

Version : 1.0

AME01009
Dec 31, 2014

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID : AME01009
Product Name : ANC Pull Out 2
Revision Date : Dec 31, 2014
Supersedes Date : N.A.
Manufacturer's Name : American Niagara
Address : 6690 Jones Mill Court Bldg. A&B, Norcross, GA 30092
Emergency Phone : CHEMTREC : USA - 1-800-424-9300 **Date Printed :** Mar 09, 2015
Information Phone : 1-877-320-4747
Product/Recommended Uses: Spot Lifter

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification:

Aerosol - Category 1
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) - Category 3
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Chronic-Environment-Category 3

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Physical:

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H373 - May cause damage to organs (state all organs affected, if known) through prolonged or repeated exposure (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation

H340 - May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

H350 - May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 - Wash ? thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/?

P321 - Specific treatment (see ? on this label).

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

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

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 advice/attention.

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.

P330 - Rinse mouth.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

P410 - Protect from sunlight.

P412 - Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% by Weight
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	28% - 46%
0000075-09-2	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	21% - 34%
0000127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	16% - 26%
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	2% - 5%

0000109-87-5	DIMETHOXYMETHANE	2% - 4%
0112945-52-5	SILICA, AMORPHOUS FUMED	0.0% - 0.4%
0000075-56-9	PROPYLENE OXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%
		Trace

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MESURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Skin Contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. 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: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Ingestion is not an applicable route of exposure.

If ingestion occurs, rinse mouth with a small amount of water. Immediately call local poison control center or go to an emergency department. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or drowsy person.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may result in frothing and increase fire intensity.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Gas leaks or liquid spills readily form flammable mixtures at temperatures below ambient. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

Dangerous when exposed to heat or flame. This material can be ignited by flame or spark under normal atmospheric condition.

Sensitivity To Mechanical Impact: Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapor.

Fire-Fighting Procedures:

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. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. 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 Actions:

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

Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Protect against bursting cans.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

Personal Precautions:

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Use explosive proof equipment. Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with skin and eyes. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective 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.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:

Contain and collect spilled material with an inert absorbent and place in a container for disposal.

After containment, it should be shoveled removed by a vacuum truck (if liquid) to chemical waste area.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

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.

Refer to OSHA 1910.1052 for requirements for handling and use of methylene chloride.

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.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge.

Do not store above 120°F (49°C).

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

Contents under pressure.

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. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

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 is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection:

High airborne concentrations may necessitate the use of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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 and ANSI Z88.2 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 TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA-Tables-Z1,2,3	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
										2b	12.6b	1
DIMETHOXYMETHANE	1000	3100			1			1000	3100			
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	25 (a)		125 /15 minutes		1,2	1		b				1
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	500	2000			1							
PROPYLENE OXIDE	100	240			1			a				1
SILICA - PRECIPITATED	20 (b)	80 mg/m3 percent SiO2+2			1,3				6			
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	100 (a)/ 200 ceiling		300ppm /5 mins. in any 3 hrs. (a)		1,2			b				1

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
DIMETHOXYMETHANE	1000	3110		
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	50	174		
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened				
PROPYLENE OXIDE	2			
SILICA - PRECIPITATED				
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	25	170	100	685

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	5.77882 lb/gal
% Solids By Weight	4.28000%
Density VOC	2.51956 lb/gal
% VOC	43.60000%
VOC Actual	2.51956 lb/gal
VOC Actual	301.91936 g/l
Density VOC Less H2O and Exempts	0.00000 lb/gal

Appearance	Thick off white liquid
Upper Explosion Level	Concentrate: 23% by volume Propellant: 9.2 % by volume
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Characteristic
pH	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	Concentrate: N/A Propellant:-132.32 °F
Viscosity	N.A.

Lower Explosion Level	Concentrate:12 % by volume Propellant: 1.8 % by volume
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid heat, flames and sparks, avoid high temperatures, direct sunlight and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

No data available.

Incompatible Materials:

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide may form in the event of incomplete combustion.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may dry and/or defat the skin. This product may be harmful if it is absorbed through the skin.

Causes skin irritation.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes.

Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

May cause damage to organs.

Prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system effects, liver and blood damage.

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available.

Acute Toxicity:

Ingestion: Ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and diarrhea.

Harmful if swallowed.

Inhalation: May cause upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heartbeats. Overexposure may cause cardiac sensitization and increased risk of cardiac arrest, blurred vision, adverse effects on the lungs, liver, kidney, nervous system, and other internal organs, coma or death.

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

LC50 (guinea pig): 11600 ppm (6-hour exposure) (7)
LC50 (rat): 57000 ppm (15-minute exposure) (8)
LC50 (mouse): 16186 ppm (8-hour exposure) (9)
LD50 (oral, rat): 2100 to 3000 mg/kg (1)

0000075-56-9 PROPYLENE OXIDE

LD50 (oral, rat): 1140 mg/kg (15,16)
LD50 (oral, rat): 947 mg/kg (cited as 1.14 mL/kg) (16)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 7175 mg/kg (cited as 8.64 mL/kg) (15)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1246 mg/kg (cited as 1.50 mL/kg) (16)

0000127-18-4 TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

LC50 (rat): Approximately 3786 ppm (4-hour exposure) (22); approximately 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (23)
LC50 (mouse): 5200 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)
LD50 (oral, rat): Approximately 2600 mg/kg (cited as 1.6 mL/kg) (20)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 3835 mg/kg (25)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 3005 mg/kg (25)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 3245 mg/kg (0/5 animals died) (2)

Acute Exposure

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. It can cause effects on the CNS, blood, liver, heart and lungs. Exposure could cause carbon monoxide poisoning resulting in impaired functions. Exposure at high concentrations could cause lowering of consciousness and death. Methylene Chloride is a potent irritant of mucous membranes. If swallowed, the substance may cause vomiting and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

Chronic Exposure

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Inhalation exposure may result in neurological symptoms, including paraesthesiae, respiratory irritation and gastrointestinal disturbances. Long term exposure causes damage to the CNS and to the liver. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA Carcinogen. There is limited evidence that this substance causes spontaneous abortions. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage. Skin contact may cause inflammation and burns. Inhalation of high concentrations can have narcotic effects; Carbon monoxide produced as a metabolite in the body.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and Degradability:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential:

No data available.

Mobility in Soil:

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, 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. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

IMDG Information:

Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable

UN/NA #:1950

Hazard Class:2.1

Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information:

We do NOT recommend this product to be shipped via air. It would need to be repacked by an authorized packing company and the DG would have to be completed by a licensed hazardous material shipping company.

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

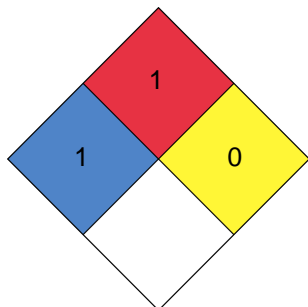
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
	METHYLENE CHLORIDE		
0000075-09-2		21% - 34%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000075-56-9	PROPYLENE OXIDE	0.0% - 0.3%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000109-87-5	DIMETHOXYMETHANE	2% - 4%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000127-18-4	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	16% - 26%	CERCLA,SARA312,SARA313,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	28% - 46%	SARA312,TSCA
0112926-00-8	SILICA - PRECIPITATED	2% - 5%	SARA312
0112945-52-5	SILICA, AMORPHOUS FUMED	0.0% - 0.4%	SARA312

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; 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 (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS



Chronic :



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