

1 Identification

GHS Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture
Trade Name: Burnishine Rubber Rejuvenator
Product Number: MRR002

Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Rubber Roller Cleaner

Supplier's details

Burnishine Graphic Supply
25392 West Park CT
Lake Villa, IL 60046 USA

Tel.: 847-356-0222

Emergency phone number

CHEMTREC 24 Hour Emergency Response
USA & Canada 800-424-9300

2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Physical hazards	Flammable aerosols	Category 1
Health hazards	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1

Environmental hazards Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

GHS label elements

Danger



Extremely flammable aerosol

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

N/A

Note: This product is a consumer product and is labeled in accordance with the US Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations which take precedence over OSHA Hazard Communication labeling. The actual container label will not include the label elements above. The labeling above applies to industrial/professional products.

3 Composition/information on ingredients

Description	CAS Number	EINECS Number	%	Note
Mixed Xylenes	1330-20-7		27.58	
2-Propanol	67-63-0		27.58	
Hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8		8.97	
Acetone	67-64-1		4.83	
Propane	74-98-6		7.78	
n-Butane	106-97-8		22.26	

4 First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

Skin Exposure:	Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Eye Exposure:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
Inhalation Exposure:	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or selfcontained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out

mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Acute Effects

Eye contact:	Causes serious eye irritation
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which can be fatal.
Skin contact:	Causes skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
Ingestion:	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Delayed Effects

Eye contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness
Inhalation:	Breathing high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats which may be fatal. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to solvents can cause brain or other nervous system damage. The symptoms can include the loss of memory, the loss of intellectual capacity and the loss of coordination. Repeated or prolonged overexposure to certain chemicals in this product may exacerbate the hearing loss effects associated with noise exposure.
Ingestion:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting
Skin contact:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness, dryness, cracking

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notice to Physician: This material (or a component) may sensitize the heart to the effects of sympathomimetic amines. Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in individuals exposed to this material. If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

5 Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. SMALL FIRE: Steam, CO₂, dry chemical or inert gas (e.g., nitrogen). LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can cause frothing and/or may not extinguish the fire. Water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive pressure, ignition or explosion.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

PPE for Firefighter:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Personal Precautions:	For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".
PPE Requirements:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
Precautionary Measures:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If feasible, remove containers from proximity to the fire. If not feasible to move, keep containers cool with water spray.

6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid formation of aerosol. Do not breathe vapors/dust. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. See Section 8 for personal protection requirements. Smoking, eating and drinking prohibited in the application area. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in all work rooms. Open drum carefully as contents may be under pressure. Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage:	No smoking in storage areas. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe all label precautions. Electrical installations/working materials must comply with safety standards.
Incompatible Materials:	Avoid contact with hypochlorites and oxidizers.
Incompatible Conditions:	Keep away from heat, flame, sparks and other ignition sources.

8 Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

COMPONENT (CAS No.)	ACGIH (TWA)	ACGIH (STEL)	OSHA (TWA)	NIOSH
Mixed Xylenes 1330-20-7	100 ppm (434 mg/m ³) 8 hours	150 ppm (651 mg/m ³) 15 minutes	100 ppm (435 mg/m ³) 8 Hours	
Isopropanol 67-63-0	200 ppm 8 hours	400 ppm	400 ppm 980 mg/m ³	IDLH: 2000 ppm TWA: 980 mg/m ³ TWA: 400 ppm STEL: 1225 mg/m ³ STEL: 500 ppm
Mineral Spirits 64742-47-8	200 mg/m ³			
Acetone 67-64-1	250 ppm	500 ppm	1000 ppm 2400 mg/m ³	IDLH: 2500 ppm TWA: 250 ppm TWA: 590 mg/m ³
Propane 74-98-6			1000 ppm	
Isobutane 75-28-5		1000 ppm		
n-Butane 106-97-8		1000 ppm		

Appropriate engineering controls

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Individual protection measures

Eye/Face Protection:	The use of eye protection (such as splash goggles) that meets or exceeds
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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 Protection: Impervious, insulated gloves recommended.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or equivalent operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (oxygen content less than 19.5 percent), unknown exposure concentrations, or situations that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). A respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

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

Physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Appearance:	Clear, colorless liquid.
Color:	Colorless.
Odor:	Characteristic.
Odor threshold:	No data available
pH:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1):	No data available
Melting point:	-62 °C Lowest Component
Freezing point:	188°F
Boiling point:	98°F
Flash point:	< -18 °C Lowest Component
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Vapor pressure:	No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C:	No data available
Relative density:	0.69
Solubility:	Insoluble in water.
Log Pow:	No data available
Log Kow:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic:	0.83 cSt
Viscosity, dynamic:	No data available
Explosive properties:	No data available
Oxidizing properties:	No data available
Explosive limits:	No data available
VOC content:	Within limits

10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).

Chemical stability

The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas. Do not store with strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition Products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Hazardous Polymerization: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

11 Toxicological information

Toxicological (health) effects

Acute Toxicity: Irritating to skin and eyes. Severe aspiration hazard.

Sensitization: Exposure to asthmatic, atopic and sulfite sensitive individuals may result in severe bronchoconstriction and reduced levels in forced expiratory volume.

Mutagenicity: No evidence for mutagenicity.

Carcinogenicity: Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects. Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity: May impair fertility based on animal studies. Causes foetotoxicity in animals; considered to be secondary to maternal toxicity.

Target Organs: Single Exposure: May cause respiratory irritation.
Repeated Exposure (Chronic Effects): May cause damage to liver, kidneys and central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: Severe aspiration hazard. Aspiration of this product will cause severe damage to respiratory tract, and may be fatal.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

Eyes: Moderately irritating to eyes (but insufficient to classify).

Skin: LD50 (Rabbit): 1,100 mg/kg, moderately toxic to skin after single contact.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

If aspirated into lungs during swallowing or vomiting, may cause chemical pneumonia, pulmonary injury or death. Causes serious eye irritation. Irritation of nose and throat. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. May cause central nervous system effects.

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates)

Component (CAS No.)	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Xylene 1330-20-7	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Mouse	2119 mg/kg	---
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	---
Isopropanol 67-63-0	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12870 mg/kg	---
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	73 mg/L	4 hours
	ATE US Oral	---	5045 mg/kg bw	---
	ATE US Dermal	---	12870 mg/kg bw	---
	ATE US Vapor	---	73 mg/L	4 hours
	ATE US Dust/Mist	---	73 mg/L	4 hours
Acetone 67-64-1	LD50 Oral	Rat	5800 mg/kg	---
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>15800 mg/kg	---
	LD50 Dermal	Rat	>7400 mg/kg	---
	LC50 Inhalation	Inhalation	76 mg/L	4 hours

12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Fish: LC50 (*Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout)): 2.6 mg/l, 96 h.

Daphnia: EC50 (*Daphnia magna* (water flea)): 1 mg/l, 24 h.

Algae: EC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*): 4.36 mg/l, 73 h.

Persistence and degradability

The hydrocarbons in this material are expected to be inherently biodegradable. In practice, hydrocarbon gases are not likely to remain in solution long enough for biodegradation to be a significant loss process.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not expected as having the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil

Due to the extreme volatility of petroleum gases, air is the only environmental compartment in which they will be found. In air, these hydrocarbons undergo photodegradation by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half-lives ranging from 3.2 days for n-butane to 7 days for propane.

Other adverse effects

None anticipated.

13 Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

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

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-

products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues.

Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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Transport information

UN Number

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN

US DOT (ground):	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1, Limited Quantity
ICAO/IATA (air):	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1, Limited Quantity
IMO/IMDG (water):	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1, Limited Quantity
Special Provisions:	N82 - See 173.306 of this subchapter for classification criteria for flammable aerosols

UN Proper Shipping Name

Aerosols flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

Transport hazard class(es)

- 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable gas
- 2.1 - Flammable gas



DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102):	N82 - See 173.306 of this subchapter for classification criteria for flammable aerosols.
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx):	306
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx):	None
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx):	None

Additional Information

Other information:	No supplementary information available.
Overland transport:	No additional information available.

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location:	A - The material may be stowed “on deck” or “under deck” on a cargo
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DOT Vessel Stowage Other: vessel and on a passenger vessel.
48 - Stow "away from" sources of heat, 87 - Stow "separated from" Class 1 (explosives) except Division 14, 126 - Segregation same as for Class 9, miscellaneous hazardous materials

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations

Passenger aircraft/rail

(49 CFR 173.27): 75 kg

DOT Quantity Limitations

Cargo aircraft only

(49 CFR 175.75): 150 kg

15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

15.1. US Federal regulations

CLEANER

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

CLEANER

WHMIS Classification

Class B Division 5 - Flammable Aerosol
Class D Division 2 Subdivision B - Toxic material causing other toxic effects

EU

No additional information available.

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

No additional information available.

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Carc. Cat. 2; R45

Muta. Cat. 2; R46

Repr. Cat. 3; R62

F+; R12

Xn; R20/21/22

Xn; R68/20/21/22

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

National regulations

No additional information available

16 Other information

Other information

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