MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name:	EzFlow Spray It Activator	DATE:	12/2/2010
Formula:	30-2020	REV.	00
Item#:	66032		

Manufacturer: American International Industries
2220 Gaspar Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90040
Chem-Tel: (800) 255-3924

Section 2. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Ingredients:

Component	CAS #	%	Exposure Limits ppm
Acetone	67-64-1	>90%	TWA: 500ppm from ACGIH TWA: 1188mg/m³ from ACGIH
N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine	99-97-8	<10%	Not available

Section 3. Hazardous Identification

Physical State and Appearance: Liquid (Clear light yellow)

Emergency Overview:
DANGER!
HARMFUL IF INHALED. CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: BLOOD, LIVER, SKIN, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. FLAMMALE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR SWALLOWED.
Irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract system. Can cause defatting of the skin, dermatitis and mucous membrane irritation. Aspiration of the liquid may result in chemical pneumontitis, pulmonary edma, and hemmorrhage. Exposure to high concentration cause narcotic effect producing vertigo (dizziness), incoordination, intoxication characterized by slight nausea, headache, loss of appitite, and a persisting gasoline taste in the mouth. These effects may be noticed when first entering a contaminated area. Low order of sensitization.
Keep away from heat, spraks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing Vapor or mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through the skin. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential Acute Health Effects

Eyes: Irritating to the eyes

Skin	Irritating to the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact causes defatting, drying and cracking of the skin, an dermitis.
Inhalation	Irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract system. Aspiration of the liquid may result in chemical pneumontitis, pulmonary edema, and hemmorrhage. Overexposure to vapors may produce central nervous system depression, causing narcosis. Exposure to high concentrations causes narcotic effect producing vertigo (dizziness), incoordination, intoxication characterized by slight nausea, headache, loss of appitite, and a persisting gasoline taste in the mouth. These effects may be noticed when first entering a contaminated area.
Ingestion	Suspected ingestion hazard. May be toxic if swallowed. This product can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflamation and pneumonia.
Potential Chronic Health Effects	N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine Toxicological data: Based on animal study, absorption of this material into the body may cause elevated methemoglobin in test. Blood which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis. Symptoms cyanosis include headache, weakness and dizziness, and can be recognized by a blue color of the lips, fingernails, nose, earlobes, and exteremities. High level exposure can cause shallow breathing, confusion, rapid heart beat, unconsciousness, and death. Acetone: EPA-D, and TLV-A4: Inadequate human or animal evidence of carcinogenicity or no data are available. Heptane: EPA-D, and TLV-A4: Inadequate human or animal evidence of carcinogenicity or no data are available.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure	May include disorders of the skin, respiratory system and nervous system
Overexposure / Sign / Symptoms	Overexposure to vapors may produce central nervous system depression, causing narcosis. Point of Attack: skin, respiratory system, lungs, peripheral system.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
Skin Contact	In case of contact, immediately wash skin with plenty of water and mild soap. Remove any contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy heavily contaminated shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.
Inhalation	If symptoms of prolonged exposure to concentrated material vapors appear, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, loosen any restrictive clothing and provide oxygen and get medical attention if necessary.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damge. NEVER give an unconscious person anything to ingest. If large amount is swallowed, seek medical attention.
Notes to Physician	Heptane Point of Attack: Skin, respiratory system, lungs, peripheral nervous system.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability of Product	Flammable.
Auto-Ignition Tempuature	The lowest known value is 215°C (419°F) (Heptane)
Flash Points	The lowest known value is CLOSED CUP: -20°C (-4°F). (Acetone)
Flammable Limits	The greatest known range is LOWER: 2.6% UPPER: 12.8% (Acetone)
Products of Combustion	These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2), nitrogen oxides (NO,NO2…).
Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Heptane: This material is flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition such as static electricity, pilot lights, and mechanical/electrical equipment. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, or sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.
Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances	Strong oxidizers.
Fire Fighting Media and Instructions	Flammable liquid, insoluble in water. SMALL FIRE: Use DRY chemical powder LARGE FIRE: Use water spray or fog. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion.
Protective Clothing (Fire)	Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent.
Special Remarks on Fire Hazards	This material is flammable and my be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition such as static electricity, pilot lights, and mechcanical/electrical equipment. Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, or sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. (Heptane)

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill or Leak	Absorb with an inert material and dispose in appropiate waste disposal container.
Large Spill or Leak	Toxic flammable liquid, insoluble or wery slightly soluble in water. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Do not get water inside container. Do not touch spilled material. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Storage	Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well ventillated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame)

Handling	Open Container slowly to relieve pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring one vessel or container to another. This material can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Vapors can be ignited by static or discharge. Use explosion proof equipment as directed by local fire codes. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures described in OSHA regulations as of 29 CFR 1910.146. The use of respirator is recommended when airbourne concentrations of vapor exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Section 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Engineering Controls	Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airbourne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are near the work station location.
Personal Protection	Eyes- Splash goggles or full face sheild should be worn if potential for splashing is present. Body- Impervious protection should be worn if potential for skin contact is present. Respiratory- Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Hands- Chemical imprevious gloves. Disposable gloves recommended. Feet- Chemaical resistant shoes.
Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill	Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance @ 25°C:	Liquid. (Clear light yellow)	**Viscosity (RVT):**	N/A
Odor @ 25°C:	N/A	**Vapor Pressure:**	Highest known value 5.3 kPa (@ 20°C)
pH:	N/A	**Vapor Density:**	Highest known value 3.45 (Air = 1)
Specific Gravity:	0.73 (Water = 1)	**Evaporation Rate:**	N/A
Melting Point:	-90.6°C (131.1°F)		
Boiling Point:	56.5°C (133.7°F)		
Solubility in Water	Insoluble in water.		

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Product is Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion can yeild carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

Incompatible with some strong acids. Incompatible with strong oxidizing and reducing agents.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Conditions of Instability Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor can cause flash fire.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity to Animals: No data available.

Chronic Effects on Humans: **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified D (Not classifiable for human or animal.) by EPA [Heptane]

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Heptane Harmful Effects and Symptoms:
Irritaing to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract system. Can cause defatting of the skin, dermititis and mucous membrane irritation. Aspiration of the liquid may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonaryedema, and hemorrhage. Exposure to high concentrations causes narcotic effect producing vertigo (dizziness), incoordination, intoxication characterized by slight nausea, headache. loss of appitie. and a persisting gasoline taste in the mouth. These effects may be noticed when first entering a contaminated area. Low order of sensitization.
Point of Attack: Skin, respiratory system, lungs, peripheral nervous system. (Heptane)

Section 12. Ecological Information

No Information Available.

Section 13. Disposable Considerations

Waste Information: Regulated waste. D001 and D018 This material if discarded as produced would be a RCRA hazardous waste. Treatment, storage, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper treatment, storage, transportation and disposal methods for specific waste streams. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional U.S. EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

Waste Stream: Flammable Liquid, D001, and D018.

Section 14. Transportation Information

<DOT Information>

Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable Liquid , n.o.s. (Heptane, Acetone)
Hazard Class:	3
UN/NA:	UN1993
Packing Group:	II

Section 15. Regulatory Information

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HCS Classification	CLASS: Flammable liquid having a flash point lower than 37.8°C (100°F) CLASS: Toxic CLASS: Irritating substance CLASS: Target organ effects
U.S. Federal Regulations	All ingredients of this product are in compliance with TSCA. SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found. SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found. SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: No products were found. SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: fire, immediate health hazard, delayed health hazard SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting: Acetone 10% Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found. Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found. Clean air act (CAA) 112 accidental release prevention: No products were found Clean air act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: Acetone Clean air act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.
International Regulations	EINECS: Not Available DSCL (EEC): R11 - Highly Flammable. R33 - Danger of cumulative effects. International List: Australia: Acetone Japan (MITI): Acetone
State Regulations:	No products were found. California prop. 65: No products were found.

Section 16. Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	2
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection:	H

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

Health	2
Fire Hazard	3
Reactivity	0