



Safety Data Sheet

Better Chemistry. Better Business

HH STABILIZER 129

Revised: 7/21/23

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: HH STABILIZER 129

Product Code :4361013

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:Solvent

Hubbard-Hall Inc.

563 South Leonard Street

Waterbury, CT 06708

Telephone: 203-756-5521

Fax number: 203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number

CHEMTREC: 1 (800) 424-9300

International: 1 (703) 527-3887

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Signal Word: WARNING

Hazard Category: Acute Toxicity-Oral Hazard Category 4

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Hazard Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Hazard Category 2

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Hazard Category 2

Eye Damage/Irritation Hazard Category 2A

Carcinogenicity Hazard Category 1B

Toxic to Reproduction Hazard Category 2

Flammable Liquids Hazard Category 2

Hazard Statements: Harmful if swallowed.

May cause respiratory irritation.

May cause damage to liver and kidneys

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause cancer.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

Prevention: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area.

Do not breathe dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors or spray.

Wear rubber gloves, goggles and chemical protective clothing.
Obtain special instruction before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Response: If swallowed: Call poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

Rinse Mouth.

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Specific treatment - refer to poison center or doctor for advice.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

If in eyes: Wash cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide or other type of vapor producing extinguisher.

Storage: Store locked up.

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, or international regulations.

3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Common Name And Synonyms	CAS No. and other Unique identifiers	Concentration %
1,1,2-Trichloroethylene	Trichloroethene	79-01-6	~70%
1,2-Butylene Oxide	-	106-88-7	~20%
Cyclohexene Oxide	-	286-20-4	~5%
Propanol	Propyl Alcohol	71-23-8	~10%

4 FIRST AID

After Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

After Skin Contact:

If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

After Eye Contact:

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritated, call doctor.

After Ingestion:

Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that the stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Inhalation:

Pulmonary irritation, cough, chest discomfort, shortness of breath, headache, euphoria, nausea and vomiting, respiratory irritation. Changes in heart rate, paresthsias, sleepiness and seizures are described. Heavy exposure can result in muscle weakness or hypotonia, syncope, stupor followed by loss of consciousness. Complications include cardiac abnormalities and elevations of carboxyhemoglobin. Coma with respiratory depression may result in death.

Eye:

Eye Irritation. Mild eye irritation may occur when exposed to vapor. Splash of liquid in the eye can cause conjunctival irritation and burning pain. Prolonged contact can cause severe corneal burns.

Skin:

May cause effects ranging from mild irritation to severe pain, and possibly burns, depending on the intensity of contact. Skin absorption may occur.

Ingestion:

Ingesting this material may cause nausea, vomiting, mucosal irritation with burning sensation. System effects include central nervous system depression, headache, syncope, seizures, and coma. Ingesting concentrated solutions of this material can cause corrosion of the GI tract and perforation. The minimum oral lethal dose is estimated at 0.5 to 5 ml/kg. Lesser amounts may cause significant toxicity.

Chronic:

May cause liver damage. May cause cancer based on animal data.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media:	In case of fire: Use water spray (fog), foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, or other type of vapor producing extinguisher.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical:	Heat and fire may result in the release of corrosive fumes.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter	Wear chemical resistant protective equipment and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, & Emergency Proc	Wear chemical goggle, gloves and face shield and protective clothing. Prevent spilled product from drains, sewers, waterways and soil.
Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:	Flammable or Combustible Liquid! Release causes an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:	Avoid breathing dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors and sprays. Use ventilation sufficient to keep personal exposure below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) and or the ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV) Time Weighted Average (TWA) exposure limits. Wear rubber gloves, goggles and chemical protective clothing. Keep away from heat. Minimize the release of this product to the environment.
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A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. DO NOT breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. DO NOT take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (see Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this product is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters when it is agitated. A static spark can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges.

Carefully review operations that may increase risk associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleansing, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Std.	TWA-8hrs	STEL - 15 min.
1,1,2-Trichloroethylene	ACGIH	10 ppm	25 ppm
1,2-Butylene Oxide	AIHA WEEL	2 ppm	-

ACGIH - American Control of Governmental Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Ventilation:	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).
Respiratory Protection:	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.
Other:	Safety shower in work area.
Eye Protection:	Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Other Protective Equipment: Use gloves when contact with product may occur. Viton, laminate film, PVA, or Silvershield gloves offer the best protection. DO NOT use natural rubber gloves when handling this product. Nitrile, neoprene or butyl gloves offer less protection and should be used for splash protection only.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White mobile liquid.
Odor:	Ether like odor
Odor Threshold:	N/A
PH:	6-7
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	-86.4 °C
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	86 °C
Flash Point:	48 °F Closed Cup
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	NON-FLAMMABLE
Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:	non-flammable
Vapor Pressure:	68.5 mm Hg at 20 °C
Vapor Density:	3.7 (air =1)
Relative Density:	1.234
Solubility (ies):	N/A
Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	NA
Auto-ignition Temperature:	N/A
Decomposition Temperature:	NA
Viscosity:	NA

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Reacts with aluminum powder at 95 °C, reacts with amines releasing heat; forms explosive substances with alkali metals(Na,K,Li) & N ₂ O ₄ ,N ₂ O ₅ & H ₂ NO ₅ . Becomes flammable in air in the presence of >0.5% Methanol; corrodes some metals(Fe,CY, carbon steel) at elevated temperatures in the presence of moisture; attacks some plastics
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Decomposes gradually in the presence of water to form Hydrochloric Acid. Forms phosgene, hydrogen chloride and chlorine in fires.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Administration:	Trichloroethylene-LD50(Rat)-5400 mg/kg
Inhalation:	Trichloroethylene-LC50(Rat)>12,500 ppm 4 h
Dermal administration:	Trichloroethylene-LD50(rat)->2000 mg/kg
Cancer Hazard:	1,1,2-Trichloroethylene-IARC Group 1 Carcinogenic to humans, NTP Anticipated carcinogen, ACGIH-Group 2A-Suspected Human carcinogen
Cancer Hazard:	1,2 Butylene Oxide IARC Group 2B-Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Reproductive Toxicity	Fetotoxic in rodents in presence of maternal toxicity; testicular atrophy in rats; may reduce sperm count in exposed men; dichloromethane found in breast milk of exposed women.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Daphnia Magna,	Trichloroethylene-EC50-20.8 mg/L-48 h
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13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number: 1993
UN Proper Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S.(BUTYLENE OXIDE, N-PROPANOL),
Transport Hazard Class (es): 3
Packing Group: II
ERG: 128

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HMIS: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

Cercla Trichloroethylene-RQ=100-lbs-

Sara Hazard Trichloroethylene-SARA 313 listed
Classification

Proposition 65 WARNING! This product contains a chemical or chemicals known to the state of California to
cause cancerTrichloroethylene

TSCA Inventory All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA inventory requirements .
Status

16 OTHER INFORMATION