

MUTUAL SOLVENT

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: Mutual Solvent

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Industrial solvent for oilfield treatments. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

FINORIC LLC
8115 LOOP 540
BEASLEY TX 77417

Customer Information Number:

855-346-6742
INFO@FINORIC.COM

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: INFO TRAC 1-800-535-5053

Local Emergency Contact: 855-346-6742

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 4 Acute toxicity -

Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Inhalation Acute toxicity -

Category 4 - Dermal Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Label elements Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **WARNING!**

Hazards

Combustible liquid.

Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.



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Precautionary statements Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	> 60%

Composition/specific chemical identities are withheld as a trade secret under the provisions of OSHA hazard communication standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures



General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit. In cases where several ounces (60 - 100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting blood disease (anemia).

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products



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of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. 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. 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). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. No smoking in area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Non-combustible material. Clay. Zorb-all®. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

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. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Phenolic lined steel drums. Do not store in: Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized iron. Galvanized steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability: Stable

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Ethylene glycol monobutyl Ether	ACGIH	TWA	20 ppm
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	240 mg/m3 50 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	Absorbed via skin

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

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

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Mild
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	No test data available

Flash point	closed cup 67 °C (153 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	0.06
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	1.3 % vol
Upper explosion limit	10.6 % vol
Vapor Pressure	0.87 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>ASTM E1719</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.9005 - 0.9040 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C <i>Hydrometer</i>
Water solubility	100 % at 20 °C (68 °F)
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: 0.81
Auto-ignition temperature	230 °C (446 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	3.3 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	3.7 mm ² /s at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Explosive properties	no data available
Oxidizing properties	no data available
Liquid Density	7.53 lb/gln at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Molecular weight	
Percent volatility	no data available
Surface tension	65 mN/m <i>Literature</i>

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: no data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Do not distill to dryness. Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

Massive ingestion of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (attempted suicides) may produce metabolic acidosis and subsequent secondary effects such as hemolysis, central nervous system and kidney effects.

LD50, Guinea pig, 1,400 mg/kg LD50, Rat, 1,300 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact to animals which are less sensitive to hemolysis, as are humans, did not result in the absorption of harmful amounts.

Humans and guinea pigs are resistant to blood effects that are seen for rodents and rabbits. For this reason, the guinea pig data is used as the basis for the acute toxicity classification as it is a better model to assess acute toxicity to humans.

LD50, Guinea pig, > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: Headache. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

LC0, Guinea pig, 1 Hour, vapour, > 3.1 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn.

May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis) and secondary effects on the kidney and liver.

Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

Carcinogenicity

In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Component	List	Classification
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	ACGIH	A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 1,474 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1,550 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 911 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, Growth inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic aquatic toxicity Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Danio rerio (zebra fish), semi-static test, 21 d, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, Other, 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Pass **Biodegradation:** 90.4

% **Exposure time:** 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.30 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.21 mg/g Dichromate

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	5.2 %
10 d	57 %
20 d	72.2 %

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.81 Measured **Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 3.2

Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

Partition coefficient(Koc): 67 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE 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



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SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DO		
	Proper shipping name	Combustible liquid, n.o.s.(Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether)
	UN number	NA 1993
	Class	CBL
	Packing group	III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

	Not regulated for transport
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. 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

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard Chronic Health

Hazard

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

This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.



Components

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

CASRN

111-76-2

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

CASRN

111-76-2

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.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Hazard Rating System NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
2	2	0

Revision

Identification Number: 101234562 / A001 / Issue Date: 04/21/2015 / Version: 8.0

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

Legend

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

Disclaimer:



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The information and recommendations set forth herein are presented in good faith and believed correct as of the date the SDS was created. It is compiled from various sources and it is not necessarily all inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. In addition, these suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules or insurance requirements applicable. This SDS is intended only as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product. Individuals receiving the information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose. This shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.
