

**Safety Data Sheet
Super Sealer**

SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product name Super Sealer
Product number 6242

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Automotive detailing/car washing

Supplier's details

Name Ardex Labs.
Address 2050 Byberry Rd
Philadelphia, PA 19116
United States of America

Telephone 2156980500
email info@ardexlabs.com

Emergency phone number(s)

800-424-9300
CHEMTREC – TOLL FREE 24 HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
NUMBER

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H315 Causes skin irritation

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H318

Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264

Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P280

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

Response

P302+P352

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water

P305+P351+P338

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

P332+P313

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364

Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Hazardous components

Component	Concentration
Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle (CAS no.: 64741-44-2)	<= 15 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2B; Aspiration hazard (chapter 3.10), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.	
Quaternary ammonium compounds, dicoco alkyl dimethyl, chlorides (CAS no.: 61789-77-3)	>= 0 - <= 10 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: No data available.	
ISOPROPANOL (CAS no.: 67-63-0; EC no.: 200-661-7; Index no.: 603-117-00-0)	>= 0 - <= 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2; Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (chapter 3.8), Cat. 3. HAZARDS: H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor; H319 - Causes serious eye irritation; H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness.	
Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd alkyl, ethoxylated (CAS no.: 68155-39-5)	>= 0 - <= 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 1B; Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment - long-term hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: No data available.	
NP-9 (CAS no.: 9016-45-9)	<= 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1. HAZARDS: H302+H332 - Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled; H318 - Causes serious eye damage.	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER (CAS no.: 111-76-2; EC no.: 203-905-0; Index no.: 603-014-00-0)	<= 5 % (Weight)
CLASSIFICATIONS: Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Flammable liquids (chapter 2.6), Cat. 4; Acute toxicity, dermal (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4; Skin corrosion/irritation (chapter 3.2), Cat. 2; Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 2A; Acute toxicity, inhalation (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4. HAZARDS: No data available.	

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

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SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

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

If inhaled

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

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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. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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 skin contact

Immediately wash exposed area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes, then flush with water for at least 5 minutes. If reddening persists, or if open sores or blisters develop, see a physician. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.

In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately. If physician is not immediately available, continue flushing with water. Do not use chemical antidote. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

If swallowed

Immediately drink two large glasses of water. Call a physician.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Effects of overexposure may include irritation of the digestive tract, signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination & fatigue), visual disturbances (including blindness), convulsions, coma & death.

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

If the the first aid action item does not explicitly state to seek medical attention, then immediate medical attention should be taken if the victim feels uncomfortable or if irritation persists.

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 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

Suitable extinguishing media

Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
Do not use waterjet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapor. 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.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or 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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials.

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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For Small Spills

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. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor

For Large Spills

Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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.

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Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

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. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area.

Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources.

Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Specific end use(s)

Automotive detailing/car washing

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: (not specified)

Poly(ethylene oxide)
10 mg/m³ TWA

CAS: 111-76-2

2-Butoxyethanol
Cal/OSHA: 20 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 5 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 50 ppm PEL inhalation; 240 mg/m³ PEL inhalation
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
OSHA: dermal

CAS: 64741-44-2

Distillates (petroleum), straight-run middle
ACGIH: 200 mg/m³ TLV®; OSHA: 200 mg/m³ TWA

CAS: 67-63-0

Isopropyl alcohol
Cal/OSHA: 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 400 ppm PEL inhalation; 980 mg/m³ PEL inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.'

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

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Eye/face protection

Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Body protection

Wear clothing as appropriate for the application and usage of the material. Minimize splashing whenever possible.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Thermal hazards

No data available.

Environmental exposure controls

No data available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form	TAN, THIN LIQUID
Odor	Hydrocarbon-like
Odor threshold	
pH	7.1
Melting point/freezing point	-25F (-3.8C)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	175-265F (79.4-129.44C)
Flash point	>212F (100C) (closed cup method)
Evaporation rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	44.7 (@ 20 DEG. C.)
Vapor density	No data available.
Relative density	0.85-1.202 (@ 20 C)
Solubility(ies)	Miscible
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.

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Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

Other safety information

No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight. Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials

Avoid strong Oxidizers, Acids and highly electrovalent metals at elevated temperatures (e.g., Al, Fe, Mg.)

Hazardous decomposition products

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

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

NP-9

LD50 Oral - Rat - 960-3980 mg/kg

Remarks: Typical for this family of materials

NP-9

LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 2000-2991 mg/kg

Remarks: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts

NP-9

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 1.15

Remarks: Typical for this family of materials

Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd alkyl, ethoxylated

LD50 Oral - Rat - 0.6-1.3 g/kg

Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd alkyl, ethoxylated

LD50 Skin - DOT Skin Corrosive test

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LD50 Oral - Guinea pig - 1400 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Oral - Rat - 1300 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - >2000 mg/kg
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER
LC50 Inhalation - Guinea pig - >3.1 mg/l - 1hr
Result: No deaths occurred at this value
Remarks: vapor
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ISOPROPANOL
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 45248 ppm - 1hr
Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

ISOPROPANOL
LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 12800 mg/kg
Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

ISOPROPANOL
LD50 Oral - Rat - 5000 mg/kg
Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

Skin corrosion/irritation

Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd alkyl, ethoxylated

Result: This material is corrosive to skin

ISOPROPANOL
Skin - Rabbit - 500mg
Result: Mild irritant
Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

Serious eye damage/irritation

Amines, C14-18 and C16-18-unsatd alkyl, ethoxylated

Result: Result: FHSAAeye irritation scores were: 53.8, 53.8, 53.2, and 38.7 @24, 48, 72 hours, and 7 days, respectively. (Severely Irritating)

ISOPROPANOL
Eyes - Rabbit - 100mg - 24hr
Result: Moderate irritant
Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

Respiratory or skin sensitization

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Result: Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

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Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available.

Carcinogenicity

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

ACGIH carcinogen

Result: A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ISOPROPANOL

IARC carcinogen

Result: 3

Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

Reproductive toxicity

No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties

No data available.

STOT-single exposure

No data available.

STOT-repeated exposure

No data available.

Aspiration hazard

No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

NP-9

LC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 9.3-21.4 mg/l - 48hr

Remarks: For this family of materials

NP-9

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 3.8-6.2 mg/l - 96hr

Remarks: For this family of materials

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 1474 mg/l - 96hr

Result: Acute Toxicity

Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 1550 mg/l - 48hr

Result: Acute Toxicity

Remarks: OECD Test guideline 203

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

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ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

EbC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 911 mg/l - 72hr

Result: Acute Toxicity: Biomass

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

IC50 - Bacteria - >1000 mg/l

Result: Acute Toxicity: Growth inhibition

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOEC - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - >100 mg/l - 21days

Result: Chronic Toxicity

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

NOEC - Daphnia magna (water flea) - >100 mg/l - 21days

Result: Chronic Toxicity

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ISOPROPANOL

LC50 - Crustaceans - Crangon crangon - 1400000 to 1950000 µg/l - 48hr

Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

ISOPROPANOL

LC50 - Fish - Rasbora heteromorpha - 4200 mg/l - 96hr

Citation: AIRGAS rev. date: 5/20/2015

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

NP-9

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 2.1 - 3.4 Calculated.

NP-9

- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 5.9 - 48 Fish. Estimated.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

OECD

Result: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 90.4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.30 mg/mg

Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

OECD

Result: Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.81 Measured

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Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.2
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Mobility in soil

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Result: Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 67 Estimated.
Citation: DOW Chemical rev. date: 04/21/2015

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available.

Other adverse effects

No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product

Dispose of product in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Disposal of contaminated packaging

Dispose of product in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Waste treatment

No data available.

Sewage disposal

Do not allow product to enter sewers.

Other disposal recommendations

No data available.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number	None
UN Proper Shipping Name	None
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	None
14.4 Packing group	None
Environmental hazards	None
Special precautions for user	None
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2.....Compliant

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
CAS number: 67-63-0

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Common name: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL
CAS number: 111-76-2

Common name: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
CAS number: 67-63-0

Common name: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL
CAS number: 111-76-2

Common name: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
CAS number: 67-63-0

Common name: 2-BUTOXY ETHANOL
CAS number: 111-76-2

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute health hazard

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2.....Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) health hazard

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) health hazard

Acute health hazard

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2.....Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Fire hazard, Immediate (Acute) health hazard

Acute health hazard

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Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2....Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Form R - Reporting requirements

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Form R - Reporting requirements

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Chemical name: 2-Propanol
CAS number: 67-63-0.....Form R - Reporting requirements

Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-butoxy-
CAS number: 111-76-2

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Isopropyl alcohol (mfg-strong acid process)
CAS number: 67-63-0

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision Date:
04/11/2016

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