pour se conformer aux conditions réelles d'utilisation peut être nécessaire. Jomar Group n'assume aucune responsabilité pour les résultats obtenus ou pour des dommages accessoires ou indirects, y compris le manque à gagner découlant de l'utilisation de ces données. Aucune garantie contre la contrefaçon de brevet, de copyright ou marque est faite ou implicite.

Ficha de datos de seguridad

Número de identificación de SDS: 400-001, 400-002, 400-003, 400-004,400-005, 400-006, 400-007
Fecha de revisión: 13 mes de julio 2022

Sección 1. IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL PRODUCTO QUÍMICO Y LA EMPRESA

Nombre del producto: Compuesto sellador de roscas " Jomar Gimme the White Stuff" con PTFE
Sinónimos: Ninguno
Familia química: Mezcla de hidrocarburos para rosca de tubo
Fabricante: Jomar Group
7243 Miller Drive
Warren, MI 48092

Teléfono: **586-268-1220 Disponible durante el horario de atención normal**

Emergencias: **586-268-1220 Disponible durante el horario de atención normal**

Sección 2. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE PELIGROS

DESCRIPCIÓN GENERAL PARA EMERGENCIAS

Nocivo en caso de ingestión. El contacto prolongado o repetido puede causar resequedad, agrietamiento o irritación. Las concentraciones altas de vapores pueden provocar somnolencia y dar lugar a irritación de los ojos, la nariz y la garganta y depresión del sistema nervioso central (SNC).

indicaciones de peligro y consejos de prudencia de SGA
Advertencia: Irritación ocular grave (categoría 2A), H319
Irritación cutánea (categoría 2), H315
Toxicidad oral aguda (categoría 4), H302
Toxicidad aguda por inhalación (categoría 4), H332
Puede causar somnolencia o mareos (categoría 3), H336


ADVERTENCIA

Consejos de prudencia

P264: Lavarse la piel meticulosamente después de su uso. P280: Usar guantes protectores y protección ocular. P303 + P361: SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LA PIEL, quitarse inmediatamente toda la ropa contaminada y lavarla antes de volver a utilizarla. P305 + P351: SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS, quitar las lentes de contacto, si lleva y resulta fácil hacerlo, enjuagarse con agua durante varios minutos. P337 + P313: Si persiste la irritación de ojos o de la piel, obtenga atención médica. P403 + P223: Conservarse en un lugar fresco y bien ventilado. Mantener el recipiente herméticamente cerrado.

Inhalación: Puede causar irritación de las mucosas y el tracto respiratorio superior. En altas concentraciones, los vapores y nieblas de aerosol tienen un efecto narcótico y pueden causar dolor de cabeza, depresión del sistema nervioso central, fatiga, mareos y náuseas. Una sobreexposición severa puede ocasionar daño a los glóbulos rojos.

Crónico: Una exposición prolongada o repetida puede provocar en daño a la sangre, el hígado o los riñones. Consultar la sección 11 (Información toxicológica) para obtener información adicional.

Ingestión: Puede causar irritación del tracto digestivo, dolor de estómago, náuseas y vómitos.

Contacto con la piel: Puede ser absorbido a través de la piel durante el contacto prolongado o repetido, causando irritación, dermatitis, debilidad, dolor de cabeza y náuseas.

Contacto con los ojos: La exposición a vapores o líquidos puede causar irritación ocular.

Cancerígeno: La IARC y la ACGIH designan el éter butílico de etilenglicol (2-butoxi-etanol) y el alcohol isopropílico (2-propanol) como categoría 3: carcinógeno en animales confirmado con relevancia desconocida para los seres humanos. La ACGIH designa el éter butílico de etilenglicol (2-butoxietanol) como de categoría A3: carcinógeno en animales confirmado con relevancia desconocida para los seres humanos.

Sección 3. COMPOSICIÓN E INFORMACIÓN DE LOS INGREDIENTES

Información del material:

Nombre	Número CAS	% de peso
Éter butílico de etilenglicol Sinónimo: 2-butoxietanol	111-76-2	12-17
Alcohol isopropílico Sinónimo: 2-propanol	67-63-0	10-15

***Nota*:** *Los mencionados porcentajes de peso están representados en intervalos como estimaciones. Debido a la variación entre lotes de producción, los porcentajes de los componentes pueden variar.*

Sección 4. MEDIDAS DE PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

Inhalación: Trasladar a las personas a un área con aire fresco. Si la persona no está respirando o la respiración es irregular, hacer que un personal capacitado proporcione respiración artificial u oxígeno. Consultar a un médico.

Contacto con la piel: Quitarse la ropa y los zapatos contaminados rápidamente. Lavar la piel afectada con jabón y agua. Consultar a un médico en caso de síntomas. Lavar la ropa contaminada antes de utilizarla nuevamente.

Ingestión: No provocar el vómito. Nunca suministrar nada vía oral a una persona inconsciente. Si el sujeto está consciente y alerta, enjuagar la boca con agua. Llamar de inmediato a un médico o al centro de toxicología.

Contacto con los ojos: Comprobar si la víctima lleva lentes de contacto y retirárselas. Consultar de inmediato a un médico después de enjuagar los ojos con agua tibia durante 15 minutos.

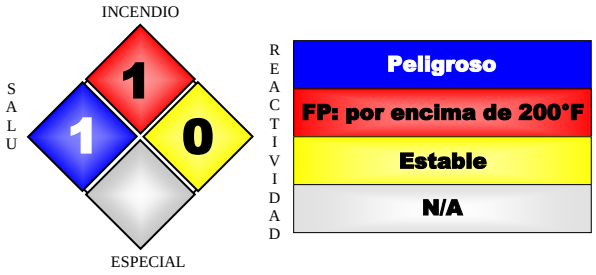
Sección 5. MEDIDAS CONTRA INCENDIOS

Medios de extinción adecuados: Incendios pequeños: medios de extinción de incendios clase B, incluidos agua pulverizada, espuma, polvo seco o CO_2. No utilizar corriente de agua, ya que así se propagará el incendio.

Peligros específicos: El fuego o calor intenso pueden causar la ruptura violenta de envases. Los vapores pueden formar mezclas explosivas con el aire. La aplicación de medios de extinción en superficies calientes requiere precauciones especiales. Durante condiciones de emergencia, la sobreexposición a los productos en descomposición, incluidos los óxidos de carbono, puede causar un peligro para la salud. Los síntomas pueden no manifestarse inmediatamente.

Equipo de protección especial para los bomberos: Es necesario utilizar un equipo de protección completo incluyendo aparatos respiratorios autónomos. No permitir que los desechos tras un incendio lleguen a los desagües o a corrientes de agua.

	Clasificación de NFPA:	Clasificación de HMIS:
Salud:	**1**	**1**
Inflamabilidad:	**1**	**1**
Inestabilidad / reactividad:	**0**	**0**
Otro:	**N/A**	**H (PPE)**



Sección 6. MEDIDAS EN CASO DE DERRAME ACCIDENTAL

Precauciones personales:	Contactar inmediatamente con el personal de emergencia. Evacuar cualquier área potencialmente afectada y evitar la entrada del personal. Ventilar los espacios cerrados antes de entrar. Los vapores pueden acumularse en zonas bajas.
Derrame grande:	El personal deberá tener la capacitación adecuada, de conformidad con la Administración de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120). No tocar los contenedores dañados o el material derramado a menos que se utilice ropa de protección adecuada (sección 8).
Métodos y materiales de contención y limpieza:	Apagar la fuente si fuera posible y es seguro. Eliminar toda fuente de ignición. Impedir la entrada en las vías fluviales, alcantarillas, sótanos o espacios confinados. Avisar a las autoridades pertinentes si el material ha entrado en alcantarillas o cursos de agua.

Sección 7. MANIPULACIÓN Y ALMACENAMIENTO

Manejo:	Úsese en un lugar con ventilación adecuada. Conservar el recipiente cerrado mientras no se use. Abrir siempre los recipientes lentamente para permitir que se ventile la sobrepresión. Evitar la inhalación de los vapores. Evitar el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Lavar bien con jabón y agua después de la manipulación. Lavar minuciosamente la ropa contaminada antes de volver a usarla.
Almacenamiento:	Conservar el envase herméticamente cerrado mientras no se use. Almacenar fuera de la luz directa del sol y sobre un piso impermeable. No almacenar junto con materiales incompatibles. Véase la Sección 10. Estabilidad y reactividad.

Sección 8. CONTROLES DE EXPOSICIÓN Y PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL

Límites de Exposición Laboral:

Nombre	Número CAS	Límites de exposición de ACGIH® TLV®:	PEL de OSHA Federal	PEL de OSHA 1989 [C]
Éter butílico de etilenglicol Sinónimo: 2-butoxietanol	111-76-2	20 ppm [A]	50 ppm [A]	25 ppm [A]
Alcohol isopropílico Sinónimo: 2-propanol	67-63-0	200 ppm [A] 400 ppm [B]	400 ppm [A]	400 ppm [A] 500 ppm [B]

Todos los límites de exposición indicados son 8 horas de media ponderada en el tiempo (TWA), excepto donde se indique lo contrario.

[A] Media ponderada en el tiempo (TWA) es una exposición media en el transcurso de un turno de trabajo de 8 horas.
[B] Una TWA de límite de exposición de corto plazo en el transcurso de 15 minutos.
PEL: Límite de exposición permisible es la máxima concentración de TWA de 8 horas de una sustancia química a la que se puede exponer un trabajador de conformidad con las regulaciones de la Administración de Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional (OSHA).
[C] Los PEL de OSHA federal 1989 fueron descontinuados, pero están en uso y se aplican por muchos planes estatales de OSHA.

Medidas de ingeniería: Es preferible utilizar una ventilación de escape local. La ventilación general es aceptable si la exposición a los materiales en esta sección se mantiene por debajo de los límites de exposición aplicables.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL

Protección respiratoria: Cuando los controles de ingeniería no son suficientes para reducir la exposición a niveles inferiores a los límites de exposición aplicables, buscar asesoramiento profesional antes de la selección y el uso del respirador. Para concentraciones inferiores a 10 veces los límites de exposición, usar un respirador ajustado de tamaño adecuado, aprobado por NIOSH/MSHA, con cartuchos de vapor orgánico.

Protección para la piel y el cuerpo: Llevar ropa y guantes impermeables para evitar el contacto. Utilizar los datos de degradación y permeación del fabricante para selección de materiales protectores.

Protección para los ojos: Llevar gafas de seguridad con protección lateral sin agujeros, o anteojos de protección.

Medidas de higiene: Evitar una exposición prolongada o repetida con la piel. Lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, fumar o usar el baño. Quitarse la ropa contaminada y lavarla antes de volverla a usar.

Otras precauciones: El uso indebido intencional, concentrando e inhalando deliberadamente los contenidos, puede ser dañino o fatal.

Sección 9. PROPIEDADES FÍSICAS Y QUÍMICAS

Apariencia: Pasta blanca
Estado físico (sólido/líquido/gas): Pasta
Tipo de sustancia (puro/mezcla): Mezcla

Color: Blanco
Olor: Olor suave
Peso molecular: No disponible
pH: No aplicable
Punto/intervalo de ebullición (5-95%): No disponible
Punto/intervalo de fusión: No disponible
Temperatura de descomposición: No disponible
Gravedad específica: 1.41
Densidad del vapor: (AIR = 1) <1
Presión de vapor: 0.88 mm Hg a 68°F
Índice de evaporación (Acetato de butilo = 1): 0.6
Punto de inflamación, método usado: Superior a 200°F; prueba de la ONU N.1
Solubilidad en agua: Ligera
Contenido de químicos orgánicos volátiles: 310 gramos/litro (SCAQMD, regla 1168, método de ensayo316A)
Temperatura de ignición espontánea: 921°F; 494°C
Límite de inflamabilidad en el aire: inferior (%): 1.1
Límite de inflamabilidad en el aire: superior (%): 12.7

Sección 10. ESTABILIDAD Y REACTIVIDAD

Reactividad: No hay datos disponibles

Estabilidad: Estable bajo las condiciones de almacenamiento recomendadas.

Posibles reacciones peligrosas: Los vapores pueden formar una mezcla explosiva con el aire.

Condiciones que deben evitarse: Calor, llamas, chispas, temperaturas extremas y luz solar directa.

Materiales incompatibles: Óxidos fuertes, cloro, ácidos, álcalis, peróxidos.

Productos de descomposición peligrosos: Por el fuego, dióxido de carbono, monóxido de carbono.

Polimerización: No ocurrirá.

Sección 11. INFORMACIÓN TOXICOLÓGICA

Toxicidad aguda: La exposición excesiva conduce a depresión del sistema nervioso central. Causa irritación ocular, irritación moderada de la piel.

Información del producto:

Nombre	Número CAS	Inhalación:	Dérmico:	Oral:
Éter butílico de etilenglicol Sinónimo: 2-butoxietanol	111-76-2	LC_{50} (rata): ~700 ppm, 7 horas; LC_{50} (cuy): ~932 ppm, 4 horas;	LD_{50} (rata) >2,000 mg/kg LC_{50} (cuy) >2,000 mg/kg	LD_{50} aguda (rata):1,746 mg/kg LD_{50} aguda (cuy):1,414 mg/kg
Alcohol isopropílico Sinónimo: 2-propanol	67-63-0	LC_{50} (rata): 16,000 ppm, 8 horas	LD_{50} (conejo) 12,800 mg/kg	LD_{50} (rata) 5,000 a 5,045 mg/kg

LC_{50}: La concentración de la sustancia química en el aire que mata el 50% de los animales de ensayo en un tiempo determinado (normalmente cuatro horas).

Toxicidad crónica: La IARC y la ACGIH designan el éter butílico de etilenglicol (2-butoxi-etanol) y el alcohol isopropílico (2-propanol) como categoría 3: carcinógeno en animales confirmado con relevancia desconocida para los seres humanos. Una exposición repetida o prolongada superior a los límites de exposición de la sección 8 pueden causar daño a los pulmones, el hígado, la sangre y el riñón.

Sensibilización: No se sabe si provoca sensibilización en los seres humanos.

Sección 12. INFORMACIÓN ECOLÓGICA

Efectos de ecotoxicidad: LC_{50} arlequín rasbora, 96 horas, 4,200 mg/l
LC_{50} piscardo, 96 horas, de 9,640 a 10,000 mg/l
Ec_{50} pulga de agua, 48 horas, 1,550 mg/l

Persistencia La vida media estimada (2-butoxietanol) en las aguas subterráneas varía de 14 días a 8 semanas; y en el suelo de 7 días a 4 semanas.

Degradabilidad: Se espera que el material sea fácilmente biodegradable.

Sección 13. CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA ELIMINACIÓN

Consideraciones para la limpieza Este producto no es un desecho peligroso, tal como se definen en la RCRA 40 CFR 261. No incinerar un recipiente cerrado. El desecho de este material debe hacerse de conformidad con las regulaciones federales, estatales y locales. El material destinado a su eliminación debe caracterizarse correctamente y puede diferir del producto descrito en esta SDS si se mezcla con otros desechos.

Sección 14. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL TRANSPORTE

Consultar la regulación DOT de 49 CFR 172.101:

Información sobre el transporte: Este material no está regulado por DOT cuando se transporta por las rutas de comercio de los EE.UU.: y la IATA, y la OMI por rutas internacionales

Descripción de materiales peligrosos: (DOT e IATA):

Nº de Identificación/ONU: No aplicable
Nombre correcto de expedición: No aplicable
Clase de peligro: No aplicable
Grupo de embalaje: No aplicable
Cantidad reportable a DOT (lbs): No aplicable

Sección 15. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE NORMATIVAS

Información sobre normativas federales:

U.S. RCRA (40 CFR 261)
Este producto no es un desecho peligroso, tal como se definen en la RCRA 40 CFR 261.

Regulaciones estatales y de la comunidad sobre el derecho a la información:
Los siguientes componentes de este material están identificados en las listas regulatorias a continuación:

U.S. TSCA Chemical inventory Section 8(b)
OSHA: Se ha determinado que este producto es peligroso, tal como se define en la norma de comunicación de peligros de la OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200).
CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 FR 302.4):

No hay ingredientes enumerados.

Algunos componentes de este producto se enumeran en las siguientes secciones de **SARA**:
SARA Title III Section 302: N/A
SARA Title III Section 304: N/A
SARA Title III Section 313: éter butílico de etilenglicol(2-butoxietanol) umbral de notificación del 1%
Alcohol isopropílico (2-propanol) umbral de notificación del 100%
SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Categorías peligrosas (40 CFR 370.21)
Riesgo agudo para la salud: Sí
Riesgo crónico para la salud: Sí
Peligro de incendio: No
Peligro de reactividad: No
Peligro de alta presión: No

California Proposición 65 Components
Este producto no contiene ninguna sustancia química conocida en el estado de California como causante de cáncer, defectos congénitos u otros daños reproductivos.

WHMIS (Canadá)
Clase D-2B: Material que genera otros efectos tóxicos

NOTA: *El usuario debe consultar con las agencias estatales y locales para obtener las especificaciones, determinaciones u obligaciones de cumplimiento especiales relativas a este producto.*

Sección 16. OTRA INFORMACIÓN

Normas y listados de certificación:
La información y las recomendaciones contenidas en este documento se basan en pruebas, datos y recursos de información que se consideran confiables. Sin embargo, Jomar Group y sus operaciones o divisiones conexas no garantizan la exactitud o exhaustividad, ni cualquiera de esta información constituye una garantía, ya sea expresa o implícita, en cuanto a la seguridad de los productos, la comerciabilidad de los productos o la idoneidad del producto para un propósito en particular. Es posible que se requiera un ajuste para cumplir con las condiciones reales de uso. Jomar Group no asume ninguna responsabilidad por los resultados obtenidos o por daños incidentales o indirectos, incluido el lucro cesante derivado de la utilización de estos datos. No hay garantía expresa o implícita contra la infracción de alguna patente, derecho de autor o marca registrada.