

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		64742-47-8	23 - 24
PROPANE		74-98-6	13
ISOBUTANE		75-28-5	7
PROPAN-2-OL		67-63-0	3.17
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy naphthenic		64742-52-5	< 0.2
Slack Wax (petroleum)		64742-61-6	< 0.2

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

#### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse with water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Headache.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
<b>General information</b>	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Alcohol resistant foam. Powder. Dry chemicals. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may explode when exposed to heat or flame. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if possible. If not, withdraw and let fire burn out.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	Flammable aerosol. Will burn if involved in a fire.

#### 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
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