



Material Safety Data Sheet

Wind-Lock Corporation

Product Name: Foam2Foam[®] 12 oz Gun Cleaner USA

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The Wind-Lock[®] encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Foam2Foam[®] 12 oz Gun Cleaner

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Wind-Lock Corporation
1055 Leisch's Bridge Road
Leesport, PA 19533 USA

Customer Information Number: 800-872-5625

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC[®] 800-424-9300

Local Emergency Contact: 800-872-5625

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Colorless

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Mild

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Flammable gas - May cause flash fire. Causes eye irritation. May cause central nervous system effects; can cause death if too much is breathed. Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing. May cause anesthetic effects. May cause central nervous system effects; may cause respiratory tract irritation. Aspiration hazard. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Vapor explosion hazard. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas. Warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture becoming flaming projectiles. Eliminate ignition sources. Contents under pressure.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin Contact: Essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. At air concentrations <1000 ppm, propane exerts very little physiological action; at 100,000 ppm and above it may produce dizziness or other central nervous system effects. Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, including death.

Ingestion: Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the component(s) tested: Acetone. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 60.0 - <= 100.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Notes to Physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Evacuate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep personnel out of confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Confined space entry procedures must be followed before entering the area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Ignition sources can include and are not limited to pilot lights, flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, and static discharges. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

Keep out of reach of children. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Keep container closed. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. See Section 10 for more specific information.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Acetone	ACGIH	TWA	500 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	750 ppm
	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	2,400 mg/m ³ 1,000 ppm
Propane	OSHA Table Z-1	PEL	1,800 mg/m ³ 1,000 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	1,000 ppm

A BEI notation following the exposure guideline refers to a guidance value for assessing biological monitoring results as an indicator of the uptake of a substance from all routes of exposures.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only in enclosed systems or with local exhaust ventilation. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Mild
Flash Point - Closed Cup	Flammable gas.
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: 2.1 %(V) <i>Vendor</i>

Autoignition Temperature	Upper: 8.5 %(V) <i>Vendor</i> (propane) 450 °C (842 °F) <i>Estimated</i>
Vapor Pressure	4,482 hPa <i>Vendor</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	greater than air
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	0.87 <i>Vendor</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in Water (by weight)	Complete
pH	No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Amines. Ammonia. Chlorine. Halogens. Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. Estimated LD50, Rat > 5,000 mg/kg

Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Estimated LD50, Rabbit 20,000 mg/kg

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Developmental Toxicity

For the component(s) tested: Acetone. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Genetic Toxicology

For the component(s) tested: Acetone. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Acetone**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.38E-5 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -0.24 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 0.37 - 2.0 Estimated
Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
44.3 %	55.6 %	< 0.1 %	< 0.1 %	< 0.1 %

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.04E-13 cm3/s	52 d	Estimated

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
91 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.20 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Propane**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 7.07E-01 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 2.36 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 24 - 460 Estimated
Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %

Persistence and Degradability

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
1.27E-12 cm3/s	8.4 d	Estimated

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.64 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: **Acetone**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 5,500 - 6,100 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 6,084 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, diatom *Skeletonema costatum*, biomass growth inhibition, 5 d: 11,800 - 14,400 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

IC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3 h: > 1,000 mg/l

Data for Component: **Propane**

No relevant information found.

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. WIND-LOCK CORPORATION HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES

OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Hazard Class: 2.1 **ID Number:** UN1950
LIMITED QUANTITY

DOT Bulk

NOT AVAILABLE IN BULK CONTAINERS

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Hazard Class: 2.1 **ID Number:** UN1950

EMS Number: F-D,S-U

LIMITED QUANTITY

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Hazard Class: 2.1 **ID Number:** UN1950

LIMITED QUANTITY

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Yes

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 60.0 - <= 100.0 %
Propane	74-98-6	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. Other Information

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Cleaner. Wind-Lock[®] recommends that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with Wind-Lock's stated use, please contact Wind-Lock's Customer Information Group.

Revision

Identification Number: 64097 / 1001 / Issue Date 11/28/2007 / Version: 2.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

Wind-Lock[®] urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.