



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier: NPE II (New Premium EverBlum II®)

Item Nos: 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804

General Use: Spot / Ink remover for textiles

Product Description: Spot remover for textiles

Product Formulation Name: NPE II (New Premium Everblum II)

Manufacturer's name and address: Refer to supplier

Supplier name and address:

ALBATROSS USA INC./EXPERT WORLDWIDE

36-41 36th Street
Long Island City, New York
United States
11106
718-392-6272

5439 San Fernando Road West
Los Angeles, California
United States
90039
818-543-5850

Emergency Telephone #: Chemtrec (Day or Night) 800-424-9300
(For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident)

This MSDS complies with 29CFR 19190.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard) and WHMIS regulations.
IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before handling and disposing of this product. Pass this information on to employees, customers, and users of this product.

SECTION 2 — HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



IRRITANT

WARNING!

RISK STATEMENTS:

R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin
R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

SAFETY STATEMENTS:

S2 Keep out of reach of children
S7 Keep container tightly closed
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition
S9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place
S29 Do not empty into drains
S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: Clear and colorless organic liquid with characteristic odor.

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: CAUTION! May cause eye and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause corneal injury and moderate conjunctivitis following contact. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

SKIN: Skin contact may cause mild irritation with local redness and swelling.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Direct skin contact is not likely to result in toxic amounts being absorbed through the skin. Absorption is not rapid and under normal conditions of use are not expected to result in toxic amounts being absorbed. However, one should be aware of the fact that dermatitis may result from the chlorinated compound and fluoride absorption may result from the fluorine compound. Care should be taken to immediately wash the material from the skin with a non-abrasive soap.

INGESTION: Moderately toxic if swallowed. Swallowing large amounts may cause injury. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause symptoms of central nervous depression including headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of sense of balance, drowsiness or visual disturbances. In as much as the product presents an aspiration hazard vomiting should not be induced. Consult a physician immediately.

INHALATION: Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large quantities of vapors may cause harmful central nervous system effects including headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of consciousness. Causes irritation of the mucous membrane. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES: Redness and possible burning and tearing of the eyes.

SKIN: The defatting action of this material may lead to soreness, inflammation and possibly dermatitis.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Chronic exposure to the skin may cause redness, burning, drying, cracking (defatting) and dermatitis.

INGESTION: May produce symptoms that include vomiting and CNS depression including headache, nausea, ataxia, drowsiness and visual disturbances. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis.

INHALATION: Effects are typically those of most hydrocarbons. Dizziness and euphoria leading to unconsciousness in severe cases. Vapors are irritating to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, difficulty breathing and chest pain. Central nervous system depression may result.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Repeated or prolonged skin exposure to high concentrations of material may cause moderate defatting and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure may result in liver or kidney damage and blood system effects. Aspiration after ingestion may result in life-threatening lung damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: Not Listed by NTP; Not Listed by IARC, Not Listed by OSHA

MUTAGENICITY: No mutagenic effects expected.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS: Not expected to be a reproductive toxin.

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not expected to be a teratogen.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Possibly liver, kidney, eye, respiratory diseases and skin allergies may be aggravated.

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Skin absorption, inhalation and ingestion.

TARGET ORGAN STATEMENT: Can cause corrosion of eye, skin and respiratory tract on contact. Can cause liver, blood, kidney, heart, nervous system, bone and gastrointestinal effects.

CANCER STATEMENT: Not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

WARNING CAUTION LABELS: Harmful if swallowed. May cause eye irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>VOL %</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>EINECS</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>
Trans-dichloroethylene	70-90	156-60-5	205-860-2	XN F; R11 R20 R52/R53
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride	20-35	98-56-6	202-681-1	XI; R10, R36/R37/R38
1,2-epoxy butane	0.1-1.0*	106-88-7	203-438-2	FCN; R11,R20,R21, R22, R36,R37,R38,R40,R52,R53

* 1,2 – epoxy butane content is under 1.0%

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for two to three minutes. Remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for 1 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

INGESTION: Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously, but **SHOULD NEVER BE INDUCED**. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call physician immediately. Exposure to fluoride compounds can result in systemic toxic effects on the heart, liver and kidneys. It may also deplete calcium levels in the body leading to hypocalcemia and death. Fluoride can reduce calcium levels leading to fatal hypocalcemia.

INHALATION: Immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the affected person by administering oxygen. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention immediately.

ANTIDOTES: Calcium gluconate may be administered topically or intravenously by a qualified individual for calcium depletion.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Do not administer adrenalin or epinephrine to a victim of chlorinated solvent poisoning. Treat symptomatically and supportively. Chronic inhalation and ingestion may cause chronic fluoride poisoning (fluorosis) characterized by weight loss, weakness, anemia, brittle bones, and stiff joints. Chronic exposure to fluoride compounds may cause systemic toxicity.

SECTION 5 — FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: No true flash reached at temperatures up to and greater than 100°C.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Not Determined

NOTE: No true flash point reached up to >100 degrees Celsius, via Tag Closed Cup

AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 700°F-900°F **Note:** Actual Autoignition Temperature may be affected by the concentration of vapors and oxygen, vapor/air contact time, pressure, volume, catalytic impurities, etc.

FLAMMABLE CLASS: NFPA IIIB Combustible

GENERAL HAZARD: Evacuate personnel downwind of fire to avoid inhalation of irritating and/or harmful fumes and smoke. Cool surrounding containers with water spray.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, Water Spray, General Purpose Synthetic foams (AFFF) or Protein Foams. Dry Chemical.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Vapors are heavier than air and can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Firefighter should wear self-contained, NIOSH-approved breathing apparatus

for protection against possible toxic decomposition products. Proper eye and skin protection should be provided. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog and alcohol-resistant foam. Do not use straight streams of water.

SENSITIVE TO STATIC DISCHARGE: Material is sensitive to static discharge. Normal bonding and grounding procedures should be employed.

SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT: Not expected to be sensitive to impact.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hazardous decomposition products include hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL: Clean up spilled material as soon as possible, using non-combustible absorbent materials. Containerize the absorbent material and dispose of at appropriate waste disposal facility according to applicable laws and regulations. Flush area with a strong detergent in water and ensure that the contaminated water is handled according to applicable laws.

LARGE SPILL: Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material.

Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material.

Wear the appropriate personal protective equipment designated in Section 8, close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container.

Contain material as described above and call the local fire or police department immediate emergency assistance.

Contain material as described above and call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Use in a well ventilated area. Avoid inhalation of vapors, contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Eliminate ignition sources. Bond and ground containers, hoses and transfer piping. Use caution when opening cap. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

HANDLING: Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Due to the fact that all emptied containers may retain product residue, (vapour, liquid and or solids), all hazard precautions delineated in this data sheet must be observed. Electrically bond and ground all containers, necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during normal product transfer as described in NFPA document 77.

STORAGE: Store in unopened containers under cool and dry conditions. Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store with, or close to oxidizers. Do not store with, or close to acids.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Adequate ventilation is normally required when handling or using this material. If vapors, or mists are generated, provide local exhaust ventilation to prevent airborne exposure. It is always good practice to have an eye wash station and safety shower (or equivalent) available. Employ electrical systems that are safe for usage.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Wear chemical splash goggles and face shield when eye and face contact is possible due to splashing or spraying of material. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in work area.

SKIN: To prevent any contact, wear impervious protective clothing, Gloves impervious to the material should be selected. Because of the solvency effects of the halogenated material advice should be sought from glove manufacturers.

RESPIRATORY: No special precautions are necessary under normal operating conditions. If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half-face organic vapour respirator may be worn for up to ten

times the exposure limit or maximum use concentration specified by the respirator supplier or regulatory agency. A full-face organic vapour respirator may be employed for use in atmospheres that contain up to 50 times the exposure limit. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known a positive pressure, full-face, air supplied respirator should be employed.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Long sleeved clothing should always be considered when handling chemical substances.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Good personal hygiene practices should always be followed. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Hands and any other exposed area should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid

ODOR: Mild solvent odor

APPEARANCE : Clear, colorless, non-viscous, liquid

COLOR: Colorless

pH: Not available

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100

FREEZING POINT: < (-76°F)

VAPOR DENSITY: > 1

FLASHPOINT AND METHOD: No true flash reached at temperatures up to and greater than 100° C

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

EVAPORATION RATE: ~6

Note: Compared to n-butyl acetate = 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.282 @ 20° C

VOC: 1273 gms/L

VOC (Excluding Exempt Materials): 1002 gms/L

VAPOR PRESSURE OF BLEND: 258 mm Hg

VAPOR PRESSURE OF VOC's: 295 mm Hg

BOILING POINT: > 118° F

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

STABILITY: The product is stable under normal (ambient) conditions of temperature and pressure.

POLYMERIZATION: Material will not polymerize.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with oxidizers, strong acids, excessive heat, sparks or open flame. Avoid static discharge possibility, friction, direct sunlight and air.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: Contact with strong acids which may liberate hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxides of carbon including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Hydrogen chloride and fluoride may be produced as well as oxides of the chloride and fluoride species. May release formaldehyde and ethylene under acidic conditions.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizers, Strong Acids, Strong Bases, Reducing Agents. Selected amines, alkali metals, anhydrides, chlorine, ethylene oxide, hydrogen peroxide and organometallic contaminants.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

DERMAL LD₅₀: Trans 1,2 DCEP : (rabbit) > 5000 mg/kg
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride > 2.7 gm/kg

ORAL LD₅₀: Parachlorobenzotrifluoride: (rat) > 6.8 gm/kg

INHALATION LC₅₀: Trans 1,2 DCE: (rat) = 24,1000 ppm (4 hours)
Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (rat) = 4479 ppm

EYE EFFECTS: This material may cause moderate irritation.

SKIN EFFECTS: May cause slight temporary irritation.

CHRONIC: Chronic exposure to the skin can lead to dermatitis. Prolonged exposure may cause liver or kidney damage and blood system effects. Aspiration may result in life-threatening lung damage.

REPEATED DOSE EFFECTS: Severe defatting of the skin and dermatitis. Liver and kidney damage as well as blood system effects.

TARGET ORGANS: Eyes, Blood, Bone/Teeth, Respiratory System

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: This material must not be discharged or allowed to come into contact with sewage and drainage systems and any surface water body.

AQUATIC TOXICITY (ACUTE): No data available on product itself.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of waste at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations.

FOR LARGE SPILLS: If a large spill occurs self-contained breathing apparatus should be employed. Contain material and call local authorities for emergency assistance. In consultation with the appropriate authorities, determine the disposal method or contact the manufacturer for assistance.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Collect in appropriate containers. Dispose of waste at an appropriate waste disposal facility in accordance with current applicable laws and regulation, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

EMPTY CONTAINER: Ensure container is empty. In a properly ventilated system, rinse drums with plenty of water and steam to remove vapors before disposal in accordance with applicable regulations.

RCRA/EPA WASTE INFORMATION: Check with regulatory authorities. (Local, State and Federal)

DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated by DOT

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) UNDER CERCLA : 100 lbs. For 1,2 Epoxybutane (CAS #106-88-7)

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated

VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)

SHIPPING NAME: Cleaning compound – Not regulated by DOT.

CANADA TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated.

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES

DOT LABEL SYMBOL AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/ 312: Acute

FIRE: No **PRESSURE GENERATING:** No **REACTIVITY:** No **ACUTE:** Yes **CHRONIC:** Yes

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: 1,2 Epoxybutane (CAS #106-88-7) .1-1.0% (wt.)

302/304 EMERGENCY PLANNING

EMERGENCY PLAN : None

CERCLA (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACTS)

Chemical Name	Vol. %	CERCLA RQ – Lbs.
1,2-epoxybutane	.1 – 1.0	100
Trans-dichloroethylene	70-90	1000

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

TSCA REGULATORY: All international ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION RULE (29CFR§1910.1200): This product is a “Hazardous Chemical” as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. However, at concentrations below 20% it is considered non-hazardous.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER: Spills containing more than 100 pounds of 1,2 Epoxybutane must be reported to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center telephone #1-800-424-8802.

CARCINOGEN: 1,2 Epoxybutane (CAS #106-88-7) is listed by OSHA, NTP (anticipated) and IARC 2B – a possible human carcinogen.

CANADA

WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOL CLASSIFICATION

WHMIS (WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulation (CPR) and this MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS CLASS: B3 (Combustible liquid), D2A Carcinogenicity, D2B (Eye Irritant, Chronic Health Effector)

DOMESTIC SUBSTANCE LIST (INVENTORY): All ingredients are listed on the DSL

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

REASON FOR ISSUE: New MSDS

HMIS

HMIS RATINGS:	Health:	*	1
	Flammability:		1
	Physical Hazard:		0
	Personal Protection:		X

* Chronic Health Hazard

X = Ask supervisor or safety specialist for handling instructions

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MANUFACTURE DISCLAIMER: Information given herein is offered in good faith as accurate, but without guarantee. Conditions of use and suitability of the product for particular uses are beyond our control; all risks of use of the product are therefore assumed by the user. Nothing is intended as a recommendation for uses which infringe valid patents or as existing license under valid patents. Appropriate warnings and safe handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.