



SAFETY DATA SHEET

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Prepared to GHS Rev03.

Super Agitene™ 141

Date Prepared: 05/01/2015
SDS No.: Super Agitene 141_0515

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Super Agitene 141
GENERAL USE: Cleaning Compound
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Solvent Blend
GENERIC NAME: Super Agitene 141
ALTERNATE TRADE NAME(S): M5005-141-5, M5005-141GR, M8400-141
MANUFACTURER FOR: Graymills Corporation | 3705 N Lincoln Avenue | Chicago, IL 60613 | 773-248-6825
EMERGENCY: CHEMTREC | 1-800-424-9300 (within the U.S.) | +1-703-741-5500 (outside of U.S.)
AAPCC Poison Help | 1-800-222-1222

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention:

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P261: Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

Response:

P101:

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P303+P361+P353:

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P301+P310:

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

P304+P340:

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P305+P351+P338:

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

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of content and container in accordance with local regulations.

INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE CLASS: Combustible Class 2A liquid.

GENERAL HAZARD: Do not use water jet.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. This material may produce a floating fire hazard. Sensitive to static discharge.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Promptly remove all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

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

FIRE EXPLOSION: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Decomposition products may include carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD: Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that the receiving container is properly grounded. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate these hazards may include proper ventilation and/or the reduction of transfer velocities.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Use chemical splash goggles and face shield (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent).

SKIN: Glove permeation data does not exist for this material. Viton or heavy nitrile rubber gloves should be used for splash protection only.

RESPIRATORY: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Where contact is likely, wear chemical resistant gloves, a chemical suit, rubber boots, and chemical safety goggles plus a face shield.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking, and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR: Hydrocarbon solvent odor

APPEARANCE: Clear green liquid

PHYSICAL

STATE COMMENTS: Combustible liquids