Safety Data Sheet

### **SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**

# 1.1. Product Identifier

**Product Form:** Mixture

Product Name: Stain Resistance Starch

**Product Code: 20986** 

\*This document is intended to be used for safety in the workplace only, and is not a consumer document.

### 1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Fabric finish.

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

Faultless Brands 1025 W 8th St.

Kansas City, MO 64101 USA

T: 1-816-842-1230 www.faultless.com

## 1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

# **SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

### 2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

### **GHS-US/CA Classification**

Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: see section 16

### 2.2. Label Elements

**GHS-US/CA Labeling** 

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US/CA)



Signal Word (GHS-US/CA) : Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US/CA): H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Proceduling any Statements (GHS US/CA): PA10+PA03: Protect from suplight. Store in a well ventilated place.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US/CA): P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

### 2.3. Other Hazards

Exposure may aggravate pre-existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Contact with gas escaping the container can cause frostbite.

### 2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US/CA)

No data available

# **SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

### 3.1. Substance

Not applicable

# 3.2. Mixture

| Name                      | Product Identifier      | % *               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Butane                    | (CAS-No.) 106-97-8      | 3.8               |
| Fluorochemical Urethane** | (CAS-No.) + 6523 (NJTS) | 0.67032 - 0.76608 |
| Propane                   | (CAS-No.) 74-98-6       | 0.6               |
| Polyethylene glycol       | (CAS-No.) 25322-68-3    | 0.472             |
| Isobutane                 | (CAS-No.) 75-28-5       | 0.1               |

<sup>\*</sup>Percentages are listed in weight by weight percentage (w/w%) for liquid and solid ingredients. Gas ingredients are listed in volume by volume percentage (v/v%).

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\*\*The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage of composition have been withheld as a trade secret [29 CFR 1910.1200]. This component is not classified based on the requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), and therefore is not required to be disclosed under the HPR.

### **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 where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

**Inhalation:** When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Obtain medical attention if breathing difficulty persists.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

**Eye Contact:** Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

### 4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

**General:** May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. The propellant gas in the container is a simple asphyxiant. If the container is manipulated, punctured, or if it leaks, the gas may cause asphyxiation in confined spaces.

**Inhalation:** Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Contains a small amount of gases that are simple asphyxiants. If a large amount of gas is released in a confined space, gas could be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

**Skin Contact:** Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. May cause an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals.

Eye Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

**Ingestion:** Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

### 4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

# **SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

# 5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Water spray, fog, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

# 5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not considered flammable but may burn at high temperatures.

**Explosion Hazard:** Container may explode in heat of fire.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. May react with strong acids and oxidizers.

# 5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

**Firefighting Instructions:** Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Remove containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. DO NOT fight fire when fire reaches containers. 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**: Thermal decomposition generates: Carbon oxides (CO, CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrocarbons. Nitrogen oxides. Sodium oxides. Sulfur oxides. Aldehydes. Ketones. Alcohols. Fluorine compounds. Hydrogen Fluoride (HF). Hydrogen chloride.

Other Information: Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

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### **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 prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing (vapor, mist, gas).

### 6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

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

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

### 6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

**Protective Equipment:** Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

**Emergency Procedures:** Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. 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

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

### 6.3. Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

**For Containment:** Stop leak, if possible without risk. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

**Methods for Cleaning Up:** Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Stop the source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

### 6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

# **SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### 7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

**Additional Hazards When Processed:** Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. The propellant gas in the container is a simple asphyxiant. If the container is manipulated, punctured, or if it leaks, the gas may cause asphyxiation in confined spaces.

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing gas.

Handling Temperature: < 50 °C (< 122 °F)

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

# 7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

**Technical Measures:** Comply with applicable regulations.

**Storage Conditions:** Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Keep only in original container. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

**Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Reducing agents. Amines. Mercaptans. Water reactive materials. Polymerization catalysts. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.

# 7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Fabric finish.

# 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), AIHA (WEEL), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

| Polyethylene glycol (25322-68-3) |                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| USA AIHA                         | WEEL TWA (mg/m³) | 10 mg/m³ (MW>200, aerosol) |
| Butane (106-97-8)                |                  |                            |
| Mexico                           | OEL TWA (mg/m³)  | 1900 mg/m³                 |
| Mexico                           | OEL TWA (ppm)    | 800 ppm                    |

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|--|------------------------------------|---|
| USA ACGIH                                    | ACGIH STEL (ppm)                   | 1000 ppm  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)            | 1900 mg/m³  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)              | 800 ppm   |
| Alberta                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| British Columbia                             | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 750 ppm   |
| British Columbia                             | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 600 ppm   |
| Manitoba                                     | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| New Brunswick                                | OEL TWA (mg/m³)                    | 1900 mg/m³  |
| New Brunswick                                | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 800 ppm   |
| Newfoundland & Labrador                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Nova Scotia                                  | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Northwest Territories                        | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Northwest Territories                        | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Ontario                                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Ontario                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 800 ppm   |
| Prince Edward Island                         | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Québec                                       | VEMP (mg/m³)                       | 1900 mg/m³  |
| Québec                                       | VEMP (ppm)                         | 800 ppm   |
| Saskatchewan                                 | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Saskatchewan                                 | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Yukon  | OEL STEL (mg/m³)                   | 1600 mg/m³  |
| Yukon  | OEL STEL (Ing/III )                | 750 ppm   |
| Yukon  | OEL TWA (mg/m³)                    | 1400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| Yukon  | OEL TWA (filg/fill ) OEL TWA (ppm) | 600 ppm   |
|  | OLL TWA (ppill)                    | 000 ррпп  |
| Propane (74-98-6)                            | OCHA DEL (TMA) (                   | 1000 / 3  |
| USA OSHA                                     | OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)             | 1800 mg/m³  |
| USA OSHA                                     | OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)               | 1000 ppm  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)            | 1800 mg/m³  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)              | 1000 ppm  |
| USA IDLH                                     | US IDLH (ppm)                      | 2100 ppm (10% LEL)  |
| Alberta                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| British Columbia                             | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Northwest Territories                        | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Northwest Territories                        | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Québec                                       | VEMP (mg/m³)                       | 1800 mg/m³  |
| Québec                                       | VEMP (ppm)                         | 1000 ppm  |
| Saskatchewan                                 | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Saskatchewan                                 | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| Isobutane (75-28-5)                          |                                    |   |
| USA ACGIH                                    | ACGIH STEL (ppm)                   | 1000 ppm  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)            | 1900 mg/m³  |
| USA NIOSH                                    | NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)              | 800 ppm   |
| Manitoba                                     | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Newfoundland & Labrador                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Nova Scotia                                  | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1000 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL STEL (ppm)                     | 1250 ppm  |
| Nunavut                                      | OEL TWA (ppm)                      | 1000 ppm  |
| l  |                                    |   |

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| Northwest Territories | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1250 ppm |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|
| Northwest Territories | OEL TWA (ppm)  | 1000 ppm |
| Ontario               | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Ontario               | OEL TWA (ppm)  | 800 ppm  |
| Prince Edward Island  | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1000 ppm |
| Saskatchewan          | OEL STEL (ppm) | 1250 ppm |
| Saskatchewan          | OEL TWA (ppm)  | 1000 ppm |

#### 8.2. **Exposure Controls**

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

Personal Protective Equipment: Gloves. Protective clothing. Protective goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection.



**Relative Density** 

**Specific Gravity** 

**Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water** 

Solubility







Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

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. In case of inadequate ventilation, oxygen deficient atmosphere, or where exposure levels are not known wear approved respiratory protection.

Thermal Hazard Protection: Wear thermally resistant protective clothing.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

### **SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

#### 9.1. **Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties**

**Physical State** Liquid

**Appearance** Clear to hazy aerosol

Not available Odor **Odor Threshold** Not available 8.5 - 9.5 pН **Evaporation Rate** Not available **Melting Point** Not available **Freezing Point** Not available **Boiling Point** Not available **Flash Point** Not available **Auto-ignition Temperature** Not available **Decomposition Temperature** Not available Flammability (solid, gas) Not available **Lower Flammable Limit** Not available **Upper Flammable Limit** Not available Not available **Vapor Pressure** Relative Vapor Density at 20°C Not available

Viscosity **Explosive Properties** Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

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Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

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### **SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

- 10.1. Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions. May react with strong acids and oxidizers.
- **10.2.** Chemical Stability: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
- **10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, open flames, sources of ignition and incompatible materials.
- **10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Reducing agents. Amines. Mercaptans. Water reactive materials. Polymerization catalysts. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.
- **10.6. Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

# **SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity (Oral): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Dermal): Not classified
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation): Not classified
LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

**pH:** 8.5 - 9.5

Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

**pH:** 8.5 - 9.5

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation. Contains a small amount of gases that are simple asphyxiants. If a large amount of gas is released in a confined space, gas could be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. In elevated concentrations may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact:** Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns. May cause an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact:** Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

**Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion:** Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

### 11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

### LD50 and LC50 Data:

| Polyethylene glycol (25322-68-3) |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| LD50 Oral Rat                    | 22 g/kg                          |  |
| LD50 Dermal Rabbit               | > 20 ml/kg                       |  |
| Butane (106-97-8)                |                                  |  |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat              | 30957 mg/m³ (Exposure time: 4 h) |  |
| Propane (74-98-6)                |                                  |  |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat              | 658 mg/l/4h                      |  |
| Isobutane (75-28-5)              |                                  |  |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat              | 658 mg/l/4h                      |  |
| LC50 Inhalation Rat              | 11000 ppm                        |  |

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# SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - General: Not classified.

### 12.2. Persistence and Degradability

| Stain Resistance Starch       |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Persistence and Degradability | Not established. |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

| ZZIOI DIOGEOGIIIGIGEITO I OTO | *****            |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Stain Resistance Starch       |                  |
| Bioaccumulative Potential     | Not established. |
| Butane (106-97-8)             |                  |
| Log Pow                       | 2.89             |
| Propane (74-98-6)             |                  |
| Log Pow                       | 2.3              |
| Isobutane (75-28-5)           |                  |
| BCF Fish 1                    | 1.57 - 1.97      |
| Log Pow                       | 2.88 (at 20 °C)  |

**12.4. Mobility in Soil** Not available

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

# **SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**Waste Disposal Recommendations:** Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, territorial, provincial, and international regulations.

**Additional Information:** Do not puncture or incinerate container.

**Ecology - Waste Materials:** Avoid release to the environment.

### **SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

The shipping description(s) stated herein were prepared in accordance with certain assumptions at the time the SDS was authored, and can vary based on a number of variables that may or may not have been known at the time the SDS was issued.

Based on the Ignition Distance Test (31.4 of UN ST/SG/AC.10) and the Enclosed Space Ignition Test (31.5 of UN ST/SG/AC.10) this material does not meet the definition of a flammable aerosol.

### 14.1. In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE (each not exceeding 1L capacity)

Hazard Class : 2.2 Identification Number : UN1950 Label Codes : 2.2

ERG Number : 126

Additional Information : Shipped under 49 CFR, Packaging Exception 173.306 - Consumer Commodities, Limited

**Quantities of Compressed Gases** 

### 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE (each not exceeding 1L capacity)

Hazard Class : 2.2 Identification Number : UN1950 Label Codes : 2.2

EmS-No. (Fire) : F-D EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-U 14.3. In Accordance with IATA

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Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE (each not exceeding 1L capacity)

Identification Number : 2.2
Hazard Class : UN1950
Label Codes : 2.2



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ERG Code (IATA) : 2L 14.4. In Accordance with TDG

Proper Shipping Name : AEROSOLS, NON-FLAMMABLE (each not exceeding 1L capacity)

Hazard Class : 2.2 Identification Number : UN1950 Label Codes : 2.2



# **SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

# 15.1. US Federal Regulations

| Stain Resistance Starch  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes  | A Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Sudden release of pressure hazard      |  |
| Polyethylene glycol (25322-68-3)   |   |  |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substance                                  | es Control Act) inventory   |  |
| EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag  XU - XU - indicates a substance exempt from reporting to |   |  |
|  | Inventory Update Reporting Rule, i.e, Partial Updating of the TSCA      |  |
|  | Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(C)).        |  |
| Fluorochemical Urethane (+ 6523 (NJTS))  |   |  |
| EPA TSCA Regulatory Flag   | E - E - indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e)     |  |
|  | Consent Order under TSCA.   |  |
|  | S - S - indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final |  |
|  | Significant New Uses Rule.  |  |
| Butane (106-97-8)  |   |  |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substance                                  | es Control Act) inventory   |  |
| Propane (74-98-6)  |   |  |
| Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substance                                  | es Control Act) inventory   |  |
|  |   |  |

# 15.2. US State Regulations

# Butane (106-97-8)

Isobutane (75-28-5)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

### Propane (74-98-6)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

# Isobutane (75-28-5)

- U.S. Massachusetts Right To Know List
- U.S. New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
- U.S. Pennsylvania RTK (Right to Know) List

### 15.3. Canadian Regulations

# Polyethylene glycol (25322-68-3)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

# Butane (106-97-8)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Propane (74-98-6)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### Isobutane (75-28-5)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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

**Date of Preparation or Latest** 

: 02/19/2021 Changed company name

Revision

**Other Information** 

: This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and Canada's Hazardous Products

Regulations (HPR).

### **GHS Full Text Phrases:**

| Press. Gas (Liq.) | Gases under pressure Liquefied gas                 |
|-------------------|--|
| H280              | Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated |

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.

NA GHS SDS 2015 (Can, US, Mex)

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