8155 E. 46th St. Tulsa, OK 74145 | **888.313.8173**

Safety Data Sheet
POGi

1. IDENTIFICATION

Synonyms **none**
CAS# ***see Part 3, below***
Material Use **Paint, Oil, Grease & ink Remover**

IN AN EMERGENCY CALL: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Class	***skin irritant***	***eye irritant***
(Category)	***(2)***	***(2A)***
Signal Words	***WARNING***	***WARNING***
Hazard Statements	*causes skin Irritation (H315)*	*causes serious eye irritation (H319)*

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labeling

P262, P264 **Do not get in eyes or on skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.**
P280 **Wear eye protection and protective gloves of "Viton".**
P313 & P333 **If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.**

3. COMPOSITION

	CAS NUMBER	%	TLV ppm / mg/m^3	LD_{50} (*mg/kg*) ORAL	LD_{50} (mg/kg) SKIN	LC_{50} mg/m^3 INHALATION
Soybean Oil Methyl Esters	67784-80-9	40-60%	not listed	17,400	not known	not known
Glycol Ether TPM	25498-49-1	20-40%	not listed	3500	15,400	200,000
Glycol Ether DP*n*B	29911-28-2	10-20%	not listed	>1475	>5340	>2040
Non-ionic Surfactant	on request	1-5%	not listed	>2000	not known	not known

4. FIRST AID

SKIN: Wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly cleaned or laundered. Seek medical help promptly if there is persistent itching or redness in the affected area.

EYES: Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is persistent irritation.

INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. **CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself!** If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity product. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

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5. FLAMMABILITY & FIRE-FIGHTING

Flash Point	above 100°C / 213°F (Setaflash, closed cup, for DP*n*B)
Autoignition Temperature	above 189°C / 372°F (for DP*n*B)
Flammable Limits	0.6% – 20%
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire ***OR*** as for an oil fire; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Discharge	cannot accumulate a static charge

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution	dike to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination
Handling Spill	recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Store and use away from sources of ignition, heat and oxidizing agents. Components in this product may react with oxygen in air to form explosive or flammable peroxides; ***never distil to dryness.*** Ensure that containers are full and tightly sealed. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, empty or full. Always replace drum, pail or IBC cap prior to moving the container! Avoid generating or breathing product mist. If mist forms in use, install adequate ventilation to clear workplace air. Avoid prolonged contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath should be available near the workplace.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

ACGIH TLV	not listed	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	not listed	OSHA STEL	not listed
Ventilation	no special mechanical ventilation required		
Hands	"Viton" gloves are resistant – *other types may also protect; always confirm suitability with supplier*		
Eyes	safety glasses with side shields – *always protect eyes!*		
Clothing	no special protective clothing required		

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

NOTE: *for Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature & Flammable Limits see Part 5.*

Odor & Appearance	slightly hazy, colorless to pale yellow, liquid with slight fatty odor
Odor Threshold	not known
Vapor Pressure	below 0.068mmHg / 0.0091kPa (25°C / 77°F)
Evaporation Rate (*Butyl Acetate = 1*)	not known – *very low volatility*
Vapor Density (air = 1)	6.6 (glycol ether DP*n*B), 7 (glycol ether TPM), >9 (fatty acids methyl esters)
Boiling Point	200-440°C / 392-824°F
Freezing Point	not known – probably below -10°C / 14°F
Decomposition Temperature	not known
Specific Gravity	not measured: approximately 0.90 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	not measured; estimated to be 250-300grams/liter (20°C / 68°F)
Viscosity	not known – *slightly viscous*
pH	none – *does not yield hydrogen ions in solution*

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10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive With	strong oxidizing agents
Also Reactive With	none known
Chemical Stability	stable; will not polymerize
Decomposes in Presence of	no decomposition triggers known
Decomposition Products	none apart from Hazardous Combustion Products
Mechanical Impact	not sensitive

11. TOXICITY INFORMATION

i. *ACUTE EXPOSURE*

Skin Contact	may be irritating
Skin Absorption	yes, slowly; toxic effects unlikely by this route
Eye Contact	may be severely irritating
Inhalation	not known – *will not form a vapor*
Ingestion	not known – *not a route of industrial exposure*
Calculated LD_{50} (oral)	3830mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD_{50} (skin)	18,600mg/kg (rabbit) – *insufficient information for confidence*
LC_{50} (inhalation)	*insufficient information to calculate*

ii. *CHRONIC EXPOSURE*

General	prolonged or repeated exposure may cause dermatitis through loss of protective skin oils
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals
Mutagen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Soybean Methyl Esters:

Bioaccumulation	readily metabolized; will not bioaccumulate
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily & rapidly in the presence of oxygen; predicted ½-life, 15 days[1]
Abiotic Degradation	predicted atmospheric oxidation ½-life 0.5 days[1]
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; moves very slowly through soil and the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 48hr)	>100,000mg/liter (Brachydanio rerio, *water accommodated fraction*)[2], 1000mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus)[3]
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	2500mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 0.13mg/liter (Daphnia magna) – *no mortality observed*[2]
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	73,730mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata), >1mg/liter (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)[2]
LC_{50} (Microorganisms)	5250mg/liter (Pseudomonas putida, *water accommodated fraction*)[2]

NOTE: *References #1 & #2 (Part 16) describe stearic acid, methyl esters which represents the soybean oil methyl esters in this product. Various methods were used in the above tests to disperse this insoluble material into water, accounting for the large variability. This substance has very low toxicity to aquatic life.*

Glycol Ether TPM:

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	biodegrades readily and rapidly in the presence of oxygen; 66% in 28 days
Abiotic Degradation	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air is 2 hours
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil & water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	11,600mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas)
EC_{50} (Crustacea, 24hr)	>10,000mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
EC_{50} (Algae)	9070mg/liter (ECOSAR calculated value)
NOEC (Bacteria)	2000mg/liter (*sewage sludge*) – *this concentration stimulated bacterial growth by 75%!*

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION, cont'd

Glycol Ether DPnB:

Bioaccumulation	probably not a bioaccumulator due to moderately high water solubility
Biodegradation	one test showed 0% biodegradation in 28 days, another 49% biodegradation under the same test conditions (OECD 301D), both in domestic sewage sludge; another (modified OECD) showed 91% in 28 days and 60% in 10 days[1] for "ready biodegradability"
Abiotic Degradation	estimated ½-life in air 2.6 hours[1]
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves readily in soil and water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96hr)	841mg/liter (Poecilia reticulata)[1]
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	>1000mg/liter (Daphnia magna) – *only 2 of 20 individuals lost swimming ability after 48hr*[1]
EC_{50} (Algæ)	556mg/liter ("*green algae*") – *predicted from ECOSAR modelling*[1]
EC_{100} (Bacteria)	>1.56mg/liter (Salmonella typhimurium)

Non-ionic Surfactant; Nonylphenol Ethoxylate:

Bioaccumulation	cannot bioaccumulate; ***however, breakdown product, unethoxylated nonylphenol, is water insoluble & may accumulate***
Biodegradation	34% in 20 days to di- & mono-ethoxylate; *these latter compounds resist further biodegradation (below)*
Abiotic Degradation	may react with atmospheric hydroxyl (OH) radicals; low volatility – a minor degradation route
Mobility in soil, water	sufficiently water soluble to move readily through soil and the water column
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC_{50} (Fish, 96 hr)	2.1-2.6mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 13.9-19.5mg/liter (Poecilia reticulata – 48hr)
LC_{50} (Crustacea, 48hr)	3.8-6.2 & 18.2mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 20.9mg/liter (Gammarus pulex)
EC_{50} (Algae, 96hr)	15mg/liter (Lemna minor), 7mg/liter (Scenedesmus quadricauda)

NOTE: The Nonylphenol Ethoxylate class of compounds biodegrade to estrogenic hormone mimics in the environment & may lead to instances of reproductive failure in shore birds, amphibia & fish.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal	**do not flush to sewer**; may be incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing, mix with a suitable flammable waste before incineration
Containers	**Drums** should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use. **Pails** must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling. **IBCs** (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years. ***Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.***

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada/International TDG

Product Identification Number	**UN – not regulated for transport**
Shipping Name	**not regulated for transport**
Classification	**not regulated for transport**
Marine Pollution	***not a marine pollutant***
ERAP Required	***No***
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	***none***

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	**on inventory**
U.S.A. TSCA	**on inventory**
Europe EINECS	**on inventory**

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation **April 2015**
Date of Revision **-**
Prepared for PCS
With data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Hazardous Substance Data Base (HSDB), Cheminfo (CCOHS), OSHA, IUCLID Datasheets (European Chemical Substance Information System - ESIS), & others sources (below if used), as required/available

(1) OECD Ecological Categorization for Stearic Acid, methyl esters (substance representative of the group):
http://webnet.oecd.org/CCRWEB/ChemicalDetails.aspx?ChemicalID=0460fc7d-1180-4a09-964b-130d8d57e4c3

(2) European Chemicals Agency, dossier for stearic acid, methyl esters (substance representative of the group):
http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/data/dossiers/DISS-a000cb5c-cbb6-6b4a-e044-00144f67d031/AGGR-ec3e4086-63cd-4130-bf9b-05e9b7ccd2b1_DISS-a000cb5c-cbb6-6b4a-e044-00144f67d031.html#AGGR-ec3e4086-63cd-4130-bf9b-05e9b7ccd2b1

(3) National Toxicology Program, National Institutes of Health; Methyl Soyate:
http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/htdocs/chem_background/exsumpdf/methylsoyate_508.pdf

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PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS SDS IS GIVEN TO, AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION: INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053