

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: FT 100
SDS Number: L-167 E
Product Code: 53-G 183 (500 ml), 53-G 187 (20 L), 53-G 188 (208 L)
Revision Date: Sep 21, 2024 **Date Printed:** Sep 20, 2024
Version: 4.0 **Supersedes Date:** Sep 30, 2018
Manufacturer's Name: Canada - Walter Surface Technologies Inc.
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Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Flammable Liquids - Category 2

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Safety data sheet prepared in accordance to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye or face protection.

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P240 - Ground or bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary Statements - Response

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents or container in accordance with local, national, and international regulations.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	5.00% - 10.00%
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1.00% - 5.00%
0007664-41-7	AMMONIA	0.01% - 0.10%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

If eye irritation persists:

If irritation occurs, cautiously rinse eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes, while holding the eyelids open.

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take off immediately contaminated clothing.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell:

Get medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth.

If you feel unwell/If concerned:

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment should be supportive and based on the judgement of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient. Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Fire will produce irritating gases. Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode in fire. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

Precautions for Firefighters

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Equipment

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Protective Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored All containers must be properly labelled. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)
AMMONIA	1		50	35			25	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1		50	240			20	
ETHYLENE OXIDE	1	1	1 (a)				1	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1		400	980			200	

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH Carcinogen	NIOSH Carcinogen
AMMONIA	35		25	18	35	27		
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER			5	24			A3	
ETHYLENE OXIDE			<0.1b	<0.18b			A2	1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	400		400	980	500	1225	A4	

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	OSHA Skin designation	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONspmm	CAN_ONtppm
AMMONIA	Eye dam; URT irr						
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	Eye & URT irr	A3; BEI	1				
ETHYLENE OXIDE	Cancer; CNS impair	A2		18	1.8	10	1
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	Eye & URT irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI					

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	0.98 - 0.99 g/ml @ 20°C (68°F)
Specific Gravity	N/A
% VOC	13.00%
Appearance	Transparent liquid
pH	10.5 - 12
Odor Description	Ammonia
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point	Closed cup: 43°C (109.4°F)
Low Boiling Point	95 °C (203°F)
High Boiling Point	N/A
Auto Ignition Temp	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A
Vapor Density	N/A
Evaporation Rate	N/A
Upper Explosion Limit	N/A
Lower Explosion Limit	N/A
Water Solubility	Soluble in water
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity	N/A
Kinematic Viscosity Temperature	N/A
Decomposition Point	N/A

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

Acute Toxicity

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the eyes.

Can irritate the skin.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes mild skin irritation

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can irritate the skin.

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

May affect the central nervous system, blood, kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

Chronic Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Can be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. May cause injury to the kidneys, liver, blood and/or bone marrow. Repeated overexposure may result in damage to the blood. Eye contact may cause corneal injury. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (rat): 17000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 12000 ppm (8-hour exposure) (18)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 4710 mg/kg (cited as 6.0 mL/kg) (19)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3600 mg/kg (20, unconfirmed)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 12870 mg/kg (cited as 16.4 mL/kg) (14)

0000075-21-8 ETHYLENE OXIDE

LC50 (rat): 1460 ppm (4-hour exposure).(30)

LC50 (mouse): 835 ppm (4-hour exposure).(30)

LD50 (oral, rat): 330 mg/kg (31); a lower value of 72 mg/kg cannot be confirmed.(32)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 270 mg/kg.(31)

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

LC50 (female rat): 450 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (male rat): 486 ppm (4-hour exposure) (2)

LD50 (oral, male weanling rat): 3000 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, 6-week old male rat): 2400 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, yearling male rat): 560 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 530 mg/kg; 2500 mg/kg (1)LD50 (oral, male mouse): 1230 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 320 mg/kg (1)

LD50 (dermal, male rabbit): 406 mg/kg (cited as 0.45 mL/kg) (1)

0007664-41-7 AMMONIA

LC50 (rat): 6900 mg/m3 (4701 ppm) (30-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 60100 mg/m3 (40898 ppm) (5-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (mouse): 3900 mg/m3 (2644 ppm) (30-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (mouse): 20200 mg/m3 (13750 ppm) (5-minute exposure) (2)

LC50 (rat): 3670 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 7338 ppm (1-hour exposure) (2)

LC50 (mouse): 2115 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 4230 ppm (1-hour exposure) (17); 3370 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 3.31 mg/L (4766 ppm)(2-hour exposure) (1,unconfirmed)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Persistence and Degradability

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

Readily biodegradable

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0000111-76-2 ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	IATA Information	IMDG Information	U.S. DOT Information	Canada TDG Information
UN number:	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
Proper shipping name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
Hazard class:	3	3	3	3
Packaging group:	II	II	II	II
Hazardous substance (RQ):			No Data Available	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant:		No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Note / Special Provision:	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:			No Data Available	No Data Available

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	5% - 10%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Canada_ON_419
0000111-76-2	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	1.00% - 5%	Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, IARCCarcinogen, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, Canada_ON_419
0007664-41-7	AMMONIA	Trace	DHS_COI - DHS_Chemical Of Interest, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, EHS, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, Canada_ON_419

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000075-21-8	ETHYLENE OXIDE	Trace	DHS_COI - DHS_Chemical Of Interest, Canada_NPRI, DSL - Domestic Substance List, EHS, HAPS, IARCCarcinogen, NTP_Carcinogen - National Toxicology Program Carcinogens, TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), NEI - National Emissions Inventory, Canada_ON_419

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; LC - Lethal Concentration; LD - Lethal Dose; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.