



Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: PRODUCT NAME AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: Rocket Clean
Product Number: 325231
Issue Date: May 1, 2012
Supersedes Date: na
Manufactured By: Coburn Technologies
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 South Windsor, CT 06074
Distributed By: Coburn Technologies
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Telephone: (800) 262-8761

24-Hour Emergency Contact Number (North America): 800-255-3924

24-Hour Emergency Contact Number (International): 813-248-0585

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION (Hazardous Components First)

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% vol
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	000107-98-2	99 min.
2-Methoxy-1-Propanol	001589-47-5	0.5 max

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
1-Methoxy-2-Propanol	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
2-Methoxy-1-Propanol	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E

SECTION 3: Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

HMIS

H 1

F 3

R 0

PPET†

†Sec. 8

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, ingestion, contact

Target Organs: Skin, respiratory system, CNS

Acute Effects Inhalation: The odor is objectionable at 100 ppm; higher levels, produce eye, nose, and throat irritation and are intolerable at 1000 ppm. Anesthetic effects are seen at or above 1000ppm.

Eye: May cause slight transient (temporary) eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely.

Skin: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause drowsiness.

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Ingestion: Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be extremely low. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury.

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list PM Line Cleaning Solvent as a carcinogen.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Repeated skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis

Chronic Effects: Repeated skin contact may aggravate any existing dermatitis.

SECTION 4: First Aid

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of soap and water for several minutes.

Ingestion: If swallowed, get immediate medical attention. ONLY induce vomiting as directed by a doctor.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians: No specific antidote. Supportive care Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

SECTION 5: Fire Fighting Measures:

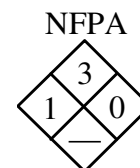
Flash Point: 88.0 °F (31.1 deg C)

Flash Point Method: Setaflash

Autoignition Temperature: 549.0 deg F, 287 deg C

LEL: 1.5% v/v

UEL: 13.74% v/v



Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam Alcohol resistant foams (ATC Type) are preferred if available. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but much less effectively. Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentration of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above 90 deg F. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Hazardous combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

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Fire-Fighting Instructions: Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Eliminate ignition sources. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Wear positive-Pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (Includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

SECTION 6: Accidental Release Measures

Protect People: Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with explosion meter before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment.

Protect the Environment: Vapor explosion hazard, keep out of sewers.

Cleanup: Pump with explosion-proof equipment. Absorb with material such as dirt or sand. If available, use foam to smother or suppress.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

SECTION 7: Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage Precautions: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Electrically ground all equipment. Use of non-sparking or explosion proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static buildup, heat, spark or flame. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in carbon steel, stainless steel, Teflon

Regulatory Requirements: 29 CFR 1910.106

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes laundry before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance and Odor: Translucent, reddish pink, slight ether odor

Odor Threshold: 100 ppm or higher

Vapor Pressure: 11.829 mm Hg at 25 °C

Vapor Density (Air=1): 3.12

Formula Weight: N/A

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.919

pH: NA

Water Solubility: > 10

Other Solubilities: NA

Boiling Point: 133 F

Freezing/Melting Point: -137 deg F/ NA

Viscosity: >20 cSst @ 40.0 C

Refractive Index: NE

Surface Tension: NE

% Volatile: 919 G/L or 7.65#/ Gal as per rule 443.1 of California SCAQMD

Evaporation Rate: N/A

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: PM Line Cleaning Solvent is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers, heat, acids

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid static discharge. Flammable vapors can be released at elevated temperatures.

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

Eye Effects: Moderately irritating

Acute Inhalation Effects:
Human, inhalation: ND

Skin Effects: Slightly irritating LD50 for rabbits 13,000 mg/kg

Acute Oral Effects:
Rat, oral, LD50: 6.6 ml/kg

Carcinogenicity: not listed

Mutagenicity: NA

Teratogenicity: NA

* See NIOSH, RTECS (AL315000), for additional toxicity data.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information:

Movement & Partitioning: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log pow less than 3). Log octanol/water partition coefficient (LOG POW) is estimated using structural fragment method to be -0.49. Soil organic carbon partition coefficient (LOG KOC) is estimated to be 0.2-L.0. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (KOC between 0 and 50). Henry's law constant (H) is estimated to be 1.40E-06 ATM-M³/mole.

Degradation & Persistence: Biodegradation reached in modified OECD screening test (OECD test no. 301 E) after 28 days: 96%. 20 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD20) is 1.14 P/P. 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) is below detection limits. Tropospheric half-life is estimated to be 3.1-7.8 HR. Inhibitory concentration (IC50) in OECD activated sludge respiration inhibition test (OECD test no. 209) is >1000 mg/L Theoretical oxygen demand (THOD) is calculated to be 1.95 P/P. Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD tests for ready biodegradability

Ecotoxicity: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 greater than 100 mg/l in most sensitive species). Acute LC50 for fathead minnow (Pimephales Promelas) is 20,800 mg/L. Acute LC50 for water flea daphnia magna is 23,300 mg/L. Growth inhibition EC50 for green alga selenastrum capricornutum is >1000 mg/L. Acute LC50 for golden orfe (leuciscus idus) is 4600-10,000 mg/L.

SECTION 13: Disposal Considerations:

Disposal: Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all federal, state/provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. The Dow Chemical Company has no control over the management practices or manufacturing processes of parties handling or using this material.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Do not reuse containers.

SECTION 14: Transport Information:

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name:

Flammable Liquid (1-Methoxy-2-Propanol)

Hazard Class: 3

ID No.: UN 3092

Packing Group: III

Label: Flammable liquid

Special Provisions

(172.102)

Packaging Authorizations

Consult these sections of your current 49 CFR

Quantity Limitations

Consult these sections of your current 40 CFR.

SECTION 15: Regulatory Information:

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification: Not classified

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) listed specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b) (4); CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ), not listed

SARA 311/312 Codes: Delayed Health hazard, a Fire hazard

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): Not listed

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed, Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Not listed

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance (29CFR 1910.1200) Listed

State Regulations: New Jersey: NJ3 Pennsylvania: PA1 Canada: B2, D2B, CPR and HPA Section 13 &

SECTION 16: Other Information:

Prepared By: TurnKey
Revision Notes: 5/1/2012

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