

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## Furniture Stain Remover

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Printed: 11/01/2019

Revision: 06/17/2019

Supersedes Revision: 09/07/2018

### 1. Product and Company Identification

**Product Code:** 447  
**Product Name:** Furniture Stain Remover  
**Trade Name:** SP #447  
**Company Name:** Servpro Professional Cleaning Products,  
LLC.  
801 Industrial Blvd.  
Gallatin, TN 37066 (800)535-5053  
**Emergency Contact:** Infotrac

### 2. Hazards Identification

Flammable Liquids, Category 2

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure), Category 3

Flammable Liquids, Category 3

Acute Toxicity: Oral, Category 4

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation, Category 4

Aspiration Toxicity, Category 1



**GHS Signal Word:**

**Danger**

**GHS Hazard Phrases:**

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.  
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation.  
H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

**GHS Precautionary Phrases:**

P233 - Keep container tightly closed.  
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 - Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../ equipment.  
P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.  
P235 - Keep cool.

**GHS Response Phrases:**

P370+378 - In case of fire, use ... to extinguish.  
P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337+313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.  
P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position

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	<p>comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/... if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</p> <p>P330 - Rinse mouth.</p> <p>P301+310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.</p> <p>P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting.</p> <p>P308+313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.</p> <p>P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.</p>
<b>GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:</b>	<p>P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.</p> <p>P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ...</p> <p>P403+233 - Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.</p> <p>P405 - Store locked up.</p>
<b>Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):</b>	<p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Matsushita et al. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.</p> <p>Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation.</p> <p>Chronic: Effects may be delayed.</p>
<b>Inhalation:</b>	<p>Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. May cause motor incoordination and speech abnormalities. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Causes upper respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Aspiration may lead to pulmonary edema. Has been reported as a possible etiological agent in the development of aplastic anemia. May cause burning sensation in the chest.</p>
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause drying and cracking of the skin. May cause irritation with pain and stinging, especially if the skin is abraded. Isopropanol has a low potential to cause allergic skin reactions; however, rare cases of allergic contact dermatitis have been reported. Dermal absorption has been considered toxicologically insignificant. The cases of deep coma associated with skin contact are thought to be a consequence of gross isopropanol vapor inhalation in rooms with inadequate ventilation, rather than being attributable to percutaneous absorption of isopropanol per se. May cause skin irritation. Exposure may cause dermatitis and sensitization. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.</p>
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	<p>Produces irritation, characterized by a burning sensation, redness, tearing, inflammation, and possible corneal injury. Vapors may cause eye irritation. In the eyes of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of a rabbit, 0.1 ml of 70% isopropyl alcohol caused conjunctivitis, isopropyl alcohol caused conjunctivitis, iritis, and corneal opacity. Causes eye irritation. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.</p>
<b>Ingestion:</b>	<p>May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure. Aspiration of material into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause kidney damage. The probable oral lethal dose in humans is 240 ml (2696 mg/kg), but ingestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has, but in gestion of only 20 ml (224 mg/kg) has caused poisoning. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation. Aspiration hazard. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause central nervous system depression.</p>

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Concentration
67-64-1	Acetone	<=50.0 %
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	<=20.0 %
110-43-0	2-Heptanone	<=20.0 %
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	<=20.0 %

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

- In Case of Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Possible aspiration hazard.
- In Case of Skin Contact:** In case of contact, flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In Case of Eye Contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical aid. Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.
- In Case of Ingestion:** Potential for aspiration if swallowed. Get medical aid immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Possible aspiration hazard.
- Note to Physician:** Treat symptomatically and supportively. Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe intoxication.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Flash Pt:** > -20.00 C Method Used: Estimate
- Explosive Limits:** LEL: UEL:
- Autoignition Pt:** > 350.00 C
- Suitable Extinguishing Media:** Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam. Water may be ineffective because it will not cool material below its flash point. Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water. For large fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foam, or water spray. For small fires, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand, or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. In case of fire, use water, dry chemical, chemical foam, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. This material is lighter than water and insoluble in water. The fire could easily be spread by the use of water in an area where the water cannot be contained.
- Fire Fighting Instructions:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Flammable liquid and vapor. May form explosive peroxides. Will burn if involved in a

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fire. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire. Possible aspiration hazard.

### Flammable Properties and

### Hazards:

### Hazardous Combustion

### Products:

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

### Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled:

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Wear appropriate protective clothing to minimize contact with skin. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Water spray may reduce vapor but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Use only non-sparking tools and equipment. Use water spray to dilute spill to a non-flammable mixture. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Use a spark-proof tool.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions To Be Taken in Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid breathing vapor. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.

### Precautions To Be Taken in Storing:

Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not store in direct sunlight. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Store protected from moisture. Containers should be dated when opened and tested periodically for the presence of peroxides. Should crystals form in a peroxidizable liquid, peroxidation may have occurred and the product should be considered extremely dangerous. In this instance, the container should only be opened remotely by professionals. All peroxidizable substances should be stored away from heat and light and be protected from ignition sources.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

CAS #	Partial Chemical Name	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TWA	Other Limits
67-64-1	Acetone	PEL: 1000 ppm	TLV: 500 ppm STEL: 750 ppm	
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	PEL: 400 ppm	TLV: 200 ppm STEL: 400 ppm	
110-43-0	2-Heptanone	PEL: 100 ppm	TLV: 50 ppm	
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	PEL: 500 ppm	TLV: 100 ppm	



## 10. Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability:</b>	Unstable [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]    Stable [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Instability:</b>	High temperatures, ignition sources, confined spaces, Light, Excess heat, Incompatible materials, Strong oxidants, electrical sparks.
<b>Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:</b>	Strong oxidizing agents, Strong reducing agents, Strong bases, Nitric acid, hexachloromelamine, sulfur dichloride, potassium tert-butoxide, Amines, Ammonia, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, acetaldehyde, chlorine, phosgene, Attacks some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings. aluminum at high temperatures. Bases.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:</b>	Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases.
<b>Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:</b>	Will occur [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]    Will not occur [ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ]
<b>Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions:</b>	

## 11. Toxicological Information

<b>Toxicological Information:</b>	Epidemiology: No information found. Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity:
<b>Carcinogenicity/Other Information:</b>	CAS# 67-64-1: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 67-63-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 110-43-0: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65. CAS# 8052-41-3: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65.
<b>Carcinogenicity:</b>	NTP? No    IARC Monographs? No    OSHA Regulated? No

## 12. Ecological Information

<b>General Ecological Information:</b>	<p>Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil.</p> <p>TERRESTRIAL FATE: If released on soil, acetone will both volatilize and leach into the ground. Acetone readily biodegrades and there is evidence suggesting that it biodegrades fairly rapidly in soils. AQUATIC FATE: If released into water, acetone will probably biodegrade. It is readily biodegradable in screening tests, although data from natural water are lacking. It will also be lost due to volatilization (estimated half-life 20 hr from a model river). Adsorption to sediment should not be significant.</p> <p>Physical: ATMOSPHERIC FATE: In the atmosphere, acetone will be lost by photolysis and reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Half-life estimates from these combined processes are 79 and 13 days in January and June, respectively, for an overall annual average of 22 days. Therefore considerable dispersion should occur. Being miscible in water, wash out by rain should be an important removal process. This process has been confirmed around Lake Shinsei-ko in Japan. There acetone was found in the air and rain as well as the lake.</p> <p>Other: No information available. Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: 1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Daphnia: 1000 ppm; 96h; LC50Fish: Gold orfe: 8970-9280 ppm; 48h; LC50 IPA has a high biochemical oxygen demand and a potential to cause oxygen depletion in aqueous systems, a low potential to affect aquatic organisms, a low potential to affect secondary waste treatment microbial metabolism, a low potential to affect the germination of some plants, a high potential to biodegrade (low persistence) with unacclimated microorganisms from activated sludge.</p> <p>No information available.</p> <p>Physical: THOD: 2.40 g oxygen/gCOD: 2.23 g oxygen/gBOD-5: 1.19-1.72 g oxygen/g. If released to soil, calculated soil adsorption coefficients ranging from 44-285 indicate that 2-heptanone may display moderate to high mobility and it has the potential to leach</p>
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into groundwater. If released to water, 2-heptanone is expected to rapidly volatile to the atmosphere. The half-life for volatilization from a model river 1 m deep, flowing at 1 m/sec with a wind speed of 3 m/sec is 8.4hr.

Physical: If released to the atmosphere, 2-heptanone is expected to undergo a gas-phase reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals; the estimated half-life for this process is 1.9days. 2-Heptanone's relatively high water solubility, 4300 mg/l at 25 deg C, indicates that it may undergo atmospheric removal by wet deposition processes.

Other: 2-Heptanone had a theoretical biological oxygen demand (BOD) of 1.4%, 2.4% and 4.8% after 6, 12 and 24 hr, respectively, when incubated with a activated sludge seed at an initial concentration of 500 ppm. 2-Heptanone underwent a 5 day theoretical BOD of 44%.

### 13. Disposal Considerations

**Waste Disposal Method:** Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.  
RCRA P-Series: None listed.  
RCRA U-Series:  
CAS# 67-64-1: waste number U002 (Ignitable waste).: waste number U154. RCRA U-Series: None listed.

### 14. Transport Information

#### LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT):

**DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Acetone.  
**DOT Hazard Class:** 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
**UN/NA Number:** UN1090 **Packing Group:** II



#### LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG):

**TDG Shipping Name:** ACETONE.

#### AIR TRANSPORT (ICAO/IATA):

**ICAO/IATA Shipping Name:** Flammable liquids, n.o.s.  
**UN Number:** 1090 **Packing Group:** II  
**Hazard Class:** 3 - FLAMMABLE LIQUID

### 15. Regulatory Information

#### EPA SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	S. 302 (EHS)	S. 304 RQ	S. 313 (TRI)
67-64-1	Acetone	No	Yes 5000 LB	No
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	No	No	Yes
110-43-0	2-Heptanone	No	No	No
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	No	No	No

CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	Other US EPA or State Lists
67-64-1	Acetone	CA PROP.65: No
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	CA PROP.65: No
110-43-0	2-Heptanone	CA PROP.65: No
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	CA PROP.65: No

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CAS #	Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	International Regulatory Lists
67-64-1	Acetone	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No
110-43-0	2-Heptanone	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No

### 16. Other Information

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Additional Information About  
This Product: