

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

EASY-OFF® Heavy Duty Oven Cleaner - Aerosol (Canada)



HEALTH • HYGIENE • HOME

## 1. Product and company identification

- Product name** : EASY-OFF® Heavy Duty Oven Cleaner - Aerosol (Canada)
- Distributed by** : Reckitt Benckiser (Canada) Inc.  
1680 Tech Avenue, Unit #2  
Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5S9  
CANADA  
Telephone: +1 905 283 7000
- Emergency telephone number (Medical)** : 1-800-338-6167
- Emergency telephone number (Transport)** : 1-800-424-9300 (U.S. & Canada) CHEMTREC  
Outside U.S. and Canada (North America), call Chemtrec:703-527-3887
- Website:** : <http://www.rbnainfo.com>
- Product use** : Oven Cleaner

This SDS is designed for workplace employees, emergency personnel and for other conditions and situations where there is greater potential for large-scale or prolonged exposure, in accordance with the requirements of USDOL Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

This SDS is not applicable for consumer use of our products. For consumer use, all precautionary and first aid language is provided on the product label in accordance with the applicable government regulations, and shown in Section 15 of this SDS.

- SDS #** : 364200PSDS v7.0
- Formulation #:** : 367270 v4.0
- UPC Code / Sizes** : 62200-00400 (400 gm Aerosol Can) 62200 00392 (600gm Aerosol Can)

## 2. Hazards identification

- Classification of the substance or mixture** : FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS - Category 2  
GASES UNDER PRESSURE - Compressed gas  
CORROSIVE TO METALS - Category 1  
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1  
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1

### GHS label elements

#### Hazard pictograms



- Signal word** : Danger

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## 2. Hazards identification

- Hazard statements** : Flammable aerosol.  
Pressurized container: may burst if heated.  
May be corrosive to metals.  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- Precautionary statements**
- General** : Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
- Prevention** : Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Wear protective clothing. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep only in original container. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Do not breathe dust or mist. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- Response** : Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.
- Storage** : Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Supplemental label elements** : None known.
- Hazards not otherwise classified** : None known.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
sodium hydroxide	2.5 - 5	1310-73-2
butane	2.5 - 5	106-97-8
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2.5 - 5	112-34-5
2-aminoethanol	2.5 - 5	141-43-5

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

**There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.**

## 4. First aid measures

### Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

## 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Skin contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

#### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

#### Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain  
watering  
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
respiratory tract irritation  
coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
pain or irritation  
redness  
blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:  
stomach pains

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.

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## 4. First aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Flammable aerosol. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. Gas may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back, causing fire or explosion. Bursting aerosol containers may be propelled from a fire at high speed. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:  
carbon dioxide  
carbon monoxide  
nitrogen oxides  
metal oxide/oxides

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

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

## 6. Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. In the case of aerosols being ruptured, care should be taken due to the rapid escape of the pressurized contents and propellant. If a large number of containers are ruptured, treat as a bulk material spillage according to the instructions in the clean-up section. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

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

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## 6. Accidental release measures

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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

## 7. Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Pressurized container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Do not store above the following temperature: 50°C (122°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store away from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Protect from sunlight. Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control

#### Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
sodium hydroxide	<b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 3/2015).</b> C: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> CEIL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b> CEIL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b> TWA: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 8 hours.
butane	<b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b> TWA: 800 ppm 8 hours.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	<p>TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.  <b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 800 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 1900 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.  <b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).</b>                      STEL: 1000 ppm 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>                      TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. Form: Inhalable fraction and vapor</p>
2-aminoethanol	<p><b>ACGIH TLV (United States, 4/2014).</b>                      TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 7.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                      STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).</b>                      TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.                      STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).</b>                      TWA: 3 ppm 10 hours.                      TWA: 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 hours.                      STEL: 6 ppm 15 minutes.                      STEL: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.</p> <p><b>OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).</b>                      TWA: 3 ppm 8 hours.                      TWA: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours.</p>

**Appropriate engineering controls** : Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, 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.

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

**Individual protection measures**

**Hygiene measures** : 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.

**Eye/face protection** : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

**Skin protection**

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

### Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Liquefied compressed gas.]
- Color** : Tan.
- Odor** : Lemon-like.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : 13.3 [Conc. (% w/w): 100%]
- Melting point** : Not available.
- Boiling point** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Not available.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.
- Flammability (solid, gas)** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Vapor pressure** : Not available.
- Vapor density** : Not available.
- Relative density** : 0.963 to 1.177
- Solubility** : Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not available.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- Flow time (ISO 2431)** : Not available.
- Aerosol product**
- Type of aerosol** : Spray
- Heat of combustion** : 3.817 kJ/g

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:  
metals
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
butane	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	658000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4 hours
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2700 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4500 mg/kg	-
2-aminoethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	1720 mg/kg	-

#### Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
sodium hydroxide	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 1 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 2 Percent	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	20 milligrams	-
2-aminoethanol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	250 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	505 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-		-

#### Sensitization

Not available.

#### Mutagenicity

Not available.

#### Carcinogenicity

Not available.



## 11. Toxicological information

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

### Teratogenicity

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

### Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

### Aspiration hazard

Not available.

**Information on the likely routes of exposure** : Not available.

### Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain
  - watering
  - redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - respiratory tract irritation
  - coughing
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - pain or irritation
  - redness
  - blistering may occur
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
  - stomach pains

### Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

#### Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

#### Potential chronic health effects

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## 11. Toxicological information

Not available.

<b>General</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Teratogenicity</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Developmental effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
<b>Fertility effects</b>	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

#### Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	39686.2 mg/kg
Dermal	56842.1 mg/kg

## 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Acute LC50 1300000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
2-aminoethanol	Acute EC50 8.42 mg/l Fresh water	Algae - Desmodesmus subspicatus	72 hours
	Acute LC50 >100000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - Adult	48 hours
	Acute LC50 170000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Carassius auratus	96 hours

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP <sub>ow</sub>	BCF	Potential
butane	2.89	-	low
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	1	-	low
2-aminoethanol	-1.31	-	low

### Mobility in soil

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K<sub>oc</sub>)** : Not available.

**Other adverse effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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## 12. Ecological information

Release of large quantities into water may cause a pH-change resulting in danger for aquatic life.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods** : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

## 14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
<b>DOT Classification</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1 (8)	-		<u>Limited quantity</u>
<b>TDG Classification</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1 (8)	-		<u>Limited quantity</u>
<b>Mexico Classification</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1 (8)	-		<u>Limited quantity</u>
<b>IMDG Class</b>	UN1950	Aerosols, flammable	2.1 (8)	-		<u>Limited quantity</u>
<b>IATA-DGR Class</b>	UN1950	AEROSOLS, flammable, containing substances in Class 8 packing group II	2.1 (8)	-	 	<u>See DG List.</u>

**Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

PG\* : Packing group

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## 15. Regulatory information

**U.S. Federal regulations** : TSCA 8(a) PAIR: 7-hydroxycitronellal  
 TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined  
 United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.  
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: sodium hydroxide  
 Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: butane

Clean Air Act Section 112 : Listed  
 (b) Hazardous Air  
 Pollutants (HAPs)

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed  
 Class I Substances

Clean Air Act Section 602 : Not listed  
 Class II Substances

DEA List I Chemicals : Not listed  
 (Precursor Chemicals)

DEA List II Chemicals : Not listed  
 (Essential Chemicals)

### SARA 302/304

#### Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

### SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard  
 Sudden release of pressure  
 Reactive  
 Immediate (acute) health hazard

#### Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
sodium hydroxide	2.5 - 5	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
butane	2.5 - 5	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2.5 - 5	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
2-aminoethanol	2.5 - 5	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

### SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
<b>Form R - Reporting requirements</b>	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	4.75
<b>Supplier notification</b>	2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol	112-34-5	4.75

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed.

### State regulations

**Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: ETHANOLAMINE; SODIUM HYDROXIDE; BUTANE

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## 15. Regulatory information

- New York** : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: ETHANOLAMINE; ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; GLYCOL ETHERS; SODIUM HYDROXIDE; CAUSTIC SODA; BUTANE
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; GLYCOL ETHERS; SODIUM HYDROXIDE; BUTANE
- Canada**
- WHMIS (Canada)** : Class B-5: Flammable aerosol.  
Class E: Corrosive material
- Canadian lists**
- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: Diethylene glycol butyl ether; Butane (all isomers)
- CEPA Toxic substances** : None of the components are listed.
- Canada inventory** : At least one component is not listed in DSL but all such components are listed in NDSL.
- Label elements**
- Signal word** : DANGER
- Hazard statements** : CORROSIVE CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE  
Corrosive to eyes and skin. CAUSES BURNS CONTAINER MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
- Precautionary measures** : Keep out of reach of children. DO NOT get in eyes or on skin or clothing. DO NOT swallow. DO NOT inhale. DO NOT puncture or burn. Wear long rubber gloves. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store away from heat. To remove the safety cap, press the lines on the sides of the cap. Then pull and turn. Do not use knife or other tool to pry cap. Doing so may puncture container. (or other instructions appropriate to the operation of the CRC feature utilized)

## 16. Other information

**Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)** :

Health	*	3
Flammability		1
Physical hazards		0
Personal protection		D

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

**National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)** :



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## 16. Other information

NFPA (30B) aerosol Flammability Level 1

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

**Key to abbreviations**

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- : BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- : GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- : IATA = International Air Transport Association
- : IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- : IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- : LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- : MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- : UN = United Nations

**Date of issue** : 14/03/2017

**Date of previous issue** : 09/06/2015.

**Version** : 7

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**Revision comments** : Update as per US GHS.

📌 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

### Notice to reader

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Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



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