Professional Phase II Cleaner

Safety Data Sheet

Prepared according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision date: 7/21/2025 Supersedes: 4/10/2023 Version: 2.0 SDS# 9

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Professional Phase II Cleaner

Product form : Mixture

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Graffiti Removal

Other information : For professional use only

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

4456 S. Clifton
Wichita, Kansas 67216
1-800-676-7346

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS – Category 2
SKIN CORROSION/ IRRITATION – Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION – Category 2A
SKIN SENSITIZATION – Category 1
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION [Fertility] – Category 1B
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION [unborn child] – Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) [Respiratory tract irritation] – Category 3
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 99.6%

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)

GHS02 GHS07 GHS08

Signal word (GHS-US) **Danger**

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

Highly Flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes serious eye irritation.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

General
Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. –No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Response
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. 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 attention.

Storage
Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal
Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Mixture

3.2. Mixture

Name	Product identifier	%
d-Limonene	(CAS No) 5989-27-5	85
n-Methly-2-Pyrrolidone	(CAS No) 872-50-4	13
Amides, C8-18-Unsat'd. bis (Hydroxyethyl)	(CAS No) 68155-07-7	1.6
Glycerine	(CAS No) 56-81-5	0.2
Diethanolamine	(CAS No) 111-42-2	0.2

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation : IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occcurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to a person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poson center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an oopen airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptons may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Skin contact : IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before resuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Eye contact : IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion : IF SWALLOWED: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar tie, belt or waistband.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Irritatiing to mouth, throat and stomach.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Respiratory tract irritation
Coughing
Reduced fetal weight
Increase in fetal deaths
Skeletal malformations

Skin contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Irritation Redness Reduced fetal weight Increase in fetal deaths Skeletal malformations
Eye contact	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Pain or irritation watering Redness
Ingestion	:	Adverse symptoms may include the following: Reduced fetal weight Increase in fetal deaths Skeletal malformations

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician	:	In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
Specific treatments	:	No specific treatment.
Protection of first-aiders	:	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use dry chemical, CO_2, water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	:	Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
Explosion hazard	:	In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent exposion. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	:	Decomposition products may include the following materials: Carbon dioxide Carbon monoxide Nitrogen oxides

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special protective actions for fire-fighters	:	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	:	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in ‘‘For non-emergency personnel’’ .

6.2. Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note : see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well ventilated area away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits	ACGIH TLV (ppm)
Diethanolamine	1 mg/m^3

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

8.3. Individual Protection Measures

Hygiene measures	:	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Eye/face protection	:	Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

8.4. Skin Protection

Hand protection	:	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.
Body protection	:	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When ther is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
Other skin protection	:	Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respiratory protection	:	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Color	:	Clear.
Odor	:	Orange
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	No data available
Melting point	:	May start to solidify at the following temperature: -23 °C (-9.4 °F) This is based on data for the following ingredient: n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone.
Boiling point	:	Lowest known value: 154.44 °C (310 °F) (d-Limonene). Weighted average: 160.75°C (321.4 °F)
Flash point	:	Lowest know value: Closed cup: 49.4444 °C (121 °F). (Tagliabue.) (d-Limonene)
Burning time	:	Not applicable
Burning rate	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Highest known value: 0.5 (d-Limonene) Weighted average: 0.44 compared with Butyl acetate.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Lower and upper explosive (flammable limits)	:	Greatest known range: Lower: 1.3% Upper: 9.5% (n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone)
Vapor pressure	:	Highest known value: 0.3 kPa (2mm Hg) (at 20 °C) (d-Limonene). Weighted average: 0.27 kPa (2.03 mm Hg) (at 20 °C)
Vapor density	:	Highest known value: 4.73 (Air=1) (d-Limonene). Weighted average: 4.55 (Air=1)
Relative density	:	Weighted average: 0.86 (Water=1)
Solubility		See dispersibility properties in water. Soluble in the following materials: methanol, acetone. Insoluble in the following materials: diethyl ether, n-octanol
Solubility in water	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Lowest known value: 270 °C (518 °F) (n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone).
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
SADT	:	No data available
Viscosity	:	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Reactive or incompatible with the following materials : oxidizing materials

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient nae	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Diethanolamine	LD50 Dermal LD50 Oral	Rabbit Rat	12200 mg/kg 710 mg/kg	- -

Irritation/Corrosion : Not available

Sensitization : Not available

Mutagenicity : Not available

Carcinogenicity : Not available

Classification

Product/Ingredient Name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Diethanolamine	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity : Not available

Teratogenicity : Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure : Not available

Aspiration hazard : Not available

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation : May cause respiratory irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.

Skin contact : Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Ingestion : Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain or irritation
Watering
Redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Respiratory tract irritation
Coughing
Reduced fetal weight
Increase in fetal deaths
Skeletal malformations

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Irritation
Redness
Reduced fetal weight
Increase in fetal deaths
Skeletal malformations

Ingestion : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Reduced fetal weight
Increase in fetal deaths
Skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available

Potential delayed effects : Not available

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available

Potential delayed effects : Not available

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : May damage the unborn child

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : May damage fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates : Not available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No information available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No information available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ecology – soil / water coefficient (Koc) No information available.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal Methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT Classification

UN-No.	:	NA 1993
Proper Shipping Name	:	Combustible Liquids, n.o.s. (d-Limonene, n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone)
Class	:	Not available.
Packing group	:	III - substances presenting low danger
Environmental hazards	:	No.

IMDG Classification

UN-No.	:	UN 1993
Proper Shipping Name	:	Flamable liquid, n.o.s. (d-Limonene, n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone)
Class	:	3
Packing group	:	III - substances presenting low danger
Environmental hazards	:	No.

Additional information

Special precautions for user	:	Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption	:	Not determined
United States Inventory (TSCA 8b)	:	All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307	:	No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311	:	No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances	:	No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances	:	No products were found.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	:	Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances	:	Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances	:	Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals)	:	Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals)	:	Not listed
SARA 302/304 Composition/Information on ingredients	:	No products were found
SARA 304 RQ	:	Not applicable
SARA 311/312 classification	:	Fire hazard Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

	Product Name	CAS number	%
Form R – Reporting requirements	Not available.	Not available.	Not available

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed

15.2. California Prop. 65

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
n-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone	No.	Yes.	No.	No.
Diethanolamine	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

Canada Inventory	:	Not determined

15.3. International regulations

Chemical Weapons	:	Not listed
Convention List Schedule I Chemicals	:	Not listed
Convention List Schedule II Chemicals	:	Not listed
Convention List Schedule III Chemicals	:	Not listed

SECTION 16: Other information

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

Health – 2; Flammability – 2; Instability/Reactivity – 0.

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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classification in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

16.2. History

Date of printing	:	6/1/2015
Revision Date	:	2/08/06; 3/30/15
Revision comments	:	MSDS Update 2/8/06; GHS Update 3/30/15
Version	:	1
Prepared by	:	316-522-9300
Key to abbreviations	:	ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate BCF = Bioconcentration Factor GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IATA = International Air Transport Association IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. (“Marpol” = marine pollution) UN = United Nations
References	:	Not available

16.3. Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.