

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
2-(propyloxy)ethanol		2807-30-9	2 - < 3
Benzenesulfonic acid, C10-16-alkyl derivs.		68584-22-5	2 - < 3
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), .ALPHA.-UNDECYL-.OMEGA.-HYDROXY-, BRANCHED AND LINEAR		127036-24-2	2 - < 4
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds, Coco Alkylbis(hydroxyethyl)methyl, Ethoxylated, Chlorides		61791-10-4	1 - < 3
Propane-1,2-diol		57-55-6	0.8 - < 2
Ammonia, aqueous solution		1336-21-6	0.7 - < 3
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light		64742-47-8	24.18
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), heavy arom.		64742-94-5	18.6
Alcohols C9-11 Ethoxylated		68439-46-3	10.23
OLEIC ACID		112-80-1	7.44
PROPANE		74-98-6	4.55
ISOBUTANE		75-28-5	2.45

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

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	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.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Alcohol resistant foam. Powder. Dry chemicals. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	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.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	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.