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

Emergency Contact: Infotrac

(800)535-5053

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...
Furniture Stain Remover

SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases:
- P403+235 - Store in cool/well-ventilated place.
- P501 - Dispose of contents/container to...
- P403+233 - Store container tightly closed in well-ventilated place.
- P405 - Store locked up.

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic):
- Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Matsushita et al. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting and dermatitis.
- Chronic inhalation may cause effects similar to those of acute inhalation.
- Chronic: Effects may be delayed.

Inhalation:
- 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.

Skin Contact:
- 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.

Eye Contact:
- 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.

Ingestion:
- 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 gestation 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.
### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>&lt;=50.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol</td>
<td>&lt;=20.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-43-0</td>
<td>2-Heptanone</td>
<td>&lt;=20.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent</td>
<td>&lt;=20.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Partial Chemical Name</th>
<th>OSHA TWA</th>
<th>ACGIH TWA</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>PEL: 1000 ppm</td>
<td>TLV: 500 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 750 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol</td>
<td>PEL: 400 ppm</td>
<td>TLV: 200 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEL: 400 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-43-0</td>
<td>2-Heptanone</td>
<td>PEL: 100 ppm</td>
<td>TLV: 50 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent</td>
<td>PEL: 500 ppm</td>
<td>TLV: 100 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type):
A NIOSH/MSHA approved or European Standard EN 149 air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149. Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced.

Eye Protection:
Wear chemical splash goggles. Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Protective Gloves:
Wear butyl rubber gloves, apron, and/or clothing. Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Other Protective Clothing:
Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.):
Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits. Ventilation fans and other electrical service must be non-sparking and have an explosion-proof design. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States: [ ] Gas [X] Liquid [ ] Solid

Appearance and Odor: Clear and colorless liquid

solvent odor.

pH:

Melting Point: -94.00 C - -35.00 C

Boiling Point: 56.50 C - 204.40 C

Flash Pt: > -20.00 C Method Used: Estimate

Evaporation Rate:

Flammability (solid, gas):

Explosive Limits: LEL: UEL:

Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):

Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):

Specific Gravity (Water = 1):

Density: ~ 0.8200 G/CM3

Solubility in Water:

Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient:

Autoignition Pt: > 350.00 C

Decomposition Temperature:

Viscosity:
10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [ ] Stable [ X ]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability:
High temperatures, ignition sources, confined spaces, Light, Excess heat, Incompatible materials, Strong oxidants, electrical sparks.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid:
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.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:
Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:
Will occur [ ] Will not occur [ X ]

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information:
Epidemiology: No information found.
Teratogenicity: No information available. Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity:
Neurotoxicity:

Carcinogenicity/Other Information:
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.

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information:
Environmental: Volatilizes, leeches, and biodegrades when released to soil. 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.

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 Shinseki-ko in Japan. There acetone was found in the air and rain as well as the lake.

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.

No information available.

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
into groundwater. If released to water, 2-heptanone is expected to rapidly volatilize 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)</th>
<th>S. 302 (EHS)</th>
<th>S. 304 RQ</th>
<th>S. 313 (TRI)</th>
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<tr>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone</td>
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<td>Yes 5000 LB</td>
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<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110-43-0</td>
<td>2-Heptanone</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
<td>Stoddard solvent</td>
<td>No</td>
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CAS # | Hazardous Components (Chemical Name) | Other US EPA or State Lists |
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<tr>
<td>67-64-1</td>
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### 16. Other Information

**Revision Date:** 06/17/2019

**Additional Information About This Product:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS #</th>
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<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No</td>
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<td>67-63-0</td>
<td>Isopropyl alcohol</td>
<td>Canadian DSL: Yes; Canadian NDSL: No</td>
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