

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Upon decomposition, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe mist/vapors. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). 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.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	<p>Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. This material is classified as a water pollutant under the Clean Water Act and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems which lead to waterways.</p> <p>Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.</p> <p>Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.</p> <p>Never return spills to original containers for re-use. Put material in suitable, covered, labeled containers. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.</p>
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	Pregnant or breastfeeding women must not handle this product. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe mist/vapors. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. For personal protection, see Section 8 of the SDS.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).