

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic		64742-54-7	75 - 85
2-(Heptadecenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole-1-ethanol		27136-73-8	15 - 20
2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol		111-41-1	≤ 0.1

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

### 4. First-aid measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.
<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. Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Chemical burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. 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>	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ).
<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>	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>	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
<b>Fire fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.

### 6. Accidental release measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Ensure adequate ventilation. 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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