

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** SGR038, SGR039, SGR040, SGR041, SGR042  
**Product Name:** ZENITH HEAVY DUTY ANTI-FOG LENS CLEANING SOLUTION  
**Revision Date:** Apr 07, 2020 **Date Printed:** Apr 09, 2020  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Supplier's Name:** SCN INDUSTRIAL  
**Address:** 22555 Trans-Canada Hwy St Anne-de-Bellevue, QC, CA, H9X 3L7  
**Emergency Phone:** (613) 992-4624  
**Information Phone Number:** (866) 457-1163  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Cleaning and Reducing Fog From Lenses

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Eye Irritation - Category 2A  
Flammable Liquids Category 3  
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Warning

### Hazardous Statements - Health

Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

Flammable liquid and vapor.

### Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
Keep out of reach of children.  
Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take action to prevent static discharges.  
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.  
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

#### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.  
In case of fire: Use carbon-dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.  
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.  
If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.  
Specific treatment (see first-aid on this label).  
Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

#### Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

#### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

#### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) (Physical & Health)

No data available.

### SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	80% - 90%
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0% - 10%
0003088-31-1	Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, 1-(hydrogen sulfate), sodium salt (1:1)	0% - 5%
0005131-66-8	2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY	0% - 5%
0067762-85-0	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me, ethers with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol mono-Me ether	0% - 5%
0001300-72-7	SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	0% - 5%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

### SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.  
If breathing has stopped, immediately start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or automated external defibrillation (AED).  
If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

#### Eye Contact

Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.  
Continue rinsing for a flushing duration of 15-20 minutes.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Skin Contact**

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts).

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Ingestion**

Rinse mouth.

If more than several mouthfuls have been swallowed, give two glasses of water (16 Oz.).

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If unwell, or exposed and concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### **Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed**

See Section 11 for symptoms/effects, acute & chronic.

### **Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed**

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

## **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use straight stream of water.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Vapors are heavier than air and may settle in low places or spread a long distance to source of ignition and flash back. Fire will produce irritating gases. Dense smoke may be generated while burning. Containers can explode in a fire. Decomposition products may include carbon oxides.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

### **Special Protective Actions**

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)

## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

### **Emergency Procedure**

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Ventilate area. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

### **Recommended Equipment**

Wear chemical protective clothing and NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if there is a risk of exposure to dust at levels exceeding the exposure limits.

### **Personal Precautions**

Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

## Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

## Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Use non-sparking tools. Dispose of contaminated materials according to federal, state and local regulations.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Use good personal hygiene practices. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

### Storage Room Requirements

Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Bond and ground metal containers/cylinders when transferring. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources or ignition. They may burst and cause injury or death. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not store above 49°C/120°F.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiration protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	A4	A4; BEI	Eye & URT irrit; CNS impair		400		200	

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Carcinogen Threshold - Thresholds for OSHA Carcinogens
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	1225	980	500	400		1		

Chemical	OSHA STEL	OSHA STEL	OSHA TWA	OSHA TWA	CAN_ONsmg	CAN_ONsppm	CAN_ONtmg	CAN_ONtppm

Name	(mg/m3)	(ppm)	(mg/m3)	(ppm)				
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL			980	400				

Chemical Name	CAN_AL Notation	CAN_ALsmg	CAN_ALtmg	CAN_ALtppm
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL		984	492	200

(C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Density	8.10 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	0.97
% VOC	7.50%
Density VOC	0.61 lb/gal

Appearance	Liquid, Water-white
Odor Threshold	No Data Available
Odor Description	Alcohol
pH	No Data Available
Water Solubility	Appreciable
Flammability	Flash point at or above 100°F/38°C and less than 200°F/93°C
Flash Point Symbol	>
Flash Point	38 °C
Viscosity	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Level	1.2
Upper Explosion Level	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure @20C	17.8 mmHg
Vapor Density (air=1)	0.708
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Melting Point	No Data Available
Low Boiling Point	80 °C
High Boiling Point	100 °C
Auto Ignition Temp	398 °C
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Coefficient Water/Oil	No Data Available

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Conditions To Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with incompatible materials.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, oxidizing and reducing agents.

## Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute Toxicity

Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

LC50 (Rat, Inhalation) = 16,000 ppm/8H Reference : Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances If ingested causes drunkenness and vomiting. Inhalation can irritate the nose and throat.

### Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

### Carcinogenicity

No data available.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

### Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

May be irritating to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Liquid irritates eyes and may cause injury.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

Can irritate the eyes. May cause mild, reversible corneal injury.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

May be irritating to skin, defatting, dermatitis. Absorption through skin increases exposure.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate and burn the skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, itching, dryness and redness.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

Can irritate the skin.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of coordination, unconsciousness and even death.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

Adverse effects in animal studies include adaptive liver changes and reversible CNS depression.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Acute overexposure via inhalation can cause serious nervous system depression. Irritates respiratory tract.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Vapors cause mild irritation of upper respiratory tract; high concentrations may be anesthetic.

## Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin, and by ingestion.

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: dermatitis, respiratory disease. Developmental toxicity was seen in rat's offspring at doses that were maternally toxic. Contact will cause moderate to severe redness and swelling, itching, tingling sensation, painful burning. May cause injury to the cornea of the eyes. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to any of the following organs/systems: liver. Ingestion studies on laboratory animals showed that very high oral doses caused increased liver and kidney weights.

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment.

### Persistence and Degradability

This product is completely biodegradable.

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 5.877 hours.

### Bio-accumulative Potential

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, log Kow = 1.15.

### Mobility in Soil

This material is a mobile liquid.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

### Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000067-63-0 ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

Substance is readily biodegradable and therefore not considered to be persistent. It is not expected to bioaccumulate as it has a Log Kow < 4.5 and aquatic acute toxicity greatly exceeds the screening criteria of EC50 < 0.1 mg/l.

0005131-66-8 2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	U.S. DOT/ Canada TDG Information	IMDG Information	IATA Information
<b>UN number:</b>	NA1993	NA1993	NA1993
<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	Combustible liquid, n.o.s (2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY, Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, 1-(hydrogen sulfate), sodium salt (1:1), ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE)	Combustible liquid, n.o.s (2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY, Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, 1-(hydrogen sulfate), sodium salt (1:1), ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE)	Combustible liquid, n.o.s (2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY, Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, 1-(hydrogen sulfate), sodium salt (1:1), ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE)
<b>Hazard class:</b>	3	3	3
<b>Packaging group:</b>	III	III	III
<b>Hazardous substance (RQ):</b>	No Data Available		
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	
<b>Note / Special Provision:</b>	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Safety, health and environmental regulations

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007732-18-5	WATER	80% - 90%	DSL,TSCA
0000067-63-0	ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	0% - 10%	SARA313, Canada_NPRI,DSL,Canada_NPRI_Part1A,Canada_NPRI_Part5,SARA312,TSCA,
0003088-31-1	Ethanol, 2-[2-(dodecyloxy)ethoxy]-, 1-(hydrogen sulfate), sodium salt (1:1)	0% - 5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0005131-66-8	2-PROPANOL, 1-BUTOXY	0% - 5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,Canada_NPRI_Part5,SARA312,TSCA
0067762-85-0	Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me, ethers with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol mono-Me ether	0% - 5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0001300-72-7	SODIUM XYLENE SULFONATE	0% - 5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG-Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.



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