



Better Chemistry.

Monoethanolamine	Ethanolamine	141-43-5	Approx 15%
n-Methylpyrrolidone	-	872-50-4	Approx 26%
Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	Dowanol DB	112-34-5	Approx 10%
Benzyl Alcohol	-	100-51-6	~48%
Sodium Mercaptobenzotriazole	-	2492-26-4	~2%

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash off IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water for at least 15-20 minutes.

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage. Classified as corrosive to skin according to DOT guidelines.

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury, however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

In case of fire: Use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or other type of vapor producing extinguisher.

Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Nitrogen oxides may be produced.

Carbon oxides may be produced.

Fire fighters should enter area only if they are protected from all contact with the material. Full protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus, coat, pants, gloves, boots and bands around legs, arms, and waist, should be worn. No skin surfaces should be exposed.

Wear appropriate chemical protection equipment such as gloves, face-shield, goggles and suitable body protection to prevent contamination of skin, eyes and personal clothing.

If trained in accordance 29 CFR 1910.120, leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned immediately. Persons performing clean up work should wear adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. Spills and releases should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.

Avoid breathing dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors and sprays.

Use in well ventilated area.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wear rubber gloves, goggles and chemical protective clothing.

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

Eating, drinking and smoking in the work area is prohibited.

Keep container tightly closed.

Do not store in steel drums.

Monethanolamine	ACGIH	3 ppm	6 ppm
n-methylpyrrolidone	Not established	-	-
Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether	ACGIH	10 ppm (inhahable fraction and vapor)	-
Benzyl Alcohol	WEEL	10 ppm	-
Sodium mercaptobenzotriazole	Not established		

Use local exhaust to keep personal exposures below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (s) (PEL) or the ACGIH threshold Limit Values (TLV)Time Weight Average (TWA).

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI 788.2 or applicable federal requirements must be followed whenever work place conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Insure that eye wash and safety shower are proximal to the work station.

Butyl or neoprene gloves

Wear chemical safety goggles.

Clear liquid with slight tint

NA

N/A

10.8-11.0 (5% solution)

N/A

N/A

>212 °F

N/A

Non flammable

N/A

N/A

N/A

1.025

Complete in water

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

~93%

Stable under normal conditions
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Avoid contact with strong oxidizers and strong acids.
Avoid contact with aluminum, tin, zinc, halogenated solvents, and strong oxidizers and acids.
not known

Monoethanolamine-LD50-rat-1720 mg/kg
n-methylpyrrolidone LD50(Rat)-3914 mg/kg
Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether-LD50-(Rat)-3305 mg/kg
Benzyl Alcohol-LD50(Rat)-1630 mg/kg
n-Methyl-pyrrolidone-(Rat)-<5.1 mg/L
Monoethanolamine-LD50-Rabbit-1015 mg/kg
n-methylpyrrolidone LD50(Rabbit)-8000 mg/kg
Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether-(Rabbit)-2764 mg/kg
Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH

Monoethanolamine-LC50-33-93 mg/L
Benzyl Alcohol-EC50-55 mg/L 24 h
Sodium Mercaptobenzotriazole L50 48 h - 19 mg/L
Not Available

No data available
No data available

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

1760
CORROSIVE LIQUIDS,NOS(ETHANOLAMINE)
8
III
154

Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether-SARA 313 listed (Glycol Ether)

N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone-SARA 313 listed

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm-N-Methylpyrrolidone

