



Effective Date: May 10, 2016

Product #(s) –53212

## Safety Data Sheet

For Emergency Call:  
CHEM-TEL (800) 255-3924 24 Hour Assistance

### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Product Name:** Zecol Fix It Fast Tire Inflator Non-Flammable (Tire Sensor Safe)

**CAS Number:** 811-97-2 / 64-17-5 / 67-63-0 / 67-56-1 / 7732-18-5

**Recommended Uses:** Tire Inflator

**Company Identification**

Manufacturer's Name: ZECOL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Address: 4635 Willow Drive, Medina, MN 55340

Telephone – General Information: (763) 478-3438

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classes:** Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas  
Aerosols Category 3  
Eye damage/irritation Category 2A  
Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2  
Carcinogenicity Category 1A  
Toxic to Reproduction Category 1A  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Category 3  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) Category 1

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statements:**

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
H229 Pressurized container: May burst if heated  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects if swallowed.  
H350 May cause cancer if swallowed.  
H360 May damage fertility and the unborn child, including fetal alcohol syndrome, if swallowed.  
H372 Causes damage to the liver, digestive, cardiovascular and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

**Precautionary Statements:**

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.  
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

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P251	Do not pierce or burn even after use.
P260	Do not breathe.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy and while nursing.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304 +P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P311	IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + 403	Protect from sunlight. Store in well-ventilated place.
P412	Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F
P501	Disposal: Dispose of contents/container to a specialized waste disposal plant in accordance with local/regional regulations

#### Hazard Pictograms:



### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	Typical Weight Percentage	CAS Number
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	30-50%	811-97-2
Polymer Latex	10-30%	Proprietary
Ethanol	2.925 – 3.25%	64-17-5
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	1-5%	67-63-0
Methanol	0.0325-0.1625%	67-56-1
Water	30 – 50%	7732-18-5

### 4. FIRST AID

**Eyes:** For direct contact, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for at least 20 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation:** If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and



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immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, seek emergency medical attention. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on left side with head down and do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by physician or poison center.

**Medical Conditions:** Conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include liver, digestive, cardiovascular and central nervous systems.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or foam and sand. 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.

**Specific Hazards:** Contents under pressure. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Toxic gases and vapors; oxides of carbon.

**Special Firefighting Procedures:** For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8). Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Stay away from ends of container. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions:** Stay upwind and away from spill/release. For large spills, notify people down-wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

**Environmental Precautions:** Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water, notify appropriate authorities. Spills into or upon navigable waters, the contiguous zone, or adjoining shorelines that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface water, may require notification of the National Response Center (phone number 800-424-8802).

**Methods for Containment and Clean-Up:** Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand, earth or other non-combustible material, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with



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appropriate methods (e.g., skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for Safe Handling:** Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

**Contents under pressure.** Gas can accumulate in confined spaces and limit oxygen available for breathing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practice.

**Conditions for Safe Storage:** "Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Avoid exposing any part of a compressed-gas cylinder to temperatures above 125°F(51.6°C). Gas cylinders should be stored outdoors or in well ventilated storerooms at no lower than ground level and should be quickly removable in an emergency.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL
Isopropyl Alcohol	200 ppm	400 ppm	400 ppm	---
Ethanol	---	1000 ppm	1000 ppm	---
Methanol	200 ppm (skin)	250 ppm (skin)	200 ppm	---

**Engineering Controls:** If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.

### Specific Personal Protective Equipment

**Eye/Face Protection:** The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended when there is potential liquid contact to the eye. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

**Skin:** The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products.

**Respiratory Protection:** A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air-purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions,



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in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5% oxygen) situations or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are unknown or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

**Other Protective Equipment:** A source of clean water should be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

**Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.**

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (approximate values)

**Appearance:** White liquid

**Odor:** Characteristic

**Odor threshold:** No data

**pH:** 9-10

**Melting/Freezing Point:** No data

**Boiling point (at 1 atm):** No data

**Flash Point:** No data

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** No data

**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):** No data

**Flammability (solid, gas):** Not applicable

**Explosive Limits:** No data

**Vapor Pressure:** No data

**Vapor Density (air = 1) :** >1

**Specific gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):** ~1

**Solubility in water:** Soluble

**Partition Coefficient:** No data

**Decomposition Temperature:** No data

**Viscosity:** No data

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability (thermal, light, etc.):** Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

**Incompatibility (materials to avoid):** Avoid contact with strong acids, bases and oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Decomposition products can include oxides of carbon.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.



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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity:

Product/Ingredient Name	Result	Species	Dose
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	LD50 Oral	Rat	22 g/kg
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 g/kg
	LC50 Inhalation (vapor)	Rat	>317 mg/l – 2hr
Polymer Latex	LC/LD50	---	No data
Ethanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	10.5 g/kg
	LC50 Inhalation (vapor)	Rat	133.8 mg/l (vapor)-4hr
Isopropanol	LD50 Oral	Rat	5,045 mg/kg
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12,800 mg/kg
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	1,600 ppm/8H 73 mg/L/4H

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Causes mild irritation.

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Causes severe eye irritation.

**Signs and Symptoms:** High concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, drunkenness and stupor.

**Skin Sensitization:** None reported

**Respiratory Sensitization:** None reported

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Ingestion of alcoholic beverages has demonstrated mutagenic effects in laboratory animals.

**Carcinogenicity:** Ingestion of alcoholic beverages has been classified by NTP and IARC as carcinogenic to humans (Category 1A). Occupational exposures to ethanol, a minor component, and exposures other than by ingestion (i.e., dermal and inhalation) have not been associated with cancer in humans. This material is not listed by NTP, IARC or OSHA.

**Reproductive Toxicity:** Adverse reproductive effects are not anticipated from inhalation or dermal exposure. Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages during pregnancy has been associated with effects on the developing fetus referred to collectively as the fetal alcohol syndrome. The effects most frequently manifested include psychomotor dysfunction, growth retardation and a characteristic cluster of facial anomalies. It also affects the reproductive system including reduced sperm count and motility and loss of libido in men, abnormal menstrual function, and decreased plasma estradiol and progesterone levels in women.

Methanol, a minor component, has produced fetotoxicity in rats and teratogenicity in mice exposed by inhalation to high concentrations of methanol vapors.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure):** May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Chronic alcoholism has been associated with damage to the liver in humans (e.g., cirrhosis of the liver). Excessive consumption of alcoholic



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beverages has also been associated with adverse effects on the central nervous system, digestive system and cardiovascular system.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Toxicity:** Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis. However, it is good practice to avoid release to the environment.

**Persistence and Degradability:** The components of this material biodegrade easily in water and soil.

**Bioaccumulative Potential:** Risk of bioaccumulation of components is low.

**Mobility in Soil:** No data.

**Other Adverse Effects:** None known

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generator of a waste is always responsible for making proper hazardous waste determinations and needs to consider state and local requirements in addition to federal regulations.

Recycle wherever possible. Large volumes may be suitable for re-distillation or, if contaminated, incinerated. Can be disposed of in a sewage treatment facility.

This material, if discarded as produced, would not be a federally regulated RCRA “listed” or characteristic hazardous waste. See Sections 7 and 8 for information on handling, storage and personal protection and Section 9 for physical/chemical properties. It is possible that the material as produced contains constituents which are not required to be listed in the MSDS but could affect the hazardous waste determination. Additionally, use which results in chemical or physical change of this material could subject it to regulation as a hazardous waste.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**DOT/TDG Proper Shipping Name:** Limited Quantity

**DOT/TDG Identification Number:** Not applicable

**DOT/TDG Hazard Class:** Not applicable

**DOT/TDG Packing Group:** Not applicable

**ERG Guide Number:** Not applicable

**Marine Pollutant:** No

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**TSCA:** Most components are listed on the TSCA inventory. Polymer latex could not be verified.

**DSL:** Most components are listed on the DSL inventory. Polymer latex could not be verified.

**OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration):** This material is considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA



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**CERCLA/SARA – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances and TPQ (in pounds):** This material does NOT contain chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 302 and 40 CFR 355 Appendix A and B.

**EPA (CERCLA) Reportable Quantity (in pounds):** This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 302.4:

Component	Concentration	RQ
Methanol	<1%	5000 lbs

**CERCLA/SARA - Sections 311/312 (Title III Hazard Categories):**

Acute: Yes      Chronic: Yes      Fire: No      Reactivity: No

**CERCLA/SARA – Section 313 and 40 CFR 372:** This material contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA 313 and SARA Title III and 40 CFR:

Component	Concentration	de minimis
Methanol	< 1%	1%

**California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):** This material contains detectable chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

Component	Concentration	Effect
Methanol	<1%	Developmental
Ethanol	2.925 – 3.25%	Cancer, Developmental

**Canada:**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains information required by the Regulations.

WHMIS Hazard Class: D2A, D2B

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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Previous Issue Date: June 1, 2015

Change: Updated Sec. 8 Methanol exposure limits and Sec. 14

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