

6217 T-Stripper

Safety Data Sheet

According To Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules And Regulations

Revision Date: 08/10/2015

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Name: 6217 T-Stripper

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Specialty Car wash solution

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Ardex Laboratories, Inc.

2050 Byberry Rd

Philadelphia, PA 19116

T 215-698-0500

ardexlabs.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 800-424-9300

CHEMTREC – TOLL FREE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Flammability	3	H226
Accute Toxicity – Oral	4	H302
Accute Toxicity – Inhal.	4	H332
Accute Toxicity – Derm.	4	H312
Skin Irritation	1C	H314
Eye irritation	1	H314
Specific Organ. Tox. Single Exposure	1	H335, H336
Accute Aquatic Tox.	1	H400

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: DANGER

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H226 – Flammable liquid and vapor
H302+H332+312 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, or if inhaled
H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H335 – May cause respiratory irritation
H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P210 – Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P241 – Use only non-sparking tools
P243 – take measures against static discharge
P260 – Do not breathe dust or mist
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area
P264 – Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 – Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product
P280 – Wear protective clothing
P301+P312 – If swallowed call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell
P330+330+331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing

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P312 – Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell
P303+P361+353 – IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P321 – Specific treatment (see First Aid Measures on Safety Data Sheet)
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 so. Continue rinsing.
P273 – Avoid release to the environment
P391 – Collect spillage
P403+P233+P335 – Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.
P405 – Store locked up
P70+378 – In case of fire, use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam to extinguish
P501 – Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations

2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate those with pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	(CAS No) 111-76-2	
propan-2-ol	(CAS No) 67-63-0	
Ammonium Hydroxide	(CAS No) 1336-21-6	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label if possible).

Inhalation: Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact: If spilt on large areas of skin or hair, immediately drench with running water and remove clothing. Continue to wash skin and hair with plenty of water (and soap if material is insoluble) until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor

Eye Contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Immediately wash out mouth with water. 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. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically. Can cause corneal burns. Following severe exposure, the patient should be kept under medical supervision for at least 48 hours.

Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol

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butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting blood disease (anemia).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water jet

5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures. May form flammable vapors mixed with air. Avoid all ignition sources. Caution should be exercised when opening storage containers or vessels. Flammable concentrations of ammonia gas can accumulate in the head space.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Ammonia: The main products of combustion in air, at or above 780 °C, are nitrogen and water with small amounts of nitrogen dioxide and ammonium nitrate. Ammonia decomposes into flammable hydrogen gas at approximately 450°C. May form flammable mixtures in air. The presence of oil or other combustible material will increase the fire hazard. Fatalities have occurred as a result of the explosive nature of the ammonia gas. If involved in a fire, keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire-fighters to wear full body protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Consider evacuation.

Firefighting Instructions: Fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, spray).

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled concentrate 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). Water polluting material.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Clay. Zorb-all®. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Neutralize with dilute acid. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

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6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapor, mists and aerosols. Keep out of reach of children.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: None classified.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Cleaning

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Component	CAS-No	Value	Control Parameter	Basis
Ammonium Hydroxide	1336-21-6	TWA	25.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
			Remarks:	Upper respiratory tract irritation & Eye damage
		STEL	35.000000 ppm	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
		TWA	25.000000 ppm 18.000000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
		Remark:	Often used in aqueous solution	
		ST	35.000000 ppm 27.000000 mg/m3	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	TWA	20ppm	ACGIH
		TWA	240mg/m3 50ppm	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	BEI	AVGIH
		TWA	OSHA Z-1	Absorbed via skin
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	TWA	800ppm	ACGIH TLV 8hous
		STEL	400ppm	ACGIH TLV
		TWA	400ppm	OSHA PEL/NIOSH REL 8hours
		TWA	980mg/m3	OSHA PEL/NIOSH REL 8hours
		STEL	500ppm	OSHA PEL/NIOSH REL 15minutes
		STEL	1225mg/m3	OSHA PEL/NIOSH REL 15minutes

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

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Eye Protection: Chemical goggles or safety glasses.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, approved respiratory protection should be worn.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear, free-flowing
Odor	: Mild alcohol/ammonia
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: 10 °F (-12 °C)
Boiling Point	: 175-265°F (79-129 °C)
Flash Point	: 84.2°F (80°C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not Available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not Available
Vapor Pressure	: (Air =1): 1.1
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 1-1.2 (@20 DEG. C)
Solubility	: Miscible
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not available
Viscosity	: Not available
Viscosity, Dynamic	: Notavailable
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials. Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Zinc, Iron, Copper.
- 10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Decomposition products may include the following materials:
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects – Product

Acute toxicity

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether:

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than

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those of rodents and rabbits. Massive ingestion of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (attempted suicides) may produce metabolic acidosis and subsequent secondary effects such as hemolysis, central nervous system and kidney effects. Prolonged skin contact to animals which are less sensitive to hemolysis, as are humans, did not result in the absorption of harmful amounts. Humans and guinea pigs are resistant to blood effects that are seen for rodents and rabbits. For this reason, the guinea pig data is used as the basis for the acute toxicity classification as it is a better model to assess acute toxicity to humans. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: Headache. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LD50 Oral	Guinea Pig	1,400 mg/kg	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1,300 mg/kg	
	LD50 Dermal	Guinea Pig	2,000 mg/kg	
	LC50 Inhalation	Guinea Pig	3.1 mg/l	1hour. No deaths
Ammonium Hydroxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	350 mg/kg	
	Remark: Remarks: Gastrointestinal: Other changes. Liver: Other changes. Kidney, Ureter,			
propan-2-ol	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	45248ppm	1hour
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12800 mg/kg	
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,000 mg/kg	

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Brief contact may cause slight irritation. Repeated exposure may causes irritation or burning. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves). May cause severe eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.				
Ammonium Hydroxide	Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.				
propan-2-ol	Eyes – Moderate irritant	Rabbit		24hrs 100mg	
	Eyes – Moderate irritant	Rabbit		10mg	
	Eyes – Severe irritant	Rabbit		100mg	
	Skin – Mild irritant	Rabbit		500mg	

Sensitization

There is no data available.

Mutagenicity

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Carcinogenicity

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Reproductive toxicity

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Teratogenicity

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals

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Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target Organ
propan-2-ol	3	N/A	Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

There is no data available

Aspiration hazard

There is no data available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye damage May cause moderate corneal injury which may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Inhalation : May cause narcotic effects

Skin contact : Causes skin burns

Ingestion : Irritating and harmful to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness, corneal damage

Inhalation : May cause narcotic effects, irritation to the throat.

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness, burning

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed

also chronic effects from short and long term exposure Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

General : May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity Acute toxicity estimates

No data available

Other information:

Ammonium Hydroxide: Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin.,spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. (Ammonium hydroxide)

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Material is basically nontoxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested). LC50 acute toxicity to fish	Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)	96 Hours 1,474mg/l
	EC50 Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	48 hours 1,550mg/l
	EbC50 Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)	72hours 911mg/l
	LC50 Toxicity to bacteria	Bacteria, growth inhibition	1,000mg/l
	NOEC Chronic toxicity to fish	Danio rerio (zebra fish)	21d>100mg/l
	NOEC Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	Daphnia magna (Water flea)	21d>100mg/l
propan-2-ol	Acute LC50 Marine Water	Crustaceans - Crangon	48hours 1400000 to 1950000 µg/l
	Acute LC50 Fresh Water	Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha	96hours 4200mg/l

Persistence and degradability – Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether is readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential – propan-2-ol: Low potential, $\text{LogP}_{\text{ow}} = 0.05$

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition – There coefficient (Koc)

Other adverse effects – No known significant effects or critical hazards

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Sewage Disposal Recommendations: This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations. Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices 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. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. In Accordance with DOT

14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

14.3. In Accordance with IATA

14.4. In Accordance with TDG

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

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SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard Reactive hazard	
Composition/information on ingredients	General	SARA 313
Water (7732-18-5)	Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
propan-2-ol (67-63-0)	Fire hazard, immediate (Acute) health hazard	Yes
Ammonium Hydroxide (1336-21-6)	Acute health hazard	Yes
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (111-76-2)	Fire hazard, acute health hazard, chronic health hazard.	Yes

15.2. US State Regulations

State regulations

- Massachusetts : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide
New York : The following components are listed: None
New Jersey : The following components are listed: Ammonium hydroxide
Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

California Prop. 65

No products were found.

International regulations

International lists

- Australia inventory (AICS): Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined. Japan inventory: Not determined.
Korea inventory: Not determined.
Malaysia Inventory (EHS Register): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
Taiwan inventory (CSNN): Not determined.
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals: Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals: Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals: Not listed

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 08/10/2015

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

North America GHS US 2012