

HILLSBORO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS215 S.E. 6th Ave.  
HILLSBORO, OR 97123MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET CM 0100MANUFACTURER: Airwick Industries, Inc.  
111 Commerce Road  
Carlstadt, NJ 07072EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO:  
(201) 933-8200  
1-(800)-424-9300 Chemtrec-----  
SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATIONCommon/Trade Name: Spray 'N Vac - No Scrub Rug Cleaner & Deodorizer  
Chemical Name: Isobutane  
Chemical Family: Not given  
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## SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ingredients:	%	TLV Units
Isobutane	Approx. 6.0	N/A

  
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## SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°F):	N/A	Specific Gravity (Water=1):	1.010
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	not given	Percent Volatile (By volume):	93.5-94.1
Vapor Density (Air=1):	not given	Evaporation Rate (Bu.Ac. = 1):	not given
Solubility in Water:	complete		

Appearance and Odor: Slightly hazy liquid. Slight ammonia/lemon odor.

  
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## SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point:	nil	Flammable Limits:	Lel-N/A Uel-N/A
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Extinguishing Media: Foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep containers cool. Use shielding to protect personnel against bursting, rupturing or venting containers.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: At elevated temperatures (over 120°F) containers may vent, rupture or burst.

  
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## SECTION V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Threshold Limit Value:	not given
Effects of Overexposure:	none expected
Eyes:	none expected
Skin:	none expected
Breathing:	none expected
Swallowing:	none expected

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush with plenty of water.

Skin: Wash with soap and water.

Breathing: not given

Swallowing: Give water. Induce vomiting. Ingestion of appreciable quantities of a foam is unlikely.

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SECTION VI. REACTIVITY DATA

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Stability: Stable

Conditions To Avoid: Heat or flame

Incompatible With: None

Hazardous Decomposition Products: None

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions To Avoid: None

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SECTION VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

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Procedures In Case of Spill or Leak: Pick up excess material with absorbent-type material and discard into a disposable container.

Waste Disposal: Discard according to local, state and federal regulations.

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SECTION VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

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Type of Respiratory Protection: N/A

Ventilation: Mechanical: Sufficient

Protective Gloves: N/A

Eye Protection: N/A

Other Protective Equipment: N/A

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SECTION IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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Handling/Storage Precautions: Do not puncture, drop or incinerate full or empty can. Do not store at elevated temperatures (above 120°F).

Other Precautions: N/A



# HILLSBORO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

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## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CM 0101

Date: November 1983	Edition: 2nd
Chemical Name and Synonyms: 1,1,1-trichloroethane; methylchloroform CAS No. 71-55-6	Trade Name and Synonyms: Stabelene Thane  This product is or contains re-refined material.
Chemical Family: Halogenated Hydrocarbons	Formula: $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}_3$
DOT Shipping Name: 1,1,1-trichloroethane	DOT Hazard Class: ORM-A
Reportable Quantity:	I. D. Number: UN 2831

### SECTION 1 • PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point @ 760 mm Hg: 165.4°F	Vapor Density (Air=1): 4.54	Specific Gravity ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}=1$ ): 1.300-1.320 @ 25°/25°C	pH of Solutions: 6.0 to 7.5
Freezing/Melting Point: -49°F -45°C	Solubility (Weight % in Water): Negligible	Bulk Density: 10.80-10.97 lbs/gal @ 25°C	Volume % Volatile: 100
Vapor Pressure: @25°C = 135 mmHg	Evaporation Rate (ethyl ether = 1): 0.35	Heat of Solution: Not Applicable	Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless liquid - ether-like odor.

### SECTION 2 • HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	%	Hazard Data
1,1,1-trichloroethane (Stabilized)	100	See Below

### SECTION 3 • FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point °F (Method Used) None when tested in accordance with DOT requirements.	Flammable Limits in Air (% by Volume) LEL: 7% UEL: 15% See Below	Extinguishing Media: water, dry chemical or carbon dioxide
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Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters should wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus for possible exposure to hydrogen chloride and possibly traces of phosgene.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors concentrated in a confined or poorly ventilated area can be ignited upon contact with a spark, flame, or high intensity source of heat. This can occur at concentrations ranging between 7-15% by volume. Decomposition or burning can produce hydrogen chloride or possibly traces of phosgene.

### SECTION 4 • HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Toxicity Data	Classification (Poison, Irritant, Etc.)
LC <sub>50</sub> Inhalation rat 8,000 ppm/7 hours	Inhalation: Toxic
LD <sub>50</sub> Dermal rabbit >15g/kg	Skin: Not significantly toxic
Skin/Eye Irritation See Section 5	Skin/Eye: Liquid mildly irritating to skin; eye irritant
LD <sub>50</sub> Ingestion rat 10-12g/kg (See Section 5)	Ingestion: Not significantly toxic
Fish LC (Lethal Concentration) Not determined	Aquatic:

24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

## SECTION 5 - EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

( ) This section covers effects of overexposure for inhalation, eye/skin contact, ingestion and other types of overexposure information in the order of the most hazardous and the most likely route of overexposure.

Permissible Exposure Limits (TLV) 350 ppm - 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) - OSHA 29CFR 1910.1000 (May 28, 1975). Internal permissible exposure limit is 350 ppm 8-hour TWA with a short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 450 ppm for any 15-minute excursion period.

### Acute

Primarily a central nervous system depressant. Inhalation can cause irritation of the respiratory system, dizziness, nausea, lightheadedness, headache, loss of coordination and equilibrium, unconsciousness and even death in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Depression of the circulatory system has been reported as a result of overexposure to Blaco-Thane. The heart may be sensitized by Blaco-Thane, and ventricular arrhythmia may be induced by epinephrine administration.

Liquid splashed in the eyes can result in discomfort, pain and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid on the skin can cause irritation and dermatitis. The problem may be accentuated by liquid becoming trapped against the skin by contaminated clothing and shoes. Skin adsorption can occur.

### Chronic

( ) Prolonged exposure above the OSHA permissible exposure limits may result in liver and kidney damage. Blaco-Thane has been extensively studied for cancer both in the U.S. and Europe by government, industry and academia in multiple species and biological test specimens. Recent reviews of these data by the Science Advisory Board to EPA's carcinogen assessment group concluded that there was no evidence to support the carcinogenicity of Blaco-Thane. There is no documented evidence that Blaco-Thane causes an increased cancer incidence in humans.